"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow and warmer tonight; Saturday probably rain or snow.
Temperature yesterday—Max., 39; min., 26.
☞ For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXXII...No. 23,743. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1923. TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 300 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

DR. GRANT REPLIES TO BISHOP; DOESN'T RECANT OR RESIGN

Interprets the Apostles' Creed in the Light of Knowledge, He Declares.

DEFENDS PULPIT UTTERANCE

Same Views Taught Publicly by Many Clergymen of Anglican Communion, He Says.

CREED LANGUAGE SYMBOLIC

Has Elected to Be Tried for Heresy to Determine Question of Doctrine, Ministers Think.

Dr. Percy Stickney Grant replied last night to Bishop William T. Manning's recent letter of criticism with a long theological argument in which he restated his belief that Jesus did not have the power of God.

There was no recantation nor hint of resignation, but there was, as the argument unfolded, a note of appeal. Saying that he was interpreting the Apostles' Creed in the light of accumulated knowledge, he added: "Must I abandon my ministry and be ejected from the Church I love in order to do this?"

The argument was an elaborated defense of his pulpit utterances. He quoted many authorities, taking the view of Dean Inge of St. Paul's, London, with regard to miracles and the Gospel of St. Mark on the power of Christ. Summing up his attitude toward the Apostles' Creed, he said:

"On the other hand, loyalty to Him who is the author of truth demands that the phraseology of venerable formularies we correlate the vast stores of truth which God is ever revealing, and that when necessary we explain their phraseology in the light of new knowledge.

"It is in this sense that I would look at the early Roman baptismal symbol which we call the Apostles' Creed. I desire ever to probe beneath its words to its ideas; to interpret the unchanging truths of religion which its framers endeavored to set forth in the light of accumulated knowledge, given by that Spirit whom Christ promised would continually guide the Church into all truth."

Ministers' Views on Reply.

Some ministers for whom Dr. Grant's reply was summarized last night thought that he had modified his pulpit utterances ever so slightly; others declared that he had not modified at all, but that his letter really was his "amplification" of the pulpit declaration which brought Bishop Manning's rebuke.

They did point out that the rector of the Church of the Ascension did not seem anxious to leave the Episcopal Church, as many persons, even in his own congregation, had been led to believe. They thought that he rather wished to "convert the entire church to his view," the liberal acceptance of the traditional doctrine.

The letter itself was dispatched by Dr. Grant to Bishop Manning by special messenger late last night, but the Bishop had not perused it at a late hour, it was said. It was stated that he would have no comment to make and that as yet he had formulated no definite plan of action. It is known, however, that two presbyters of the church, both said to be high church men, are ready to bring a charge of heresy against Dr. Grant and that they were only waiting for him to restate his views in his reply to the Bishop.

None of those familiar with the case of Dr. Grant was willing last night to venture a prediction as to what course the Bishop would take or to suggest what the next move would be. Information along this line, they explained, no doubt probably would be disclosed at Synod House today or tomorrow.

Heresy Trial Is Expected.

There remained little doubt, however, that Dr. Grant had elected to be tried for heresy backed by a strong liberal wing within the church in order that a question of doctrine might be determined. Some statement on this phase of the controversy, it was said, might be made today by a representative of the liberal group.

Beginning with an argument in support of his denial of the miraculous power of Christ, Dr. Grant declared that he could not love God with his mind and at the same time believe that the laws of God were ever violated, for instance, when in violation of the laws of gravitation, given the humanity of Christ, He walked on the water. He wrote:

"Am I helped in my own inner life, or in my preaching to others by affirming that in utter defiance of the laws of gravitation He walked upon water as on a solid floor? Were I to state this is a literal fact might I not justly be charged with denying the true humanity of Our Lord? And I am very sure that Jesus of Nazareth did nothing in His life for the purpose of creating wonder."

He agreed with Dr. Inge who said: "Miracles must, I am convinced, be retegated to the sphere of pious opinion. * * *"

Dr. Grant pointed out that the authors of the Gospels "were men steeped in the ideas of the Old Testament" in which miracles are spoken of as "almost as every-day occurrence," an evangelist explained mental disorder as "devil possession," and as for the Gergesene demoniac, Dr. Grant said: "On the other hand again, of course, with you I truly believe that Our Lord healed this unfortunate man. St. Mark explains the fact by the aid of first century science and I by the help of

Continued on Page Eight.

MIAMI, PALM BEACH VIA PENN.-ATLANTIC Coast Line. "Florida Special" now in service. Train De Luxe, no extra fare. Offices 244 B'way, 324 St. Tel. Longacre 6900.—Advt.

105 Years Old, but She Travels 403 Miles Alone for a Wedding

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 25.—Mrs. Henrietta Turets, 105 years old, has completed a trip from Pittsburgh here to attend the wedding of one of her granddaughters.

The aged woman arrived in a pouring rain, but she did not appear to notice it in her joy at joining her daughter, Mrs. Rebecca Caplets of this city, and her grandchildren.

Mrs. Turets reads without the aid of glasses and takes a daily walk. She has completed plans for a trip to Germany next Spring. Mrs. Turets's granddaughter, Miss Lucille Caplets, will be married to Murray Levy, a New York attorney, here Feb. 11.

PHONE RATE CUTS FOR SMALL USERS

Commission's Order Adds to Tolls of the Large City Customers.

$2,500,000 INCREASE HERE

But Reductions for Residential Service Bring Company's Net Gain Down to $1,500,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—In the readjustment of rates ordered today by the Public Service Commission as a result of its investigation into the affairs of the New York Telephone Company, large users of the telephone, whether individuals or business concerns, will pay increased tolls, while small users will be the beneficiaries of practically all the decreases ordered. The order goes into effect March 1.

Most of the increases affect subscribers in New York City, but even at that, according to a spokesman for the telephone company, by far the greater number of subscribers in that city are favored through the new rates.

The company, with the new rates in effect, would be allowed a flat 7 per cent. return on the value of its property used in the telephone service. The Public Service Commission rejected the valuation placed on that property by the company's own experts, who claimed $830,000,000 as the reproduction cost. An additional going value of $55,000,000, with working capital, would have brought the total they had fixed as the proper base for rates up to more than $400,000,000.

The valuation made by experts acting for the State placed the property value at $235,694,991, of which $167,153,634 was in New York City and $68,531,537 up-State. In arriving at a proper rate base the commission fixed the working capital at $7,812,500 in the City of New York and $3,185,000 up-State, or a total of $10,497,500, which, added to the property value, makes the base for the new rates in New York City $174,406,134 and up-State $71,716,357, a grand total of $246,182,491. At 7 per cent., the return on this investment would be $17,232,774.

Heavy Cut in Valuation.

The new appraisal is approximately $150,000,000 below that contended for by the telephone company. It is nearly $50,000,000 below the figure fixed by the United States court in granting an injunction to prevent the temporary rates established in March last year from going into effect. The court reached the opinion that "no computation can reduce the basis for return much below $300,000,000."

"With due regard for the statement of the court expressing an opinion on fair value, based on affidavits submitted in the injunction proceeding, we cannot allow a greater valuation than is hereinbefore set forth," says the commission in its report.

The ten zones into which the City of New York at present is divided are continued. The cost to subscribers for calls not within the local calling area of 5 cents is continued, except for "longer hauls," where increases have been ordered commensurate with the service.

The new rates amount to an increase of a little more than 6 per cent. for large users in all the ten zones within the city. Decreases in residential rates of about the same percentage have been provided for in Zones 1, 2, 4 and 5. Included in this territory is all of Manhattan and Brooklyn and the southern half of the Bronx. In all the remaining city territory, largely suburban, residential subscribers will pay increased rates.

The amount of service rendered, generally speaking, will govern the future rates charged subscribers. On indi-

Continued on Page Three.

HYLAN IS ASKED TO MAKE GAS CO. PAY FOR ALL CUT-OFFS

Calls for Opinion From Corporation Counsel, but Will Not Delay Action on Ordinance.

HAS LUNCHEON WITH HEARST

Agreement Believed to Have Been Reached With Publisher and the Breach Healed.

BURDEN FOR RENTPAYERS

Head of Realty Men Declares the Expense Will Be Passed On—Mayor Booed by Crowd.

A suggestion by Martin W. Littleton, representing W. R. Hearst's New York American and The Evening Journal, that the cost of installing gas cut-offs be placed upon the gas companies instead of upon the owners of the buildings affected, and an announcement by Mayor Hylan that he had instructed the Corporation Counsel to inquire into this and give an opinion as to whether it could be done, were the important developments at the public hearing before the Mayor at City Hall on the automatic gas cut-off ordinance, passed last week by the Board of Aldermen.

In the interval between the morning and afternoon session of the hearing, Mayor Hylan had luncheon at the Hotel Ritz-Carlton with William Randolph Hearst, owner of The American and Evening Journal. News of this luncheon was accepted as disposing of reports that the Mayor and Mr. Hearst were likely to "break" over the gas cut-off ordinance, and it was said that they probably had reached an understanding.

No one would predict just what action the Mayor would take on the ordinance, except that there was a general belief that he would await the Corporation Counsel's opinion and that, if he did disapprove the ordinance, he would try to have the Board of Aldermen pass another to meet any objection he might raise. Under the provision of the city charter, the Mayor has until the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, next Tuesday, to act on the ordinance. If he does not disapprove it by that time, it would become effective without his signature.

Refuses to Delay Action.

The best indication of the Mayor's intention was a statement by him at the close of the afternoon session, when he returned a negative answer to an appeal for a six months' delay on the ground that further publicity would bring out public sentiment.

"If I determine that it is a good thing to be done, why wait?" said the Mayor. "If it is not a good thing to be done, why then, dispose of it the other way. If the thing is right at the present time, let us do it today. Don't wait until tomorrow.

"Everybody is practically in agreement that this is a good thing, but the question they seem to differ on mostly is whether the gas company should pay or whether the private citizens should. If the gas company can be forced into it, then the gas company ought to do it. They made $31,000,000 last year, and I would be the first one to see to it that they are compelled to do this work, if it can be done. I have the matter now before the Corporation Counsel. I want to get his view upon it. Of course, if they try to force the gas companies to do it, it will take several years before wet get a decision, and we don't know how many people will be suffocated in the meantime.

"I don't believe there is a landlord in the city—there may be a few—but I don't believe there is a landlord in the city who would object to paying $25 or $30 if he thought it was going to save the life of one individual. I really don't think there is an individual so hardhearted who would object to paying $25 or $50 or even $100, if he could save a life."

Strong opposition to the ordinance, particularly to its automatic device feature, was expressed by representatives of many real estate and taxpayers' associations. Stewart Browne, President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, warned the Mayor that, if he should sign the ordinance, the members of his organization, estimated by Mr. Browne to be 11,000, would seek to pass the cost of installing the cut-offs to the rentpayers by increasing rents.

Mr. Browne made the only charges

Continued on Page Nine.

Offers Gift of Residence For Use of Vice Presidents

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Mrs. John B. Henderson, widow of the late Senator Henderson of Missouri, offered today a newly built residence, an imposing structure on Sixteenth Street, to the Government as the official residence of the Vice President.

The gift is intended as a memorial to her husband and her son, John Brooks Henderson 2d, who died recently. Mrs. Henderson said in a letter to Chairman Warren of the Appropriations Committee. The residence is of white stone and is said to be valued at $500,000.

Vice President Coolidge lives at a hotel, as most former Vice Presidents have done.

An act of Congress would be necessary to authorize acceptance of the gift by the Government.

POLICE SEIZE 8 HERE AS KU KLUX PLOTTERS

Detectives With Drawn Pistols Surround Suspects in Auto After Brooklyn Meeting.

FIND ROBE AND BLACKJACKS

Gathering in Hall, Used Also as Traffic Court, Watched by Members of Bomb Squad.

Eight men, who Lieutenant Gegan, head of the Bomb Squad, said were members of Ku Klux Klonklave 2 of Brooklyn, were locked up in Police Headquarters shortly after 12 o'clock this morning, following their arrest in an automobile at Clermont and DeKalb Avenues, Brooklyn. Lieutenant Gegan said that when he and his detectives searched the automobile they found a bottle of Scotch whisky, two blackjacks, records of the Brooklyn Klan and a white robe with eyelets cut in the head, of the kind used by Klansmen.

One of the occupants of the car was alleged by Gegan to have admitted that he had purchased the whisky for $8 a short time before. The chauffeur of the car was reported to have said that one of the blackjacks was the property of the owner of the car, Fred W. Lang, a lawyer, of 188 Montague Street, Brooklyn, who was not in the car at the time the men were arrested. The white robe was admitted by one of the prisoners, Alfred C. Clark, 44 years old, of 2 Caton Avenue, Brooklyn, to be his property. Clark said he was "a dancing instructor and professional escort," according to Lieutenant Gegan.

The other prisoners later said they were John F. Collins, 28 years old, chauffeur of the car; Ellsworth B. Morse, 35, an assistant manager of 811 East Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn; W. D. M. Simmons, 50, advertising manager for the Underwood Typewriter Company, living at 218 Sullivan Street, Brooklyn; John MacDonald Gilmour, 28, photographer, of 71 New York Avenue, Brooklyn; Thomas Jones, 32, salesman, 363 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn; Charles T. Mulford, 33, clerk in main office of the Guaranty Trust Company, living at 56 Hawthorne Street, Brooklyn, and Robert V. Fisher, 19, of 135 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, who said he was a student at Pratt Institute.

The eight men were taken into custody a few minutes after they came out of the building at 182 Clermont Avenue, which is used for lodge meetings at night and is the Brooklyn Traffic Court in the daytime. Lieutenant Gegan said he received a "tip" several days ago that the Ku Klux Klonklave 2 was to hold a meeting there last night under the name "The Marines' Circle Club."

Detectives Watch Lodge Room.

When Gegan with Detective Sergeants Cornelius F. Browne, James Reilly, Christopher Keeley, William Van Valkenburgh, James Kiley and Henry Herman of the bomb squad arrived at the building shortly before 8 o'clock they noticed a touring car standing near the entrance.

Gegan said that eventually about seventy-five men entered the lodge room. He intimated that he succeeded in getting at last two detectives into the gathering, but he refused to state what the detectives reported to him. At any event, before the meeting ended Gegan was in possession of information which indicated that the "tip" that the gathering really was a Klan organization was authentic.

He said he learned that Wilson D. Bush was the Grand Kleagle of Klonklave 2 and that Wilson presided at the meeting, seated in the chair which the Magistrate uses in the Traffic Court. When the meeting was adjourned shortly before midnight, he added, all but the officers of the Klonklave walked out and scattered in twos and threes.

The eight men who later were arrested in the automobile remained in the lodgeroom until a few minutes after 12 o'clock and then left the building singly. Each man walked to the automobile and took his seat awaiting the others.

Lieutenant Gegan had by that time obtained information regarding the proceedings of the "Marine Circle Club," and signaled to his detectives, standing in near-by doorways to converge on the car as the eighth man took his seat.

Detectives Surround Car.

The car started south in Clermont Avenue at a rapid rate, Lieutenant Gegan said, with the head and tail lights out, when he blew a whistle and the seven detectives surrounded the car with drawn pistols.

John F. Collins, 28 years old, the chauffeur, who said he lived at 23 Herkimer Street and was employed by Lang, the alleged owner of the car, was ordered to drive the car to the curb. Then Gegan and Detective Sergeant Browne investigated the car while the

Continued on Page Twelve.

The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., just overnight, offers complete change and America's most perfect "cure."—Advt.

ANDERSON DENIES GRAFT CHARGE MADE BY HIS COLLECTOR

Anti-Saloon League Superintendent Is Questioned by Acting District Attorney.

SAYS REVENGE IS MOTIVE

Admits Dividing Commissions With C. B. Phillips, but Not for Personal Use.

DENIES FALSIFYING BOOKS

Says the Money Was Applied Against Advances He Had Made to the League.

The District Attorney's office for two weeks has been making a formal inquiry into "information" that William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, between the Summer of 1918 and last April, carried out an arrangement with O. Bertsall Phillips, former chief financial field representative of the league, under which he took half of Phillips's commissions over $10,000.

This became known yesterday afternoon when Mr. Anderson and the Rev. Dr. George Caleb Moor, Secretary of the League, appeared at the Criminal Courts building, where they were closeted with Ferdinand Pecora, Acting District Attorney.

Following the departure of Mr. Anderson and Dr. Moor, who are to return again this morning to the District Attorney's office, Mr. Pecora maintained unusual reticence regarding the "information" even declining to say whether Phillips had made a complaint alleging malfeasance.

"I am making, and have been making for some time past, an investigation with regard to certain matters brought to the attention of the District Attorney's office in connection with Mr. Anderson and the Anti-Saloon League," Mr. Pecora said. "I will not say what the matters are at this time."

Denies Anything Unethical.

The nature of Phillips's accusations was learned through answers to questions by reporters, given by Mr. Anderson. Admitting the "split commission" agreement, Mr. Anderson denied there was anything unethical in his accepting the money on the ground that his share of the commissions had not been applied to personal uses. On the other hand, it had been applied against advances he himself had made to the league, he said. He further contended that since he had been devoting part of the time he owed the league to the task of aiding Phillips in the collection of subscriptions, it was right that the organizations should have part of the commissions.

Phillips, who was said to have been a subscription collector for the National Progressive Party in 1916, entered the employ of the Anti-Saloon League in 1917 under a salary agreement. He was later put on a commission basis which provided, according to Mr. Anderson, that he was to receive 20 per cent. of the first $25,000 and 10 per cent. on collections above that sum. Phillips was said to have charged that he was "compelled" to enter into an agreement to divide with Mr. Anderson, alleging that from the middle of 1918 up until the time he left the employ of the league he had made payments in commissions aggregating about $7,000. He was alleged to have said that those payments were not recorded on the books of the league. With the exception of a check for $3,650, Phillips was quoted as saying, the payments had been made in cash. Those points were taken up by Mr. Anderson in an interview.

Bill for $24,700 Figures.

Phillips also complained, it was declared, that four years ago Mr. Anderson obtained the approval of the Board of Directors of the league of a blanket bill for $24,700 paid out during 1913 and 1914 for publicity. There were no vouchers explaining the nature of the payments, according to the alleged statement of Phillips. Mr. Anderson, in his answer, took up a charge attributed to Phillips that last year, instead of receiving a flat salary of $10,000 a year as Superintendent, he had received $5,000 more, according to the books of the organization, in addition to more than $8,000 as a repayment under the publicity bill.

Mr. Anderson, when reporters visited him yesterday afternoon at the headquarters of the league at 906 Broadway, declared that the accusations would not have arisen if he had been willing to submit to "blackmail, in the general sense rather than the technical," Terming Phillips, "a disgruntled employe fired for disloyalty, incompetence and the good of the service," he charged that Phillips and two other men formerly identified with his office, were seeking revenge. He identified one as Robert G. Davey, at present Albany representative of the Lord's Day Alliance, but refused to name the third man "for the present."

Anderson's Formal Reply.

Mr. Anderson's formal reply follows:

"These charges are the joint product of a desire for revenge on the part of three discharged employes and an attempt to extort money. The man making the charges was discharged for cause after some unpleasant financial transactions and demonstrated disloyalty. I had exposed the shady transactions of another. The third man helped the one making the charges wrongfully to secure some money, restitution of which was made when we discovered it.

"For seven months the threat of these charges has been held over me to make

Continued on Page Four.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages are served by the best hotels and restaurants because of their quality. Order them by name.—Advt.

FRENCH GUNS ARE TRAINED ON RUHR CITIES AS PEOPLE GROW MENACING AND START RIOTS; ALL RAILROADS TIED UP BY THE STRIKE

Batteries of French 75's and Larger Guns Posted to Shell Essen in Case of Necessity

ESSEN, Jan. 25 (Associated Press).—Essen is the centre of a great agitation. Thousands assembled at the railroad station and also in front of the Coal Syndicate offices today and proclaimed Fritz Thyssen as a second Bismarck.

Temporarily at least the demonstrations were confined to the singing of patriotic songs and the shouting of "Hochs" intermingled with epithets of reprobation against the French. The population, however, is in a bad mood, and some small incident might set off this powder magazine.

The French have taken all necessary measures for stern repression. Batteries of 75's and 155's of the Thirty-third Army Corps, surrounding the city, are posted in commanding positions.

Essen has been divided into zones inviolable to the French artillery because of the presence of French officials and citizens in these particular sections. All the rest of the city is under the French guns, which are capable of destroying it completely in case of serious organized resistance.

French Decide to Hold Ruhr at Least Two Years.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—It is stated officially that the purpose of the mission of the Minister of Public Works, M. Le Trocquer, in the Ruhr is "to prepare for permanent occupation."

M. Poincaré has decided that even if the Germans accept the reparation plan of Feb. 1 the Ruhr will be held for the period of the moratorium, that is, two years.

45,000,000 FRANCS 2 MONTHS' RUHR COST

Poincare Asks for Appropriation, Showing Expenses of About $60,000 a Day.

REPARATION BOARD CALLED

France Will Submit Her Moratorium Project and Declare Germany in Default.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—Premier Poincaré went before the Chamber Committee on Finance today and presented a bill calling for the appropriation of 45,000,000 francs, paper, to pay the cost of the Ruhr occupation for the months of January and February. Counting fifty days from the Ruhr occupation on Jan. 11, this would show the effort to make Germany pay is costing France 900,000 francs daily, or about $60,000.

Of course, the French charge this against eventual German payment and expect that payment will begin through the collection of Ruhr taxes, a collection which is to be started in a few days. The fact remains that up to the present the Ruhr occupation is costing France money rather than paying her, because coal deliveries since the occupation have not averaged more than Germany was handing over prior to the occupation. The Paris papers announce this afternoon that the new money to be issued in the Ruhr will be in the form of a French franc of a special circulation emitted by the Bank of France but guaranteed by the Ruhr municipalities.

The mission of M. Le Trocquer, French Minister of Public Works, and General Weygand is to make a report on the new measures needed, and it is probable the issue of new money will await their report. They will also advise upon the project to name a Governor General for the Ruhr, for which task General Weygand has been prominently mentioned.

French Bank for the Ruhr.

There leaked out today the plan M. Poincaré and his Ministers have been considering in order to give the occupying authorities an opportunity to put their hands on the receipts of the Ruhr industries. It calls for the establishment of a Rhine Westphalian bank controlled by the Allies and into which Ruhr exporters would be forced to deposit the receipts of their foreign sales instead of leaving them abroad, as has been the practice.

Permission to pass exports through the allied cordon would be given only on the promise to place the receipts in this bank. When that was done the industrials would receive sufficient new paper money to pay their labor. Then would be collected the taxes the allies would impose and the surplus would be at the order of the industrials, who could draw it out in marks or new money. For the amounts collected on taxes the exporters would receive drafts on the German Government. Any exporter who did not put his receipts into the bank would be barred from future export licenses. This bank would also carry an account in trust made up of receipts from the 40 per cent. coal tax, which trust fund would serve as a guarantee for the issue of Rhine francs.

The first issue of this new money, it is said, will be 1,000,000,000 francs.

It was announced today that the Reparation Commission would not meet tomorrow to begin consideration of the new French reparation plan to be sent to Germany in reply to her demand for a moratorium on cash payments. But the French late today asked that consideration begin at once, and tonight a meeting was called for tomorrow afternoon. This plan accompanied by a fir-

Continued on Page Two.

RELI-ANS HAS BEEN RELIEVING Indigestion for over 35 years.—Advt.

LUDENDORFF ROUSES GERMAN RESISTANCE

Denounces Policy of Fulfillment and Invokes Royalty in Munich Speech.

RUPPRECHT HAILED AS KING

Crowd Burns Copies of Versailles Treaty—Thyssen Declares He Will Not Yield.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—Under the headline "Ludendorff Works for Poincaré," Vorwärts publishes a private message from Munich which tells of a boisterous demonstration by a semi-military organization named "Oberland." After parading the streets the members were addressed by their Chairman, who said amid enthusiastic applause:

"We have the State that gave its signature to the Versailles treaty without blushing. This republic of shame is dishonest, faithless, defenseless."

Then came General Ludendorff, who said:

"Even the present Government permits itself to be led by that dishonest policy of fulfillment. There will be no change for the better until the Nationalists dominate in the Government. Comrades, act in the sense of your King."

According to another message from Munich the Oberland organization then marched to the railway station to give Provincial Governor von Chlingensperg, who was expelled from the Palatinate by the French, a noisy ovation. Chlingensperg protested that he had only done his duty, whereupon the crowd marched to the Café Hungaria and wrecked it completely because its proprietor had sold champagne to two of the French officers and some girls who accompanied them.

Rupprecht Saluted as King.

With former Prime Minister Von Kahr presiding and in the presence of Crown Prince Rupprecht, the most prominent Bavarian reactionaries celebrated last Monday the foundation of the German Empire in the Hall of Mirrors of the Palace of Versailles in 1871. Lieut. Gen. Kleinhans, the principal orator, spoke of "our feelings that vent themselves in inextinguishable hatred against France that we must bequeath to our posterity, that will only disappear after we have taken revenge. We hope there will be a third Versailles resembling that of Jan. 18, 1871. The presence of his Royal Highness ought to inspire us with the ambition to try everything to regain what we have lost."

On the same night Prince Rupprecht visited a celebration arranged by the "academical youth of Munich," where he was hailed as "Rupprecht the German King." An impromptu celebration was held in the public square, where large fires were lighted, upon which, amid many cheers by the crowd, copies of the Versailles Treaty were burned. A big procession then proceeded to Prince Rupprecht's palace. The Prince greeted the crowd from a balcony.

Thyssen Renews Defiance.

After his triumphal return to Essen, Fritz Thyssen, when interviewed by special correspondents, said:

"We shall not abide by the verdict. We shall appeal to the highest court in France because we are fighting for the asserted principle that no man can be punished for obeying the laws of his country.

"Neither myself nor my friends will change our attitude toward the French now. We shall obey only the orders of the German Government."

Ousted Officials Reach Darmstadt.

BERLIN, Jan. 25 (Associated Press).—Dr. Schlüter, President of the State Finance Department of the Rhineland, and Dr. von Raiffeisen, President of the State Mines Administration, who were expelled from the occupied area by the French, have arrived at Darmstadt. They had received suspended sentences

Continued on Page Two.

SHOTS FIRED IN DUSSELDORF

Civilian Wounded During a Two-Hour General Strike Demonstration.

FRENCH SOLDIERS JEERED

Thyssen and Other Released Industrials Get a Tumultuous Welcome Home.

GERMAN POLICE ROUT MOB

Weygand and le Trocquer Consult Degoutte and Denvignes on Sterner Measures.

DUESSELDORF, Jan. 25 (Associated Press).—Violent manifestations occurred in the streets of Duesseldorf this evening in connection with a general two-hour strike called in protest against the French occupation and as a welcoming demonstration to Fritz Thyssen.

Several shots were fired by the French in quelling the disorders and one German was wounded.

The strike lasted from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.

The French tonight stationed tanks at strategic points throughout the city; machine guns were also placed as to command every public square, and forces of cavalry and infantry were patrolling the streets.

Should further rioting and armed resistance occur, it will come just at the moment when the French have completed their military arrangements to hold the Ruhr tighter than ever.

The Thirty-second Corps, composed of three divisions of infantry, commanded by General Caron, is established in the northern part of the Ruhr, covering Dortmund and Recklinghausen, while the Thirty-third Corps, under General Henrys, with similar effectives, surrounds Essen and Bochum. Two divisions of cavalry are quartered around Horneburg and Ratingen, ready to move in case of trouble. A Belgian division is stationed along the River Lippe from Wessel to Dersten.

100,000 Troops Hold Population Down.

A total of 100,000 armed men are here to impose the will of France and Belgium on a population of 3,500,000, many of whom still retain their weapons, and which has the moral and financial support of the entire Reich to the east and the friendly and effective help of 7,000,000 in the occupied territory on the left bank of the Rhine.

The application of sterner military measures was considered at a conference with General Degoutte and General Denvignes, held by General Weygand, Marshal Foch's chief of staff, and M. Le Trocquer, Minister of Public Works, who arrived in Duesseldorf from Paris this morning. The measures were to be considered in view of a "lengthy occupation of the Ruhr," it was said.

"If Germany thinks her policy of resistance and sabotage will make France deviate one jot from her resolution to bring the German Government to terms and collect reparations she is sadly mistaken," said M. Le Trocquer to the correspondent on his arrival. "France is here to stay until she gets complete satisfaction from Germany."

"There can be no desire on our part to retreat," continued the Minister. "If Germany can stand this situation, created by herself, we likewise can."

M. Guillaume, an expert of the Ministry of Commerce in Paris, has arrived here to assist M. Coste, French head of the Control Commission.

Great crowds gathered around the statues of Bismarck, von Moltke and Wilhelm I. in Luidendorff Street tonight and sang "Deutschland Ueber Alles" and shouted "Down with the French!" until cavalry rushed from the barracks and dispersed the manifestants amid jeers and insults. The French showed great patience, being under orders not to fire unless attacked.

The railroad station in Duesseldorf is closed, the Post Office, telegraphs and telephones are out of commission and the Ruhr is almost entirely isolated from the outside, except through the French military system of communication.

The only passenger train to enter the Ruhr today was that from Mayence, bringing home Frits Thyssen and his colleagues from Mayence, where they were convicted Wednesday by court-martial of not obeying French orders with regard to reparation work.

At Bonn, Bingen, Andernach, Coblenz and Cologne, thousands of persons lined the railroad tracks and cheered Dr. Grimm, who appeared as attorney for the coal barons, and Herr Thyssen, who came to the car window in every town and led the crowd in the singing of "Deutschland Uber Alles." The train made its trip slowly, taking eight hours for the normal five-hour run from Mayence to Düsseldorf.

The reception of the industrialists in Düsseldorf was especially enthusiastic and antagonistic to the French, the temper of the people of the city having noticeably risen since the departure of the American troops from the Rhineland.

Virtually the entire railway system of the Ruhr Valley and the occupied territory immediately adjoining was paralyzed today by a strike of the railway men. The disorganization of the public utilities services which has already spreading throughout the Ruhr since

Enright Was Out as Police Commissioner, For Two Days So His Pay Could Be Raised

For forty-eight hours this week Richard E. Enright was not Police Commissioner of New York City. This transpired yesterday when Mayor Hylan reappointed him as Commissioner for another term of five years. On Tuesday the Commissioner's previous five-year term had expired and during the intervening period John A. Leach, First Deputy, acted as Commissioner.

The Mayor's failure to appoint Mr. Enright again on Tuesday was due to the desire to enable him to increase the Commissioner's salary from $7,500 a year to $10,000. The charter forbids increasing the salary of a department head while he is in office. The Board of Estimate last week adopted a resolution, presented by the Mayor, recommending that the Board of Aldermen raise the salary of ten commissioners, including the police head, from $7,500 to $10,000.

Commissioner Enright may have to wait another year, however, before the new salary schedule takes effect. This is because a bill was adopted by the Legislature in 1921 making it illegal for the Board of Estimate to increase the salary of the head of a department between budgets. As the 1923 budget was made up before the Board of Estimate adopted its salary-increasing resolution, funds for the increase cannot be provided before the adoption of the 1924 budget next Fall. In the meantime the Aldermen, who have yet to act upon the Board of Estimate's resolution, may establish the new salary for Commissioners and the way for Mr. Enright's increase will be open when the next budget is adopted.

There is a slight chance that the salary increase may be effective immediately so far as the Police Commissioner is concerned. Some Aldermen believe that the money can be obtained from special revenue bonds which the Aldermen appropriate from time to time. The matter is being thrashed out by the Corporation Counsel.

The Mayor praised Commissioner Enright highly after reappointing him yesterday.

"Police Commissioner Enright has served five years faithfully and well and therefore is entitled to reappointment," said the Mayor. "If he continues his good work in the next five years it will be appreciated by the public."

PRIZE POULTRY, PIGEONS, RABBITS, Pets. Madison Square Garden—day and evening.—Advt.

FLORIDA—THRU SLEEPERS DAILY via Penn-Seaboard, 3:40 P. M., 6:30 P. M., 12:45 midnight. 143 W. 42nd St.—Advt.

the beginning of the Franco-Belgian occupation, thus received great impetus.

The main rail lines on both the right and left banks of the Rhine are tied up along a stretch of nearly fifty miles, between Wesel, to the north of Duesseldorf, and Cologne, south of this city. The Paris-Berlin and Warsaw-Paris expresses are stalled in the Duesseldorf station. Two trains of foodstuffs from Holland represented the only movement by rail into the interior of the Ruhr during the morning.

In addition, the telegraph and telephone employes of the postal service informed General Denvignes today that the operators would strike at midnight. The French commander replied with a threat that the leaders would be sent to jail.

The mobile crew of telegraphers which customarily follows President Millerand on his official tours has arrived in Duesseldorf and is ready to take over the service in the event of a strike.

During the forenoon the French began organizing a train crew to take the Warsaw-Paris express on to Paris later in the day. No attempt was being made to move the Paris-Berlin train.

Disappointment was the chief emotion that found expression in German circles over the verdict of the Mayence court-martial in imposing comparatively small fines upon Fritz Thyssen and his fellow-magnates for their disobeying French orders to deliver coal. The Germans had hoped for jail sentences that would raise strike enthusiasm to fever heat among the Ruhr workers, and the lenient sentences came as a distinct shock.

Despite the tragic situation here many of the Germans caught the humor of the situation created by the most lenient sentence of all being imposed upon Thyssen, whom they were ready to put forward as a popular hero had he been sent to jail.

"It will be hard for Fritz to find 5,000 francs in his impoverished condition," was the remark of one waggish banker.

The mine owners, at a meeting held in Essen last night, promised the miners full pay in the event of a strike or the cessation of work through force of circumstances. An "occupation" indemnity of 9,000 marks each for January also was granted to them.

Essen Crowds Grow Uglier.

ESSEN, Jan. 25 (Associated Press).—Never since the French entered the Ruhr on Jan. 11, or since the Allies occupied the left bank of the Rhine in 1918, has the Ruhr Valley and the entire Rhineland been in such a state of ebullition as tonight.

The pot has been heating and fermenting for a long time, but tonight there are signs of it boiling over.

The return of Fritz Thyssen from Mayence, which was a triumphant progress all along the Rhine from Mayence to Düsseldorf, gave rise to a more enthusiastic reception in the Ruhr than ever was accorded Kaisers in the heyday of their power.

For a time today it seemed as though serious clashes between civilian mobs and French machine gunners were inevitable.

There was great jubilation at the station on the arrival of the industrials' train and mighty cheers and popular songs greeted them and followed them to their homes and hotels. The French guards, believing themselves menaced, summoned reinforcements, planted machine guns in the main squares and took possession of the lobby of the Hotel Kaiserhof, which tonight resembles an arsenal, while two companies of French dragoons are guarding the adjacent square.

There was another noisy demonstration in front of the Post Office, but no conflicts. The atmosphere continues electrical, and the temper of the civilian crowds is more hostile than at any time since the beginning of the occupation.

At various times during the day the attitude of the crowds toward the French occupational forces was threatening, and at the guardhouse of the garrison, opposite the Reichsbank branch, the French held off a mob only at the point of bayonets. Two machine guns were in readiness, and it seemed that the order to fire would momentarily be given, but quiet was finally restored without shooting or casualties of any kind.

This crowd, numbering well into the thousands, was drawn to the guardhouse while following an automobile believed to be carrying Herr Thyssen and his comrades to the Kaiserhof Hotel nearby.

Ernest Tengelmann, President of the Essen Chamber of Commerce and one of the coal operators tried yesterday at Mayence by the French court martial, today described his experiences while under arrest by the French. Herr Tengelmann arrived in Essen this afternoon.

He says he and his colleagues were treated like common criminals. Each was locked in a separate cell. The beds were poor and no other conveniences, such as soap and towels, were given them. They were left in darkness, and without food for twenty-four hours after 7 o'clock of the evening of their arrest.

According to Herr Tengelmann the arrest of himself and the other coal operators was due to trickery. They had not been informed at Bredeny that they were to be transferred to Mayence, but were told that they had been summoned for a conference at Düsseldorf.

Arriving at Mayence the prisoners were conveyed in a fast "Black Maria" from the station to the jail, which was the common military prison.

The released Director was overwhelmed by the character of the reception here from the big crowd which thronged the square in front of the station to greet him on his arrival.

Rioting Again at Night.

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ESSEN, Jan. 25.—Rioting started here tonight and at the time this dispatch is filed, 8 o'clock, is going on all round the Coal Syndicate building.

Stiffening of the French attitude foreshadowed yesterday began to materialize today as the French threw two companies of railroad troops into the Ruhr. This is the beginning of an attempt to operate the railroads despite the troublesome sabotage and strikes of the German railroadmen. French troops at 6 o'clock this morning occupied the whole office building of the Essen division of the Prussian State Railways.

Train service in the Ruhr has become a catch-as-catch-can proposition, long distance expresses, including the international trains, being affected thereby. Not a single train from or to Cologne passed Essen today. Berlin-Cologne trains are being routed just outside the occupied Ruhr via Elberfeld. Nobody, including the station masters and superintendents, pretend to know when trains are due to leave or arrive.

An improvised local train service carries on a go-as-you-please affair as a matter of self-preservation. The German railroad men are consenting to move French provision supply trains to prevent the French being forced to requisition locally, but ammunition is anathema and troop trains positively verboten.

German Police Protect Poilus.

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ESSEN, Jan. 25.—Roaring "Deutschland über Alles" and "Die Wacht am Rhein," which are prohibited throughout the French-occupied territory, Essen received the mining operators who are returned from court-martial with a tremendous ovation this afternoon.

After the operators left in automobiles for their homes, however, the crowds broke up into smaller sections, parading the streets, singing and gibing the French. A mob gathered before the Kaiserhof, where the French Engineering Commission is stopping, and became incensed when the sentinels hauled out machine guns. The Germans jeered and insulted the French and sang "We'll get the French in the next war." Then a few stones were thrown.

The situation looked ominous until a squad of German mounted police promised to disperse the crowds if the machine guns were withdrawn. This was done and the crowd was ridden down.

Another mob formed outside the Postoffice, where two French sentries were surrounded by a cordon of German green police. The French troops were ordered not to fire except to protect their lives, and they remained inside the ring motionless while the crowd jeered and howled at the two little poilus on guard.

The crowd marched through the streets looking for trouble until 7 o'clock, when most of them went home for supper.

The Essen authorities have taken every precaution to avoid a clash, pouring German police, mounted and on foot, into the narrow downtown streets at the trouble centres—the railway station, the Postoffice and the Kaiserhof.

A dense crowd waited from noon until 4:30 for the arrival of the six mine owners. It was composed of many townspeople, only a sprinkling of real miners being present, as practically no one is striking today. Students were out in force and women and children were much in evidence. Nobody was wounded.

In order to avoid trouble the relatives of the six court-martialed operators agreed that the only speech of welcome would be made by the four-year-old grandson of Herr Wuestenhofer, who cried: "I am glad papa is back."

Customs Barrier Completed.

The French have completed the organization of a narrow-shaped customs barrier sixty-five miles long, cutting off the Ruhr at the north at Recklinhausen, at the east at Lunen and at the south at Hagen, but not including that city.

Twelve railways and twenty-five high roads are intersected in this line. Military detachments, customs officials and railway troops are posted at every crossing.

The actual turning back of coal trains going to unoccupied Germany is expected hourly. Troops hold the locomotives, and if the German crews refuse to drive, the French will replace them.

The French will not, I understand, cut off the entire delivery of coal to Germany, but merely divert a certain proportion, increasing with each increase in production, which at present is 40 per cent. below what it was before the occupation.

Cavalry reinforcements are reported in the Muenster region. The occupation units have moved up to a total of 65,000 troops, including five regiments of French infantry and one regiment of Belgian cavalry, besides armored cars, tanks and artillery. I hear by telephone from Muenster that several thousand more men arrived in the occupied zone, seeking to enlist in the Reichswehr. It is believed that many were enrolled, as none returned.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—(Associated Press).—So far as is known in London the disturbances reported at Duesseldorf and other places in the Ruhr this evening ended without any serious clash between the Germans and the French. No reports have been received of any casualties, except the one German who was wounded when the French fired several shots in Duesseldorf in putting down a disturbance.

A few stones were thrown at the French troops in Essen, and a French officer there was roughly handled by a mob but finally was rescued. French Dragoons once charged a mob, but nobody is reported to have been hurt.

There also was some stone throwing during the evening in Duesseldorf, but the crowds eventually were dispersed. According to a despatch to The Daily Mail from Duesseldorf, the city was quet at ten o'clock this evening.

Mayence Police Put Under French.

MAYENCE, Jan. 25 (Associated Press).—General Mareschal, commanding the French post here, today issued a proclamation declaring that henceforth all local German police would be under the authority of the Frenh military.

This step, the proclamation said, was taken because the authorities failed to make any effort to repress the demonstration yesterday that followed the conviction of the German mine directors.

General Marschal informed the population of Mayence that he was determined to keep order at all costs and that the French troops had received orders to use their weapons to put down any attempt to disturb order.

Yesterday's demonstration began outside the Court House when the result of the trial became known, and the crowd was not dispersed until French cavalry intervened, arresting some of the disturbers.

NEW PHASE IN STRUGGLE IS NOW OPENING UP

British Observer Says French Admit Their Policy Has Failed So Far.

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COLOGNE, Jan. 25 (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle)—A new phase in the struggle in the Ruhr region may be said to be opening. The French are now admitting fairly, frankly and generously that the policy they have pursued during the past fortnight has failed. What now? A new policy and that has to be obviously the much talked of isolation of the Ruhr region from the rest of Germany.

It is as well to say that this will be an infinitely dangerous policy, as it is already being demonstrated that the first steps of the French to carry this out have already thrown the whole Ruhr region into something akin to confusion, and on that general chaos will quickly follow.

The news of the movement of troops which I reported yesterday as going on toward the outskirts of the region is amply confirmed today. The intention is to withdraw the great majority of troops from the towns and concentrate them on the Ruhr region border. The import and export trade with unoccupied Germany is apparently to be controlled from Dortmund, for the German delegates at the import and export departments at Ems were asked by the French to come to Coblenz for consultation regarding the establishment of a chief control station there. They refused to do so.

In Düsseldorf, I learn, 250 French customs officers have already arrived, and it is said railway men and officials from France are reaching the newly occupied area in considerable numbers.

It is in the work of trying to move troops by rail and in that of endeavoring to control railway traffic that the French have now had their first taste of the stubborn nature of the German railway men. At every important railway station, the French ordered the railway officials to provide empty trains for the use of the French railway men and announced that freight trains were to be held up for fifteen minutes for inspection by the French.

As the German officials and railway men refused to carry out these orders French troops were sent along, the sidings were occupied and machine guns placed at various points. The troops, on orders from Essen, refused to withdraw and the railway men and officials went on strike to a man. The same thing happened in many places and today such important stations as the central stations at Duisburg, Hamborn, Oberhausen, Rath (a suburban station of Düsseldorf), Wesau (one of the great goods stations for west-going traffic), and numerous other stations were at a complete standstill.

Freight and passenger traffic on the left bank of the Rhine was in considerable disorder and that on the right bank got worse from hour to hour today.

Everywhere railway workers are refusing to provide trains for troops or to run troop trains. The French military authorities tried to get over this by sending small detachments of men in ordinary trains, but when French soldiers are seen in trains to any number the train is left standing.

There is great delay in the railway traffic between occupied and unoccupied Germany, and several through trains to the Rhineland have not reached their destination. Passengers in many cases had to be sent on by roundabout routes.

All shipping on the Rhine has been stopped, too, on account of a decision of the Transport Workers' Union. The decision was come to on account of the recent Frenh seizures of barges and tugs and their way of handling the men on them. The men say they were generally threatened with bayonets and rifles. The strike is a complete one because the firemen, engineers and pilots made common cause with the transport workers, and the situation has changed very perceptibly for the worse.

The great event of today has been the tremendous welcome given by the Rhineland to the "heroes of Mayence" [as the Ruhr industrials who were tried by the French court-martial yesterday are now called] on their way home.

The demonstration really began last night after the verdict of the court had been announced. The people of Mayence, counting the verdict a moral victory, let themselves go and vast crowds rejoiced and sang patriotic songs until the early hours of this morning. Cavalry, tanks and armored cars were about in readiness. Indeed, the cavalry were kept in the streets of the town all night. But the crowd, if terrifically enthusiastic, was exceedingly orderly and no incidents took place, though the space in front of the Central Hotel, where the six industrials stayed the night, had been cleared by the cavalry.

Herr Thyssen, who will do anything to avoid publicity, left for home via Wiesbaden early in the morning. Others caught the Frankfort express in the forenoon. There was no news of their movements in the morning papers, but people all along the line from Mayence to Cologne seemed to expect they would come that way and tremendous cheering and singing crowds gathered at every station en route. All the schools had a holiday and the enthusiasm was indescribable.

The train became later and later as each crowd had to have an opportunity more generous than the time table allowed to give vent to its cheers. So by the time Cologne was reached the train was more than an hour and a half late.

I have seen some vast crowds in my time, but never anything to equal that which assembled inside and outside the Cologne station today. A great carpet of honor used before the war when home or foreign potentates arrived at the station was brought out and was being unrolled when on account of an English order it was rolled up again. Before the train came in, however, permission had been obtained to use it, and for the first time I believe for nearly eight years this wonderful carpet saw the light of day.

As the train came in "Deutschland Uber Alles" burst from the lips of everyone in the crowd which swept forward, reinforced by large numbers of people who forced their way in from the outside, and the train was speedily surrounded. The people swarmed on to other lines and under and through the waiting train in their endeavor to get a glimpse of the "heroes," and other trains entering or about to leave the station were held up.

The station workers brought along a wonderful mass of flowers to lend color to the scene and students in their full dress sang "The Watch on the Rhine." There were addresses of welcome and then the industrials made their way to a waiting car where they were again greeted with tremendous cheering.

All that really has been achieved by proceeding and extraordinary verdict of the Mayence court-martial is to increase and strengthen German nationalist sentiment. The verdict generally is regarded as a record quibble in legal history. The men were arrested for refusing to deliver reparations coal. They were found not guilty of that, but guilty of refusing to obey a military order. The verdict is regarded as simply ridiculous and as one by which the court satisfied an uneasy conscience on the one hand and endeavored, on the other, to let the high military command down as lightly as possible.

I learn that an appeal has been entered. The feeling that justice was not done is strengthened in the minds of the German people by the fact that Dr. Schlutius, the Financial Commissioner for the Düsseldorf area, and Dr. Raiffeisen, Director of State Mines, who are not nearly such prominent persons, were sentenced by the same court to a year's imprisonment each. The carrying out of the sentence was ordered to be postponed for an indefinite period. The two men were set free, only to be rearrested on an order for their expulsion, and they were at once taken by a force of sixteen police officials to an unknown destination.

Expulsion on a wholesale scale seems to be the order of the day. A host of high officials have been at a couple of hours' notice expelled from Treves, including the Burgomaster, and their families were ordered to follow within four days. The newspapers, too, are being verboten en masse. All the Aix-la-Chapelle newspapers have been suspended for three days.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Cologne, Dr. Schulte, has sent to the Pope a protest against the French policy and acts of force. He asks his Holiness to use his influence to bring about an end to "this renewed state of war."

FINDS GREECE UNABLE TO ABSORB REFUGEES

Col. Haskell of Red Cross Protests Against Expulsions From Turkey —Extends American Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Lieut. Col. W. N. Haskell, the new American Red Cross Commissioner in the Near East, said in a cable message today that after inspecting Greek seaports where refugees from Asia Minor are concentrated he finds the Greek Government unable to cope with the situation.

Colonel Haskell's first action on arriving at Athens last week was to make a tour of investigation along the coast in an American destroyer. He reports fully a million refugees in the country.

Food supplies and medical equipment shipped by the American Red Cross, with the supplies requisitioned, Colonel Haskell says, insure the commission being able to meet the actual emergency demands for some time to come, while much has already been accomplished in stabilizing the relief situation and the American ideals hauls down its flag ganization rapidly.

Full co-operation is extended by the Greek Government, Colonel Haskell reports. Extensive preventive measures have been applied to cope with threatening epidemics of typhus, smallpox and cholera, and the situation is improving.

"It is unfortunate," says Colonel Haskell, "that agencies are inducing Greeks to leave Turkey, inasmuch as nearly all now here have hopes of quickly returning to Anatolia if protection is afforded them. I regard the scheme proposing an interchange of populations as absurd, because the Turks in Greece are insisting on remaining and the Greek refugees in Greece desire to return to their former homes in Turkey as soon as they can safely do so."

DEMAND GUERRILLA WAR.

Some Germans Urge Tactics Like Those in Irish Revolt.

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BERLIN, Jan. 25.—The Foreign Office, although not feeling overconfident, still believes the French forces will evacuate the Ruhr. For this reason it is doing everything possible to keep down the more chauvinistic elements which are urging the organizing of raiding parties and starting guerilla warfare similar to that which has been raging in Ireland for centuries.

By killing off French guards here and there, the Chauvinists argue, the French public will be aroused to inquire what the army is doing in the Ruhr, if its position is productive, and to demand its withdrawal.

There are many who are willing to throw the entire destiny of Germany in with that of Russia in a general war. Many of these, however, do not desire war immediately, owing to the lack of equipment, saying that with the French erecting a buffer State in the Ruhr, Germany is free to organize the rest of the country as it desires, instead of under the Versailles Treaty limitations.

Several Attachés have suggested that the Government follow up the official notice that the Versailles Treaty no longer exists with a demand for a new peace conference, at which America, as a signer of the original armistice terms, will be invited. The idea behind this move is that suggested in Senator Borah's speech, which was enthusiastically received here, wherein he declared that as the armistice conditions were based upon Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points America is partly responsible for the failure of the treaty to comply with them, especially in self-determination, which Germany insists has been violated in Danzig, Upper Silesia, Memel, the Sarre, the Rhineland and at present in the Ruhr.

LUDENDORFF ROUSES GERMAN RESISTANCE

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

of imprisonment for one year by the courtmartial at Mayence yesterday upon conviction of refusal to obey the orders of the French authorities.

The German Government has notified the allied Governments that no German official would be permitted to accompany the members of the Interallied Control Commission on their official trips through Germany if the investigating commissions contained French or Belgian members. Where the traveling commissions are made up only of British and Italian members German officials will be permitted to accompany them as heretofore.

A dispatch from Munich says that Bavarian officials compelled the hotel manager to permit the Franco-Belgian control commissioners to retain their quarters there and sent a detail of police to conduct the Commissioners back to their rooms.

The Bavarian Minister of Finance has instructed the officials handling the finances of the forestry service in the Palatinate not to obey the orders of the authorities of occupation.

It is semi-officially stated that the Government has stopped intercourse between the German Clearing House and the German trustee for enemy property with the Franco-Belgian authorities.

RUHR SEIZURE MAY BRING ORDERS HERE

Secretary Hoover Forecasts a Temporary Stimulation of American Industry.

HARDER TO BUY OUR GRAIN

Germany Must Find Credits of About $150,000,000 to Get the Food She Needs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The occupation of the Ruhr district of Germany by the French, and the consequent interruption of German industry, should have a stimulating, rather than a depressing, effect temporarily on American manufacturing industries, in the opinion of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce.

A survey of the situation has been made by experts of the Department of Commerce and the conclusion reached is that conditions in Germany will not only find a reflection in the iron and steel industry of the United States but in many other manufacturing lines as well. How long American manufacturing industry might hope to profit as a result of the conditions created it is difficult to predict, but for the present there apparently should be no cause for alarm.

How the seizure of the Ruhr will affect the American agricultural districts is another problem which is receiving attention. The chief danger for the present would seem to be that of placing Germany in a position where it would be difficult for her to obtain money for the purchase of necessary foodstuffs.

Germany, for instance, must import about 2,000,000 tons of grain before September next, and, in the ordinary course of affairs, some of this grain now would be moving to facilitate distribution. It has been said that Germany should have 500,000 tons of grain by April 1 in order properly to meet the situation. If this export trade is lost by the American farmer the result would be highly unfavorable and might find a reflection in falling prices of farm products, and consequently decreased purchasing power of the farm. On the other hand, the theory is advanced that Germany must obtain the foodstuffs essential for her people and therefore producers of American export wheat will not suffer materially as a result of the occupation.

Just how Germany will obtain the credits necessary to purchase the grain is a debatable question. It is possible that a way will be found by Germany to obtain the money from private sources in a manner which will not conflict with reparations claims. She will need about $150,000,000.

In connection with the manufacturing industries, there are already reports that German industries outside of the occupied area and industries of other European nations affected by the occupation of the Ruhr are sounding out the American coal market.

Any lessening of the production of German industries is certain to increase the demand temporarily for many manufactured products of the industries of the United States, Great Britain and other nations which are able to fill in the gap. Even before the seizure of the Ruhr by the French it is known German industries have found it difficult to fill many orders taken. There have, for instance, been long delays and sometimes complete failure to deliver in connection with orders placed by South American countries for locomotives and a number of other products which can be obtained from the United States.

The French invasion of the Ruhr naturally will add to the uncertainty of the situation in regard to production by German industries.

The Department of Commerce announced today that its business survey showed continued industrial activity in the United States and that the occupation of the Ruhr district by France and other European developments had not caused any serious disturbances.

"On the whole," the statement added, "a bright outlook for the future, so far as domestic trade and industry is concerned, is seen by the Department of Commerce. The disturbed foreign situation has so far appeared to have but little effect upon such delicate indicators of industrial and commercial health as the stock and bond market."

League Committee Invites American

GENEVA, Jan. 25.—The Hygiene Committee of the League of Nations has decided to invite officially Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, head of the United States Public Health Department, to sit with the committee in a consulting capacity. It is understood that Dr. Cumming has expressed a disposition to accept such an invitation.

45,000,000 FRANCS 2 MONTHS' RUHR COST

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

teen-day ultimatum is practically sure to be adopted by the votes of France, Italy and Belgium.

Will Declare Berlin in Default.

PARIS, Jan. 25 (Associated Press).—The French delegation of the Reparation Commission has officially submitted to the commission the plan prepared by it in reply to the German Government's demand of Nov. 14 for a moratorium. The plan is accompanied by a supplementary note.

The French delegation believes that it should maintain its plan so as to affirm its policy toward Germany, and that it make known the conditions it judges indispensable to the granting of a moratorium, in case the discussion of this question should be resumed.

Under these conditions MM. Barthou Delacroix, the French and Belgian representatives, respectively, on the commission, in view of the resistance, more and more accentuated, that Germany is making to the penalties imposed by the Allies, are in agreement in considering that since Jan. 13, the date on which the Reich notified the Reparation Commission that all deliveries in the nature of reparations would cease, the German Government has itself, by this fact, rendered its demand for a moratorium null and void.

Under these conditions Mm. Barthou and Delacroix will bring before the commission tomorrow a draft of Germany's general default in her obligations with regard to reparations to France and Belgium. Under Paragraph 17, Annex 2, Part 8, of the Versailles Treaty the French and Belgian delegates will demand notification of this recognition of Germany's default to the interested powers and will ask for the maintenance in force of the schedule of payments of May 5, 1921.

COMMUNISTS TALK STRIKE.

Meetings Held in Paris, but No Alarm Is Felt.

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PARIS, Jan. 25.—The French Communist organizations received orders from Moscow today to agitate for a general strike in France on account of the French railway men being sent to the Ruhr to replace German workers.

All principal Communist groups are meeting tonight to discuss the order, but whatever their decision not the slightest fear is felt of trouble. The number of Communists is inconsequential, and the nation generally supports the Ruhr occupation. In addition, several score of the most notorious agitators in the country have been under lock and key for several days.

BRITISH RELIEVED BY POINCARE PLEDGE

But Labor Organizations Renew Demand for Withdrawal From Cologne.

LONDON, Jan. 25 (Associated Press).—A calmer view of Great Britain's position in the occupied zone was taken today, the friendly conversation between Lord Crewe, the Ambassador to France, and Premier Poincaré at Paris having resulted in an understanding, it is said, that the British will not again be placed in the embarrassing position of seeming to endorse the French policy, as was the case in the Lasshaur incident at Cologne.

Nevertheless, the morning newspapers regard the situation as delicate and believe that avoidance of difficulties depends almost entirely upon the tact and discretion of the men on the spot.

The British Government has made no statement to allay public anxiety, but it is understood that it will not consent to British co-operation in the application within the Cologne area of any "sanctions" to which the French and Belgians agree unless the London Government gives its assent.

The Executive Committee of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen passed a resolution today calling upon the Government to withdraw the British troops from the Rhine. The resolution added:

"It is in the interests of the workers and humanity that every effort be made to prevent the French or other militarist systems from plunging Europe into further war."

The General Council of the National Transport Workers' Federation passed resolutions condemning the French occupation of the Ruhr and also calling upon the Government to withdraw the British troops.

SWINDLERS USE NAME OF EX-KAISER'S SON

Members of a Gang Obtain Prince August's Autograph by Talking of Doorn.

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BERLIN, Jan. 25.—"We are bringing greetings from the House of Doorn," said two young men looking spick and span in mediaeval full dress of German students to Prince August of Prussia, to whom they recently applied for an audience. They had many pleasant things to tell and finally asked the Prince to write a dedication over his name on a photograph which his father, the ex-Kaiser, had presented to them.

Prince August granted the request and ten days afterward heard that his visitors had used his autograph to introduce themselves to some rich "patriots," whom under some unselfish pretext they swindled out of large sums.

The swindlers belong to a gang which makes a specialty of preying on loyalty and the reactionary sentiment and which for years has operated with great success. Two of the members were arrested today after fooling the police for many months, disguising themselves now as students and again as officers.

BRITISH DEBT PARLEY MAY BE RESUMED SOON

Mission Will Reach London Today and Hopes to Put Facts Before the Cabinet Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Negotiations for the refunding of the British debt to the United States may be resumed next week after members of the British mission have conferred with the home Government, Treasury officials said today.

No formal proposal had been submitted by the British or American commission when the British commission sailed, but the visitors had been told in a general way what the American mission hoped might be accomplished.

The British delegates are expected in London tomorrow and hoped to be able to submit details of the negotiations here to the Cabinet on Saturday. Thus Ambassador Geddes who will act in future negotiations may receive a communication early next week which will determine whether there is a chance of reaching a tentative agreement in time for submission to the present Congress.

TO AID GERMAN CHILDREN.

Drive Is Started at Meeting and Dinner Here.

A meeting and dinner of the Central Committee, Inc., was held last night at the Hofbrau House to launch the campaign for the relief of starving children of Germany and Austria. It is proposed to feed 1,000,000 children at least one meal a day; to care for the intellectual class, such as the musicians, scientists, school teachers and professors—all represented as destitute since the war—and to support all children's and old people's homes and all other organized charities.

A cablegram sent to the committee from Ambassador Houghton, in Berlin, referring to the work already being done, in part, said: "I am very glad to endorse as worthy of support the great work you are doing to relieve the starving children of Germany." Similar messages were read from the Mayor of Berlin and other large German cities.

The National Campaign Committee consists of August Heckscher, Chairman; James Speyer, Vice Chairman; Eugene Henningson, Vice Chairman; Carl E. Schmidt, Detroit, Vice Chairman; Albert Tag, Treasurer; Herbert E. Schmidt, Secretary.

URGES ACTION ON EUROPE.

Ohio Diocesan Convention Sends Messages to Harding and Hughes.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—A resolution urging that the United States act without political or selfish motives, whether that means entrance into the League of Nations or calling a conference of nations, was adopted by the convention of the Diocese of Southern Ohio here today.

The resolution instructed the Secretary to send messages to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State and the Senators from this State that "inasmuch as we believe in a religion of self-sacrifice and service of peace and brotherly love, we urge that the United States shall act without political or selfish motives or primary consideration of itself, whether that means entrance into the League of Nations, or the founding of an association of nations, or calling a conference of nations."

Tentative plans for the erection of a children's hospital by the diocese at a cost of $750,000 were endorsed.

Beethoven Bust for New York.

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VIENNA, Jan. 25.—The famous Vienna sculptor, Edmund Hellmer, has accepted an order to execute a marble bust of Beethoven for the Beethoven Association of New York.

AMERICAN REPORTS ANGER POINCARE

French Cabinet Considers the Question of False News From Foreign Sources.

MAY EXPEL REPORTERS

Complaint Made of Reports of Use of Moroccan Troops and Mobilization of Workers.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—It was announced tonight that at a Cabinet meeting today the Government "considered the question of false news of foreign source relative to measures taken by the Allies in the Ruhr." I am informed authoritatively that the complaint of M. Poincaré is primarily against certain reports of the Ruhr movement published in American newspapers. It is the belief of the French Premier that several American correspondents are lending themselves, consciously or not, to German propaganda and during the Cabinet meeting today it was a question at one stage of expelling from France one or two American journalists who have their headquarters in Paris.

M. Poincaré was especially incensed at the publication in New York newspapers that the first troops into the Ruhr were Moroccans, whereas pains had been taken to use no Africans. The statement in an American newspaper published in Paris this morning that the French had mobilized 50,000 railroad workers also was condemned because the right number was 600.

My personal belief is that some of the mistakes of which M. Poincaré complains may be laid to carelessness rather than ill-will. This belief is based on the fact that three times this week the Paris bureau of THE NEW YORK TIMES has received by telephone sensational "news." On Tuesday a voice said over the telephone that it was speaking on behalf of the British Embassy and wished to inform me that England had decided to withdraw her troops from the Rhine. On Wednesday a voice saying it was from the War Office informed me that M. Poincaré was going to call three classes, of 700,000 men, to the colors. This afternoon I was told over the telephone that General Degoutte had been assassinated.

Of course, checking up by telephoning back to the alleged source proved all these stories were false. What is possible is that not enough checking up has been done all around. To my mind these examples which are not peculiar to this office show German propagandists at work here. The Matin tomorrow will publish an article by Stephen Lausanne saying the Germans are to blame for false reports from the Ruhr, Paris and Berlin.

"Lies do harm," writes Lausanne, "for nine-tenths of the Germans still believe our aviators dropped bombs on Nuremburg before war was declared in 1914, just as nine-tenths of the readers of The New York World now believe Moroccan troops entered Essen on Jan. 12. Our Government, which has the nation behind it, has a duty to see that the calm of the nation is not troubled by lies. Lies, we saw in 1870 and 1915, can make blood flow. Since we don't wish blood to flow we should grasp the liars by the collar."

UPPER NILE IS EXCITED OVER OPENING OF TOMB

Natives Want Mummy of Tutankhamen, if Found, Left There to Attract Tourists.

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LUXOR, Egypt, Jan. 25.—Work has ceased at Tutankhamen's tomb until next Wednesday morning, and Howard Carter left tonight for Cairo to meet the Earl of Carnarvon. But the Egyptian Government, according to a reliable message from Cairo, insists that newspaper correspondents be allowed to enter the tomb tomorrow.

LUXOR, Jan. 25 (Associated Press).—An air of suppressed excitement pervades the whole Upper Nile Valley as the day approaches for the opening of the inner or mortuary chamber of the tomb of King Tutankhamen, recently discovered in the Valley of the Kings. Not since the American Egyptologist, Theodore Davis, unearthed more than a half dozen tombs in the same valley has the Egyptian populace shown such pronounced interest and curiosity in the great past of their country.

Pressure is being exerted by the local population to have the mummy of Tutankhamen, if it is found in the inner chamber, kept in the tomb instead of being removed to Cairo. They make no secret of their motive in the matter, declaring that, if exhibited to the public view in the tomb, the mummy of the Pharaoh would attract thousands of tourists to Luxor and stimulate trade, the hotel business and the sale of antiquities.

At present in all the tombs of the imperial necropolis there remains only one royal mummy, that of Amenophis II, which is on view in its original burial place.

The whole Theban burial area, including the Valleys of the Kings and Queens, contains the bodies of countless generations. Here all, from the mighty Pharaohs to the humblest of citizens, sought their final rest. A workman cannot strike a spade into the ground in this area without unearthing skeletons of the ancient Egyptian people, and in many cases the bodies are surprisingly well preserved, particularly those of the nobility, who could afford the expense of embalming with aromatic oils, pitch and spices.

Herbert Winlock of the American Archaeological Mission declared today:

"If Lord Carnarvon finds the body of Tutankhamen, as I hope he will, I am confident that it will be in an excellent state of preservation, especially if the burial vault was not previously invaded by robbers.

"The ancient Egyptian went to infinite pains to preserve his body in the world to come. I anticipate that, if the body is found, it will be one of the most perfect examples of its kind which has come down to us."

EXCEEDS GLIDING RECORD.

Bossoutrot Flies 3 Hours and 31 Minutes in a Motorless Plane.

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PARIS, Jan. 25.—The French airman Bossoutrot, yesterday unofficially beat Manayrol's world record of three hours and twenty-one minutes at Ilford Hill, England, by flying for three hours and thirty-one minutes in a motorless glider.

This excellent performance was carried out at Etaples. Bossoutrot using the ascending currents along the high cliffs on the Channel coast. The wind registered an average of about twenty feet per second.

Lieutenant Thoret also made a further step in motorless gliding yesterday at Biskra, North Africa, where he flew for one hour and three minutes with a passenger, using an ordinary plane with the motor blocked.

Ecuador to Invite Hughes.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Jan. 25.—Ecuador's Minister to Washington, Dr. Don R. H. Elizalde, has been instructed by his Government to invite Secretary Hughes to visit Ecuador when he returns from the Fifth Pan-American Congress at Santiago in March. Rafael Maria Arizaga and Alberto Munoz Vernaza, this nation's representatives at Brazil and Argentina, respectively, will attend the conference as the Ecuadorian delegates.

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Where the Unworthy is Excluded

AMERICAN TROOPS SAIL FOR HOME

Transport Leaves Antwerp After Embarking Last Unit of Army of Occupation.

HONORS BY THE BELGIANS

Wives, Children and Large Amount of Soldiers' Belongings Hustled on Board the Big Ship.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ANTWERP, Jan. 25.—With the sailing of the American transport St. Mihiel from Antwerp at 5 o'clock this afternoon the last of the American army of occupation disappeared from Europe and with it many an unfulfilled hope of America's part in the settlement of peace and reconstruction problems.

The final leave-taking on European soil was simple but impressive, the Belgian Government making a special effort to express its gratitude and appreciation for America's help to Belgium and Europe in the past. The Minister of War, Albert Devèze, came as the Government's representative to bid an official farewell to the American army of occupation. A company of Belgian soldiers lined up along the docks, presenting arms as the Minister mounted the gangway, and the American band struck up the Belgian hymn.

The Minister then made a short cordial speech in French which was immediately translated into English and to which the Colonel in command replied. The band played again as the Minister left the transport, after shaking hands with the officers, and the Belgian soldiers presented arms and marched off.

In addition, however, a farewell visit was paid by the Burgomaster of Antwerp and other civilian dignitaries, the Governor of the Province and Lieutenant Commander General Jacques, the senior General of the Belgian Army, who came from Brussels as a special representative of the Belgian King, bringing special greetings from his Majesty and expressing regret at the departure of the American troops from Europe.

Wives and Children on Board.

There was the usual confusion surrounding a departing transport, added to which no one in charge appeared to know just how many were leaving. Orders to accommodate wives and children on the transport were only received yesterday, since when all the necessary arrangements for the families had been made. As many men were married only yesterday and many during the last week, it was impossible to tell how many wives would arrive.

Many and diverse stories are told as to how many German wives were left behind, but I am informed by the officers in charge that if any wives were left behind it is the men's own fault, as definite orders were received from Washington that all wives and families would be accommodated. Nevertheless about ninety were left behind.

Talking to the men I gathered that the majority regretted the sudden orders to return home and would have preferred to stay on at Coblenz.

"Many had settled down with their wives and families as though in the United States, with the extra advantages of the exchange," a Sergeant volunteered, who himself was delighted at the prospect of returning.

Many German wives, on the other hand, said they were glad to leave the Fatherland, as it was impossible to tell what would happen now in Germany, especially in view of the occupation of the Ruhr.

The troops arrived here in the early hours of the morning on two German trains with a few United States Army cars attached. The trains were run alongside the docks, where the St. Mihiel was waiting for the troops who entrained yesterday at Coblenz. The second train arrived soon after the first and brought the men's wives and children. Many officers' families arrived yesterday evening and slept last night at Antwerp.

As I arrived at the docks in the cold gray morning, I found that the Y. M. C. A., which has accompanied the troops from Coblenz, had set up camp on a siding near the train and were giving the troops their last meal on European soil before embarkation, consisting of "hot dogs," coffee and fresh Belgian bread.

The first to embark were the men's wives, about 100 in all, with about fifty babies. Ninety per cent. of the wives are Germans, the others being French and Belgian. Fifteen wives with children were obliged to wait around the docks for about two hours, as their passports were not in order. In some cases children's photographs were missing on the passport; in others the regulations were not complied with. These women sat around on sacks eagerly awaiting the arrival of the American Consul, Mr. Messersmith, who finally put everything in order. Meantime, however, many women were in tears fearing the ship would sail without them.

There was no limit to the amount of luggage the men and officers were allowed to take with them, and many appeared to have collected quantities of household goods and souvenirs. Many valuable police dogs belonging to officers were obliged to be left behind at Coblenz, however.

General Allen Not at Farewell.

There was a rumor during the day that General Allen would come to Antwerp to say good-bye to the troops, who were disappointed by his non-appearance. Quartermaster Sheen and Captain Biggar will return to Coblenz tomorrow to assist in the general clean-up at Coblenz.

The seagoing edition of The Amaroc News will be got out daily aboard the ship, and the editors were eagerly looking for space to edit on the somewhat crowded transport.

The Belgians were disappointed to see nothing of the American troops, who had been awaited with keen anticipation here. It was hoped that the soldiers would stay a few days at Antwerp, and preparations were made for their amusement, and there was a general feeling of expectation and pleasant memories of the time when Antwerp was an American base and expenditures were liberal. There was, moreover, a general feeling of resentment when it was at first announced that the troops would sail from Bremen. The American troops have, however, come and gone and no one has seen them, for the docks are situated far from the town.

It was somewhat strange to compare the feeling of unbounded faith and hope which went out, especially from Belgium, when the first American soldiers landed in Europe with the feeling of dumb resignation to the present departure of the troops which are the last symbol of America's participation in the war.

In his address the Minister of War spoke of America's great help in the war, of the many American heroes fallen on the battlefield and the great unforgettable relief work during the war which would remain graven on Belgium's memory forever.

Last Sight of the Transport.

ANTWERP, Jan. 25 (Associated Press).—Moving slowly down the River Scheldt tonight on the way home aboard the American transport St. Mihiel is the last contingent of the troops who represented the United States in the World War.

The troops arrived here this morning from the Coblenz bridgehead and embarked on the transport, which started her voyage for Savannah at 5:20 o'clock this afternoon. With soldiers lining her rails, the transport cast off her lines from the Siberia dock. The doughboys sang farewell songs and shouted good-bye, while groups of friends ashore standing in the dim light of the early darkness waved their adieus.

Then the propellers of the St. Mihiel began to churn the water and the ship slowly moved on her way toward the flat lowlands of the Scheldt and soon was lost to view at the royal sluice, still wending her way toward Flushing, which will be reached about midnight. From Flushing the wide sea opens the way home and the signal bells will register the call, "Full speed ahead."

The St. Mihiel was decked out in official flags for the ceremonies with the American Jack forward, the efficiency flag of the United States Army Transport Service at the main, the Belgian flag at the foremast and the American flag on the staff aft.

Among the many tokens of affection presented the departing soldiers was a most modest one from an unknown woman. Timidly she left a bouquet of flowers in the bridge cabin of Captain Oliver. It was not in her own name, she said, but on behalf of the humble people of Belgium who never could forget the aid the Americans had rendered during their wartime needs.

The centre of interest to those on board ship was the wives and children of soldiers who had exercised their constitutional right to marry. Gathering on the poop deck of the St. Mihiel they formed an attractive group. Many of the women were unusually comely.

One couple reached the ship only after some tribulations. Private Ralph Bailey of Maine married a girl just before the troops' train left Coblenz. His bride decided that she did not desire to proceed to the United States immediately. Bailey gave her the marriage book, signed by Chaplain Easterbrook, bade her farewell and went to board the train. Within a half hour there was a hurried call to hold the train, for Bailey's wife had changed her mind and decided to make the voyage. Tonight she is one of the party on board the St. Mihiel.

Some Husbands Change Their Minds.

Captain R. R. Tourtillott at the last moment prior to the St. Mihiel bearing off from the dock was maintaining his firm but kindly manner in his novel duties of handling the family affairs of the soldiers. He was obliged to revise his passenger list several times owing to a change in hearts of soldiers or their wives. His official list, however, when the lines were cast off showed that there were seventy-six women and twenty-one children. Three of the women were mothers-in-law. Three or four wives of soldiers were escorted off the ship before she sailed, as their husbands had declined to assume the financial responsibility of taking them to the United States, although the passage would cost them but $2 a day and their food 65 cents.

Other than Private Bailey's wife, Captain Tourtillott's unexpected guests were the wives of Private Lawlor, Dessault and Atwood. Mrs. Atwood was accompanied by her little daughter.

The officers in charge of the vessel freely expressed their opinion that the voyage would be historic in more ways than one. Colonel H. H. Sheen of the Quartermaster's Department, who loaded the vessel, said he never had performed such a task on such short orders. Captain Oliver, known as one of the most jovial of skippers, said the voyage promised to be an interesting one every minute.

The companies on board already are arranging sport events for tomorrow and the days following until the St. Mihiel reaches Savannah twelve days hence. One of the first conditions of the contests will be that entrants must participate whether they are seasick or not.

There will be three boxing bouts tomorrow night—for the heavyweight, middleweight and bantamweight championship—and on Saturday night for the featherweight, welterweight and flyweight titles.

The ship is divided into three parts for the passengers—the soldiers being forward, the officers and their wives amidship and the soldiers' wives aft.

The last person to leave the St. Mihiel before the vessel departed was Miss Edith L. Robinson of Forest Hills, L. I., a Y. M. C. A. worker, who had been industriously serving food and coffee to the soldiers since they left Coblenz, and also caring for the young wives and children of the privates. As Miss Robinson walked down the gangplank there were numerous cries of "Good-bye, Bobby," an affectionate nickname given to her by the soldiers.

BERLIN STILL HOPES FOR OUR INTEREST

Reactionary Paper Comments Bitterly on Surrender of American Zone to the French.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—Most German newspapers comment on the departure of the American troops with sincere regret, not only because French soldiers will now take their places but because "relations between Germans and those tall good-natured men had continually improved and become very friendly indeed." The reactionary Lokal-Anzeiger's comment, however, is very bitter, as might be expected from the former body organ of Wilhelm the fugitive:

"These Americans came, as they claimed, to fight for democracy and peace. Now they turn the territory occupied by them over to a military despotism that is determined to destroy Germany with a merciless fist and disregard all treaties; that robs a peaceful population of the bare necessities of life and imposes torture and tribulations on it. This American evacuation will make the accomplishment of the criminal aims of our oppressors more easy, and our only consolation is that these American soldiers will now probably tell their countrymen who is the real peace breaker in Europe."

BERLIN, Jan. 25 (Associated Press).—Does the hauling down of the Stars and Stripes at Ehrenbreitstein signify definite and complete American disinteredness in European affairs? This is only one of many questions agitating the German officials and people.

Editorial comments frankly reflect disappointment over the withdrawal of the American troops, whose presence in the Rhineland during the latter years is viewed as contributing one of the few consoling aspects to the occupation situation. At Government headquarters the departure of the last American regiments is viewed as a historical event of wide significance to both Europe and the United States.

Official opinion was informally summed up today by Baron von Rosenberg, the Foreign Minister, in a discussion with the Associated Press correspondent. The Minister expressed the hope that the evacuation would not mark the beginning of relaxation of American interest and responsibility in European affairs.

"In voicing regret at the departure of the Americans from Coblenz," said he, "this Government is reflecting the sincere sentiment of the great mass of the German people, to whom the mere thought of military occupancy at first naturally meant sorrow and apprehension. But as the years of occupancy drew on we gradually came to look upon the Stars and Stripes at Ehrenbreitstein as the active symbol of American interest and participation in Europe's post-war problems."

The American flag on German soil, in the Minister's opinion, was a reminder of "those democratic ideals from which the young and struggling German republic sought to draw inspiration, as well as the hope that the motives which enlisted America in the war and which subsequently found reiteration in her peace program would soon be realized in their full fruition for the benefit of war-stricken Europe."

"Despite the fact that the withdrawal of the American colors at this moment is fraught with menacing possibilities to the progress of liberal thought in Europe, the German people nevertheless feel warranted in hoping that America has not definitely abandoned her purpose to keep the world safe for democracy and protect the right of self determination," Baron von Rosenberg continued.

"Among all classes of the German people there is today a firmly rooted conviction that America did not throw the bulk of her moral, financial and physical resources into the task of disarming the German people just to leave them defenceless against a recrudescence of the same autocracy the destruction of which was the avowed aim and purpose of her expeditionary forces."

Baron von Rosenberg begged to be excused from talking of the reparation situation, but reiterated the official German approval of the principles enunciated by Secretary Hughes in his New Haven speech, which he believed more clearly pointed the way to a practical solution of the dispute than any plan yet proposed, in that it suggested the removal of the deliberations from the atmosphere of post-war political recriminations and into the realm of hard and fast economics.

The German Government, Baron von Rosenberg said, was ready and sincerely willing to accept the American suggestion for an impartial board of authoritative experts to solve the situation.

"The American troops were the best of all the occupation forces, because they were never the subject of any gossip," says the Allgemeine Zeitung in its praise of the correct and honorable behavior of the men. This newspaper believes, however, that "the ideals for which Americans volunteered to fight—liberty, peace and humanity—and as guardians of which they stood watch on the Rhine have disappeared in thin vapor."

The Allgemeine Zeitung continues:

"It is, therefore, quite consistent if this small remnant of the guardians of American ideals hauls down its flag with a feeling of resignation. A French bodyguard of black troops and Moroccans is its successor."

In a formal letter to Major Gen. Henry T. Allen Chancellor Cuno expresses the thanks of the German Government for the American command's able and impartial administration of the Coblenz sector. The German Ambassador at Washington is authorized to convey to Secretary of State Hughes the German Government's regrets over the departure of the troops and expresses appreciation of their uniform courtesy to the German populace.

FINE RECORD ON THE RHINE.

American Troops Won Commendation of Germans and Allies Alike.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, Jan. 25.—In all the romantic past of the great Valley of the Rhine, with its changing fortunes and allegiances, there has perhaps never been a more significant event than the departure yesterday of the American Army of Occupation. Except for the fragile tenure of the British in the Cologne area, the ancient enemies of the east and west of the Rhine are left face to face to settle by force the accumulated grudges of centuries and the debts and punishments of the last war.

The ceremony atop the Rhineland Gibraltar and the entraining of the Eighth Infantry Regiment for Antwerp went off smoothly, according to schedule, but the outstanding impression to the observer was that America had so well performed her task in this centre of European turmoil that it was difficult to tell from which quarter came the most sincere and feeling tributes to her efficiency and fair play. When France and Germany can forget their differences long enough to join in a chorus of praise it means something.

President Tirard of the Rhineland High Commission, addressing General Allen, expressed the French feelings of appreciation in terms that could not have been stronger. General Mordacq, representing General Degoutte, detained in Ruhr, spoke in a similar vein. Lord Kilmarnoch paid like tribute, singling out for mention American fellowship with the British and French in sports. The Belgian and Italian Commissioners were equally commendatory.

The German community was practically unanimous in voicing gratefulness for America's fairness and sorrow at the departure of the troops. All papers in the Rhine region comment in this sense. Chancellor Cuno sent General Allen a letter as did the Oberburgomaster of Coblenz, the latter commending the policy and the conduct of the American occupation. It is not too much to say that Coblenz is wrapped in gloom—sorrow and apprehension are general.

It should be recorded that this good feeling in all quarters has not been won by any sacrifice of principle or laxity in administration. American rule here has been strict, but it has been manifestly just. General Allen has used his power of military command, which alone gave effect and authority to his unofficial membership in the Rhineland Commission to resist at all times every proposal of violence. As has been said, he "constrained the Germans and restrained the French." If a detailed record of his activities could be made public it would especially commend itself to lovers of peace in America and would be free from offense to those who dread European entanglements. His last act was to give the full weight of his great personal influence—he was unable to act with any official authority—to a final effort for reconsideration of the move into the Ruhr. But he has been tactful and has never overstepped bounds.

He gives up his command with the sincere good-will of every colleague here. He has not only won this confidence for himself, but has also confirmed the respect of the representatives of all nations for America.

The chapter on the Rhine closes after a long experience which must have been delicate and dangerous with a record fine and clear. This has been a military occupation in name, but in practice it has been a mission in the interest of "peace, restoration and trade," to quote General Allen's favorite slogan.

PRAISES TROOPS TO HUGHES.

German Ambassador Expresses Thanks for "Correct Conduct."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The thanks of the German Government for the "correct conduct" of the American forces during their stay in Germany have been transmitted officially to Secretary Hughes by Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt, the German Ambassador to the United States. The State Department today announced the fact in this bulletin:

"In view of the departure of the American forces from Germany, Ambassador Wiedfeldt, under instructions recieved from his Government, called on Secretary Hughes on the afternoon of Jan. 23 and expressed the sincere thanks of the German Government for the correct conduct of the American troops during the time of occupation."

Commenting on the expression of thanks conveyed by the Ambassador, the statement was made by German officials here today that the American troops had proved themselves to be as magnanimous victors in peace as they had been formidable foes in battle. While it was admitted that the presence of an army of occupation upon the soil of one's native country usually was not a pleasant thing to contemplate, it was declared to be well understood in Germany that the continued presence of American troops on the Rhine was only in deference to the wishes of the German people themselves, as well as the wishes of the allied Governments.

WILL CLAIM $256,000,000.

Bill for American Army to Be Presented at Paris Conference

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Ambassador Herrick today advised the State Department that March 1 had been selected as the date for the meeting in Paris of representatives of the American Government and allied powers to discuss the whole question of payment of the cost of maintenance of the various armies of occupation along the Rhine. Eliot Wadsworth of the United States Treasury Department has been designated as the American representative at that conference.

It is expected that at this meeting some arrangement will be made whereby the United States will eventually be reimbursed for the approximately $256,000,000 which this Government has expended for the upkeep of the American Army of Occupation. Upon vigorous representation from the United States, the Allied Governments some time ago admitted the contention of Secretary Hughes that cognizance must be taken of the American claim as constituting a prior lien on German assets.

The fact remains, however, that France, Great Britain and Belgium have been fully compensated for the cost of maintaining their armies on the Rhine, while the United States has received nothing except some insignificant credits for payment in kind.

MOSCOW SEES POLES MENACING GERMANY

Danzig Is Reported Already Threatened—War Talked of as Only a Matter of Days.

DOUBT RED INTERFERENCE

Trotzky Says Peasants Will Fight Only in Defense—Report Hungary Threatened.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, Jan. 25.—Tension in official circles here markedly increased today, for two reasons. First, there has been another change in opinion, with a belief that further French pressure on Germany, which yesterday Moscow expected to be translated into a new advance of French troops on Western German territory, will be exercised eastward instead, through Poland.

Just what precise information has warranted this change your correspondent was unable to discover, but it is beyond question that, whereas yesterday the Russians seemed to think Poland would be drawn into the Franco-German conflict only in the event that desperation should drive the East Prussian nationalists to attack the Poles, today there is an impression that Poland herself may initiate action—probably by a movement against Danzig. Indeed, it is even reported here that the Poles already have barred the Danzig Corridor to international traffic, but in default of confirmation this seems premature.

The second reason is that the Soviet Government has received what is stated to be trustworthy information to the effect that the French are encouraging revolutionary elements in the Ruhr or are actually trying to incite them to begin a class war on the basis of the old Roman motto, "Divide and rule."

It is hardly to be doubted that Moscow is well informed regarding any dealings wherein the Ruhr Communists are engaged. If this news should prove true, the result would be a piquant situation, with "reactionary France" trying to urge German workers to revolution and revolutionary Russia trying to restrain them. At any rate, this information is held to confirm the opinion here that the French, for the time being, do not intend a further advance into Western Germany, and strengthens the expectations that the next step will come from Poland.

Hardly less importance is attached here to reports of the mobilization of Rumanians and Jugoslavs against Hungary. Moscow recognizes that this also, like reports of the Poles shutting the Dantzig corridor or a Greek advance on the banks of the Maritza, may be premature, but it serves to reinforce the Russian conviction that Europe really this time is on the verge of the precipice and that a general conflagration may be only a matter of days.

Reds Declared Opposed to War.

As things stand now, THE NEW YORK TIMES can state positively that Russia doesn't want war, and that the Soviet Government certainly is not, as many people abroad believe, fanning the fires under a pot already about to boil over. In support of this assertion there is an interesting declaration by Trotzky before a conference of military leaders here. In reply to a demand that the Red Army be trained to realize it is an army of world revolution, ready to fight revolution's battle whenever the occasion is offered, Trotzky said:

"You must not think we can move the peasants, who compose nine-tenths of our army, into an aggressive war in aid of world revolution. We admit, to them that it is our principle to support revolutionary movements and try to help to freedom the working classes everywhere. But to imagine it possible to direct the spirit of the red army along the lines of this principle is to be ignorant of both the red army and actual conditions.

"In our relatively weak state we teach the soldiers that we are not intending aggression, but must, of course, defend ourselves if an enemy attacks us—that's a simple doctrine and it corresponds to the reality. But you must understand that for our peasant soldiers to defend the Russian revolution is quite a different thing from an aggressive war on behalf of revolution elsewhere."

Communist estimates of the results of the French invasion of the Ruhr have been modified several times. They first thought that the effect would be strikes in the unoccupied sections of the country against German masters, but they find, instead, a solid national support for the Cuno Government in its policy of passive resistance and strikes only in the occupied sections—against the French invaders.

Yesterday it was believed here that the French would be obliged to exert further pressure by continued advances into Germany, possibly even to Berlin itself. It was reported that a move toward Muenster had been decided on.

Expects Further French Pressure.

The Bolsheviki pride themselves on judging world events objectively, even when the course which the said events are taking is not quite what they had forseen or hoped for. So, when the probabilities of a "Left" German revolution receded they wasted no time in regrets, but set themselves to "dope out" further developments.

Their reasoning yesterday was summed up as follows: "Faced by a deadlock, the French must try to increase their pressure. Our information as to German sentiment leads us to believe that this new step will be no more effective than previous French measures. So, what next? There are two possibilities—there may be either a new factor in the situation introduced by serious trouble between the French troops and the striking Ruhr workers, or the French may feel that they must continue their pressure further. Obviously, trouble may occur at any moment, but as we Russians are convinced that neither the French Army nor the German workers want any bloodshed if they can avoid it, we dismiss that for the time being.

"On the other hand, it seems to us that continued French pressure—which means an advance even beyond Munster—is inevitable. For two reasons, first, because, whatever M. Poincaré may think to the contrary, the direction of the French invasion has passed from his hands to that of the French soldiers, and for the soldiers it is the rule, 'when in doubt play trumps,' that is, advance; secondly, the whole French nation has the fixed idea about Germany that 'if you beat them they respect you, if you treat them decently they despise you.'"

Russian opinion yesterday was that the French advance might be prolonged—perhaps ultimately to Berlin. But it was thought here that even before that an exasperated German nationalism, forced by the French strength to keep quiet in the west would find an outlet in the east—against Poland.

Believed Poles Feared Attack.

Editor Sterklov, in the Izvestia, wrote a long piece yesterday arguing that Russia must be prepared because Poland was reported concentrating troops on the German frontier at Suvalki, Thorn, Dirshau, on the edge of the Dantzig coridor, and elsewhere. Sterklov thought, or appeared to think, this was an indication that Poland intended aggression.

But more important and wiser people here than Sterklov said that the reported concentration was not due to aggressive attentions, but to fear—fear that the East Prussian "Fascisti" or "Right" Nationalist organizations might fly off the handle and visit the Xenophobia which, according to reports, is sweeping all Germany, upon the heads of the nearest and most detested of all foreigners—the Poles. It was thought here that something of this kind might happen at any time, probably not yet, but later, as the French "continue their pressure."

From a Bolshevist viewpoint, the prospect is not a pleasant one. As Russians they would almost be compelled to "move to the support of Germany," for, they say, they cannot allow Poland to become the eastern frontier of France. But as Communists it would go against the grain to assist the East Prussian junkers. But Marx provides an issue from what might be an awkward dilemma.

Somewhere in his writings it is laid down that in case of need revolutionary leaders might, so to speak, join forces with non-revolutionary elements if by so doing it was obvious they could strengthen their own cause.

So, if trouble starts on the eastern frontier of Germany—whether originated by the German junkers or the Poles—the Soviet Government, it is asserted, would unleash the Red army on Poland with a clear conscience. But it hopes it will not have to do so.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Berlin Hears Poles Will Aid French.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—According to the Berlin newspaper Die Zeit, the Polish War Minister yesterday issued the following order:

"All former soldiers in the Polish and former German armies are ordered at once to report to their respective military authorities and hold themselves at the disposal of the French Government. Officers and non-commissioned officers, also those versed in postal, railway and bank services or employed in mines or mills are wanted, and will be paid at the following rate—post and railway employes, from 800,000 to 920,000 German marks per month and free board; mine and mill employes, three times the rate paid by the German owners; officials a minimum of 950,000 German marks and free board.

"Men who report will immediately be shipped in detachments of thirty to fifty via Sasnowice, Warsaw and Danzig, with one month's salary paid in advance by the Polish authorities. In Danzig the men will be taken over by French ships. All those applying must know German thoroughly.

(Signed) "PONIATOWSKI,
"War Minister."

German Government circles regard reports of a Polish "mobilization order" as genuine, but there is a wide divergence of opinion as to whether the order could be construed as a breach of neutrality by Poland because France has not declared war, but pretends peaceful penetration.

It is feared, however, that this step on Poland's part will soon be answered by Russia and may thus provoke a new war.

Hungary Protests Against Neighbors.

VIENNA, Jan. 25.—Jugoslavian and Roumanian armaments are causing great anxiety in Hungary. Count Bethlen, at today's meeting of the Hungarian Assembly, told of having informed Entente legations in Budapest of this state of affairs and requesting the Entente's influence with Roumania for a stoppage of armaments.

It is reported that many Transylvanian peasants are transgressing the frontiers because they are unwilling to fight Hungary.

MEXICO TO RETURN RAILWAY

British Interests Prepare to Take Over Interoceanic Line.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 25.—William Hopkins and W. D. Ward, representing British financial interests, are reported to be on their way to Mexico from London to perfect details of the turning over to its original owners of the Interoceanic Railroad, in accordance with the agreement reached by Finance Minister de la Huerta.

The Interoceanic will be the first road to be turned back to private ownership by the Government, it is semi-officially declared.

Savannah to Welcome Soldiers.

ATLANTA, Jan. 25.—Savannah is planning a tremendous ovation for the American soldiers, members of the Rhine Army of Occupation, expected to arrive at the Georgia port about Feb. 7. Governor Hardwick indicated that he probably would be present.

TWO MORE REBELS EXECUTED BY IRISH

General Mulcahy's Appeal for Recruits Meets With Enthusiastic Response.

FOR SHIP LINE TO AMERICA

Free State Senate Appoints Committee to Study Route to Make Best Time to New York.

DUBLIN, Jan. 25 (Associated Press).—Michael Fitzgerald and Patrick O'Reilly, both of Youghal, County Cork, were executed at Waterford today, it is officially announced. The men were convicted of being in the possession of arms at the time of their capture at Clashmore, Waterford, in December.

The Urban Council of Youghal was warned after the men's arrest that the water supply of the town would be cut off if the men were executed. In the face of this threat the Council pleaded for a reprieve and its appeal was supported by a memorial signed by a number of the residents of Youghal.

There was an enthusiastic response today to the appeal of Defense Minister Mulcahy for army recruits to enlist under the short service agreement, not exceeding a year, to meet the present emergency.

General Mulcahy strongly urged employers to encourage their workers to enlist under a guarantee that their positions would be kept open for them. He pointed out in this connection that the campaign of destruction by the irregulars was aimed largely against industry.

The Government plan does not call for any addition to the permanent National Army, which is already recruited to practically the full number allowed under the Anglo-Irish Treaty. Enlargement of the regular army would require negotiation with England for a change in the treaty provisions.

For Line of Ships to America.

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DUBLIN, Jan. 25.—Establishment of a direct Ireland to America mercantile service was advocated in the Irish Free State Senate tonight. The whole question was referred to a committee for inquiry and report.

A proposal to establish a special Government commission to take evidence was proposed by Senator Barrington, who advocated a route from the west of Ireland to the Nova Scotian coast, saving a day and a half between Ireland and New York. Rival routes were argued, and the discussion ultimately resulted in the reference of the entire matter to a committee.

ITALIAN MOVE DENIED.

Not Using Pressure for Economic Conference at Washington.

ROME, Jan. 25.—Reports emanating from Berlin that Italy is seeking to bring about a world economic conference at Washington were declared in authoritative quarters today to be without foundation.

Franklin Mott Gunther, counselor to the American Embassy, recently had a long and cordial conversation with Premier Mussolini, but it is stated that such a subject was not mentioned.

HIGHBRIDGE MAY GO, NEW DEFECTS FOUND

Structure Has Sagged Badly and the Cost of Remodeling Is Prohibitive.

High Bridge, which was to have been remodeled to meet requirements of the War Department with respect to navigation on the Harlem River, may be demolished instead. The possibility was disclosed yesterday when the Board of Estimate called for an immediate report from the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity on the condition of the antique structure. That demand was made because it was understood that the old structure, which was built to carry the Croton Aqueduct across the river, recently had been found to be in bad condition.

Preliminary surveys preparatory to removing two middle columns to meet plans of a army board of engineers to improve navigation disclosed that the foundations had settled so that the structure had sagged in the middle. Defects also were discovered at either end.

Grover A. Whalen, Commissioner of Plant and Structures, said that the bridge had settled several inches in the middle, and that changes at the ends clearly indicated that it had settled considerably. He said the original estimate of $900,000 to remodel it must be revised to about $2,000,000 in view of these discoveries, and that he would advocate tearing it down, particularly as he expected the Water Department to recommend substitution of a tunnel to bring the aqueduct water under the Harlem River to the reservoir on Washington Heights. Mayor Hylan already is on record against the remodeling scheme.

"High Bridge will lose its chief value, its scenic beauty, when the middle columns are replaced by larger central columns, breaking the regularity of the present structure," Mr. Whalen continued, "so there is no reason to preserve it at great expense."

He thought the columns had settled because they were built on pile reinforced foundations and said that when dredges begin to widen and deepen the channel it would cost the city much to protect the foundations, which otherwise might give way.

He added that the removal would present engineering difficulties, as the arches were hollow and removal of stones from them would endanger the stability of the structure, but said that the stone would be salvaged and used to construct stone bulkheads along the Harlem River Driveway.

High Bridge was built in 1848. Aside from carrying water, it is used only by pedestrians and usually is deserted except on Sunday afternoons.

WANTS BOBOLINKS SAVED.

New Jersey Audubon Society Starts New Fight in Legislature.

With the introduction in the New Jersey Legislature of Assembly Bill 31, to restore the bobolink to the list of song and insectivorous birds under the New Jersey laws, with permanent protection, the opening gun has been fired in the 1923 campaign of the long fight there to protect these little songsters.

After some five years of fruitless effort, the New Jersey Audubon Society succeeded in so convincing the Legislature of 1921 that the bill went through practically unanimously, being shown special consideration. In 1922, however, Senator Allen introduced a repealer, which passed both houses.

Real or feigned ignorance of facts of a most astonishing nature exists in certain quarters in the Legislature, according to the Audubon Society. At society headquarters in Newark certain correspondence is said to contain proof of the claim. The society holds that it would not be fair at this time to make this correspondence public.

'PHONE RATES CUT FOR SMALL USERS

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

vidual lines in the congested districts 75 calls a month are allowed in return for the rate charged. In the sububan territory, where the rate is lower, 66 messages within the local calling area are allowed. On two-party lines the number has been cut down to 57, but the rate is lower. In some zones party lines—especially four-party lines, with the low rates these commanded—have been discontinued. The service charge of $1 a month has been restored.

According to the report of the commission, made public this afternoon, the revisions have been made downward, considering service, for nearly all classes of residential subscribers. Subscribers who use 140 messages or less a month will pay a lower rate, and the increases will fall mainly upon those who use the service in greatest volume.

The increases of rates in New York City will add approximately $2,500,000 to the revenues of the company, while there will be a loss in revenue of approximately $500,000 as the result of the reduction granted to small users.

In the up-State territory, where reductions have been more general, these, according to an estimate furnished by a spokesman for the telephone company, will aggregate $500,000 more, so that as a result of the new rates fixed the company would stand to gain approximately $1,500,000 net, some of it through new economies.

The latest ruling of the commission, it was stated in the report, would reduce by approximately $4,000,000 the increases netting the company $12,000,000 in round numbers, which were granted in March, 1921. This includes decreases approximating $6,000,000 which were ordered in July, 1921.

Present Rates "Not Unreasonable."

The commission points out in its report that while the temporary rates recently established against which the company demurred had never gone into effect, the rates charged subscribers in the city were not for the period "unreasonable or excessive." Consequently the commission discharged the bonds furnished by the telephone company to insure the possible payment of refunds to subscribers paying the higher rates.

According to the commission, the New York City rates have not netted the company 7 per cent. on the property employed in its service within the city, while in the up-State territory the net earnings have been at a higher percentage.

In interurban telephone rates up-State the toll charges in many instances have been cut in two. Reductions have been made, also, in tolls between zones in New York City and adjacent territory outside the city, so as to eliminate the Federal tax which is applied when toll charges exceed 15 cents.

Regarding expenditures incurred by the company for publicity purposes aggregating $228,392 during the first six months of last year, the report says:

"This commission is convinced that reasonable public announcement of changes in telephone equipment or in character of service, issuance of directories, and necessary instruction in the use of telephone mechanism, are necessary and proper charges for a public utility, but that advertising to justify rate increases or to defend the company's legal position in litigation is not justifiable when paid out of revenue. Publicity expenses should be materially reduced in 1923."

Monthly Settlements Provided For.

The commission's order puts message rates on a monthly settlement basis.

In its report the commission advocates the creation of a new exchange area to include Inwood, Lawrence, Cedarhurst and Woodmere, adjacent to Greater New York.

In reporting on its valuation figures, the commission says:

"Working capital is placed at a figure of $6.50 per station. The results of the license contract, as far as the New York Telephone Company is concerned, are approved, but payments to the A. T. & T. Company for the future are put on the basis of $2 per station, effecting a reduction in licensee payment to the A. T. & T. Company of over $900,000 a year."

Rates fixed for New York city by the commission's order are as follows:

Zone 1.

Academy, Ashland, Barclay, Beekman, Bowling Green, Broad, Bryant, Butterfield, Canal, Chelsea, Circle, Clarkson, Columbus, Cortlandt, Dry Dock, Fitzroy, Franklin, Gramercy, Hanover, John, Lenox, Lexington, Longacre, Madison Square, Murray Hill, Orchard, Pennsylvania, Plaza, Rector, Rhinelander, Riverside, Schuyler, Spring, Stuyvesant, Vanderbilt, Walker, Watkins, Whitehall, Worth central office districts:

Individual line, business, 75 messages, $4; residence, 66 messages, $3.50; message rates decreased by steps for excess over 75 and 66 messages to a minimum rate of 3 cents a message for over 500 messages.

Zone 2.

Audubon, Billings, Bingham, Broadhurst, Cathedral, Fordham, Harlem, Intervale, Jerome, Marble, Melrose, Morningside, Mott Haven, Tremont, Woodlawn, University, Wadsworth central office districts:

Individual line, business, 75 messages, $4; residence, 66 messages, $3.50; two-party line, residence, 57 messages, $3; all message rates decreased by steps for excess over 75, 57 and 66 message rates to minimum rate of 3 cents a message for over 500 messages.

Zone 3.

City Island, Fairbanks, Kingsbridge, Olinville, Underhill, Westchester, central office districts:

Individual line, business, 75 messages, $4; residence, 66 messages, $3.50; message rates decreased by steps for excess over 75 and 66 messages to minimum rate of 3 cents a message for over 500 messages. Flat rates—Residence, individual line, $3.50; two-party line, $3; four-party line, $2.75.

Zone 4.

Applegate, Astoria, Berkshire, Blythebourne, Bushwick, Cypress, Decatur, Dickens, Evergreen, Flatbush, Glenmore, Greenpoint, Henry, Hunters Point, Jefferson, Lafayette, Main, Mansfield, Nevins, Prospect, South, Stagg, Sterling, Sunset, Triangle, Williamsburg, Windsor, central office districts.

Individual line, business, seventy-five messages, $4; residence, sixty-six messages, $3.50. Two-party line, residence, fifty-seven messages, $3. Message rates decreased by steps for excess over seventy-five, sixty-six and fifty-seven messages to a minimum rate of 3 cents a message for all over 500 messages. Flat rates—Individual line, residence, $5.25; two-party line, residence, $4.25.

Zone 5.

Bensonhurst, Coney Island, Midwood, Shore Road, Skidmore, central office districts.

Individual line, business, 75 messages, $4; residence, 66 messages, $3.50. Two-party line, residence, 57 messages, $3. Message rates decreased by steps for excess over 75, 66 and 57 messages to a minimum rate of 3 cents a message for all over 500 messages. Flat rates—Individual line, residence, $5.25; two-party line, residence, $4.25.

Zone 6.

Bayside, Boulevard, Flushing, Havemeyer, Juniper, Newtown central office districts:

Individual line, business, 66 messages, $3.50; residence, 66 messages, $3.50. Message rates in excess of 66 messages decreased by steps to a minimum rate of 3 cents a message for all over 500 messages. Flat rates—Individual line, business, $4.75; residence, $3.50; two-party line, business, $3.75; residence, $3, four-party line, residence, $2.75.

Zone 7.

Fieldstone, Hollis, Jamaica, Laurelton, Richmond Hill, Virginia central exchange districts:

Individual line, business, 66 messages, $3.50; residence, 66 messages, $3.50; message rates in excess of 66 messages decreased by steps to a minimum rate of 3 cents a message for all over 500 messages. Flat rates—Individual line, business, $4.75; residence, $3.50; two-party line, business, $3.75; residence, $3; four-party line, residence, $2.75.

Zone 8.

Belle Harbor, Far Rockaway central exchange districts:

Individual line, business, 66 messages, $3.50; residence, 66 messages, $3.50; message rates, in excess of 66 messages reduced by steps to a minimum rate of 3 cents a message for all over 500 messages. Flat rates—individual line, business, $4.75; residence, $3.50; two-party line, business, $3.75; residence, $3.

Zone 9.

Dongan Hills, Port Richmond, Tompkinsville central exchange districts:

Individual line, 66 messages, business, $3.50; 66 messages, residence, $3.50; message rates, in excess of 66 messages decreased by steps to a minimum of 3 cents a message for all over 500 messages. Flat rates—Individual line, residence, $3.50; four-party line, residence, $2.75.

Zone 10.

Tottenville central exchange district:

Individual line, business, 66 messages, $3.50; residence, 66 messages, $3.50; message rate, in excess of 66 messages, decreased by steps to a minimum rate of 3 cents a message for all over 500 messages. Flat rates—Individual line, residence, $3.50; four-party line, residence, $2.75.

"Subscribers who use 140 messages a month or less," says the commission, "will pay a lower rate than at present, and the increases fall mainly upon those who use the service in greatest volume. The new schedule should aid rather than check development, and subscribers to business service, to whom the value of the service is greatest, will pay a more equitable proportion of the company's revenue requirements."

The commission estimates that its revision of rates will effect decreases of $250,000 for small users in New York City and increases of about $2,500,000 for large users. Flat rate decreases in Brooklyn will amount to about $75,000.

GIVES CREDIT TO HYLAN.

Corporation Counsel Nicholson Says Mayor Gave Facts to Commission.

Corporation Counsel George P. Nicholson in a statement yesterday suggested that the report of the Public Service Commission on telephone rates was due to a desire of the commission to convince the Legislature that no change should be made in the law creating it.

Concerning the order of the commission made last March reducing telephone rates in this city 5 per cent. and elsewhere in the State 7 per cent., Mr. Nicholson called attention to the fact that this reduction never became effective because the telephone company obtained from the Federal Court an order restraining attempts to enforce it. Then Mr. Nicholson's statement reads:

"I am now preparing a brief by permission of the United States Supreme Court wherein I will ask for a reversal of the restraining order of the District Court. The telephone company opposed my application to appear in the case without success.

"The people of the City of New York, if they really get reduced telephone rates at this time, will owe the victory to Mayor Hylan, as he furnished to the commission practically all of the testimony and evidence by means of experts employed by the law department of the city.

"In many respects the city's contentions in this case have seemingly been upheld, or will be upheld, but before I comment on the promised reduction in telephone rates I will wait until the order of the commission is actually issued. I have received no official notice of the proposed reduction in rates, notwithstanding that my office carried the full burden of the fight on behalf of the people of this city."

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America as Europe's Hope

Among new and important books to be reviewed next Sunday is "The Decadence of Europe—Ways Toward Reconstruction," by Francesco Nitti, ex-Premier of Italy. T. R. Ybarra interprets this forecast and retrospect as a sombre outlook on the European situation, in which the one ray of hope seems to be that America alone can save Europe from destruction.

Through Squalor and Disease with the Red Cross—Comments on a comprehensive history of American Red Cross nursing in the World War.

Charge of the Amasons in Fiction—Joseph Collins, in discussing Stella Benson's "The Poor Man," comments on the ascendancy of women in English literature.

History of Medicine—Review of Dr. Walter Libby's collection of lectures on the evolution of medical practice through the ages.

Robert Louis Stevenson — A work edited by Rosaline Masson to which ninety-seven persons contributed, representing "memories" of the beloved writer.

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ASK ENVOYS TO CO-OPERATE

Estimates of Their Requirements Might Show Whether Bootleggers Get the Surplus.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (Associated Press).—Prohibition officials today revealed plans which they are considering with the hope of plugging the "leaks," releasing foreign liquors to Washington bootleggers who, according to evidence which they say they possess, have been getting supplies from persons attached to embassies and legations.

James E. Jones, acting Prohibition Commissioner, indicated that should he ascertain that any minor employe of an embassy or legation was involved in the illicit liquor traffic, he would take up the matter with the diplomat in charge with a view to bringing about dismissal from the foreign Government's service of the offender, and possibly his subsequent prosecution under the prohibition laws.

Another plan to check further the bootleggers' alleged sources of "embassy" liquor, it was intimated, involves the possibility that the chiefs of the various diplomatic missions might be asked to co-operate voluntarily with the prohibition forces by furnishing them with written estimates of the approximate liquor requirements of their establishments for given periods. Such estimates, it was said, could be used by the prohibition officials as a basis for checking against importations by the various embassies and legations and, should receipts appear at any time to be exceeding anticipated needs, would enable them, through friendly notice to the diplomats, to stop "leaks" by way of servants and employes.

Any evidence that prohibition officials might find involving higher officials of the embassies and legations in the traffic, Mr. Jones said, would be dealt with through the State Department with a recommendation that the home Government of the offender be notified and his recall requested. The acting commissioner expressed the opinion, however, that co-operation from the diplomatic chiefs in handling offenses by minor employes and servants would show immediate results in shutting off bootleggers' supplies.

Report "Unusual" Shipments.

The Prohibition Bureau, through the Treasury Department, also called the attention of the State Department to at least one "unusual shipment of liquor" to an unnamed embassy or legation, and asked the latter department to guard against granting immunity to shipments which seemed unnecessary.

Mr. Jones admitted that some evidence had been obtained of liquor traffic through embassies and legations, and he said the local prohibition force had been instructed to give special attention to such cases.

Though in possession of an affidavit by an alleged bootlegger saying that he had received supplies from a servant employed by a certain legation, prohibition officials today withheld action on the matter with the legation officials pending an analysis of the liquor seized from the bootleggers in an attempt to determine whether it was of foreign origin. The bureau's agents, it was said, have obtained no evidence against any one connected with this legation other than that contained in the affidavit, but Jones had indicated he would consult the Chargé regardless of whether the analysis of the liquor appeared to bear out his assertions.

Prohibition officials expressed the opinion that most of the embassy and legation liquor obtained by bootleggers was sold to them by servants and minor employes without the knowledge of their superiors. If evidence of such traffic is obtained, dismissal of the employes will be asked, and, if possible, criminal prosecution instituted. Such procedure, it was explained, would require the most complete evidence, including a "buy" or purchase of liquor by a revenue agent with marked money from the suspect. Revenue agents have asserted that it was possible to obtain such evidence, declaring they know where purchases may be made by individuals at embassy and legation doors.

Cuban Charge Seeks Information.

Dr. Arturo Padro y Almeida, Chargé of the Cuban Legation, who yesterday visited the State Department relative to publication of a statement in newspapers here that a Cuban legation employe had been named as dealing in liquor with a bootlegger, asked for information on the case from the Prohibition Bureau. He said his investigation thus far had revealed no improper dealings in liquor by any person connected with the legation.

Dr. Padro said he believed he would be able to account for the 300 cases of twelve bottles each of whisky imported by the legation last year and the eighty cases imported this year, fifteen of which, he declared, were on hand.

The Treasury Department's memorandum to the State Department today, which is understood to call attention to "certain unusual shipments" of liquor coming to embassies and legations here, does not constitute a formal protest concerning the shipments, but high Treasury officials said that several shipments in recent weeks were of such magnitude as to attract the attention of prohibition enforcement officers. The Treasury was represented as believing that more liquor was coming in than was "reasonably required" by the staffs of the foreign representatives here.

The Volstead act furnishes no guide for action in cases affecting diplomatic representatives, and it was believed in some quarters that the State Department's only power lay in suggesting to the foreign diplomats that the shipments appeared too large and were causing criticism.

There seemed to be no question that enforcement officers were without authority to make seizures on embassy or legation property, which technically is foreign territory.

Methods of issuing permits for entry of the diplomatic shipments duty free are said to show no way to check excessive receipts. The State Department has felt that as a matter of courtesy it was bound to endorse any application for entry of shipments of liquor or any other commodity made by foreign representatives, and prohibition and customs officials are required to act on instructions of the departments here granting free passage to articles carrying diplomatic stamps.

While they are powerless to stop the entry of the goods, they have the privilege of examining the shipments, and it is in this way that they have been able to compile records of the amounts of liquor destined for the diplomats in Washington.

ANDERSON DENIES GRAFT CHARGE

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

me pay money to this man that was not owed to him. I was offered at least two opportunities to avoid the charges by making payments. Phillips, who makes the charges, accepted $2,500 in December as full satisfaction from the board for every claim of every sort against the league or any person employed by it. The demands, which included the transactions which have been distorted into the basis for these charges, were before the board and were included in the settlement as shown by documentary evidence, although the board refused to recognise them as a basis for fixing the amount and paid only about half of an amount claimed to be due for compensation which, although contested, was a straight claim.

"I have not done anything improper, unlawful or unethical.

"The actual facts respecting the so-called 'split' which is used as a basis for the charges were before the Board some months ago and the Board ratified everything that I had done in the premises and notified the District Attorney's office to that effect. The checks made to my order were in payment of loans.

"The matter respecting the repayment of the large sum of money for advances was before the Board many years ago and the indebtedness was recognized after careful investigation and complete understanding of all the facts, and it was published years ago.

"The League did not pay commissions. We have a salary contract signed by this man. The initial compensation of this financial agent amounted to twenty per cent. of the minimum amount, but it covered other duties. I consider that to secure the raising of money at a cost of little over ten per cent. is good business.

"On the salary question the additional compensation was accepted, after having a year before been refused, for the purpose of protecting me in case this indebtedness was not otherwise paid. The sum of money I have received from the league net to myself, minus necessary expenses and advances, has averaged very considerably under $10,000 a year. And I earn every cent I get, and more.

"The money received from Phillips was earned as proposed and admitted by him, and all of it was applied for the use of the league. There was no falsification of the books. They were corrected to show the actual facts and the amount paid out by the league was not changed in any respect.

"In addition to the personal motive of revenge actuating the discharged employes, particularly the one who utterly failed to extort money by use of recourse to the District Attorney's office after he had released all claims, I have information that this proposition is being pushed as far as possible by interests utterly hostile to the prohibition movement and presumably able to pay liberally anybody they can use."

Says He Told Directors.

In an interview Mr. Anderson said he had made a report of the Phillips charges to the Board of Directors of the league in September and that the board had approved of his answer and his course. In his report Mr. Anderson said:

"Instead of demanding or even proposing to Mr. Phillips that he make any payment to me, the fact is, and fortunately Miss Odell, my assistant, was in the room and heard it all, that Mr. Phillips suggested to me that it was not fair that he should receive more salary than I, when in fact I was doing much of his work and that his work would require an undue proportion of my time as compared with what I gave to help others earn their salaries; that he could not do his work successfully without my help and that I earned a part of the compensation paid him.

"Thereafter, he proposed to me, Miss Odell hearing the proposal, some time in the Summer of 1918, the time being fixed by the two facts that it was after the increase of my salary and after removal to our present headquarters, that when his compensation reached the sum of $10,000, to which amount he knew mine had recently been raised, he would divide evenly with me all excess of compensation received by him over and above $10,000.

"The proposition made by him was such that the fact was I was employed by him on a contingent basis to help him make good on his contract. Since the more money he made, the more would go into the general treasury of the league, and the more he received and divided the more benefit the league would get in that way, the proposition was absolutely sound at both ends as respects the league and my relation to it.

Calls Deal "Ticklish."

"I recognize that this was a ticklish proposition, but prior to this I had submitted to the board, as shown by the minutes, the matter of a large sum of money that I had advanced and respecting which there was no question, the matter being referred to Mr. Baldwin, the lawyer member of the board, who had been on the board for many years, for detailed investigation and report.

"I talked the matter over with Miss Odell, who had heard the proposition, and with the understanding with her that I was safe because it could be applied upon the money which was recognized by the board as due me in case there were no other offsets against it, I accepted the proposition, because having confidence in the man at that time I though he meant it in good faith, proceeding from a different standard on these things than is held by the league staff generally. Knowing his sensitiveness, I was satisfied that a refusal meant to make him feel that I distrusted him, which as I stated I did not at that time, and would probably result in losing him, and I believed that he could do some good work.

"I did not report it to the board because I did not want anything on record that would indicate lack of faith. I expected to revise the contract at some opportune time (the reason it was not done has been set out), at which time I would make a report to the board.

"I felt further protected by the fact that before the first fiscal year under this arrangement had been completed, the board, on April 5, 1918, after adopting the report of the committee, finding me due a sum in excess of $20,000, adopted another motion, appearing in the record of the same meeting, that:

"The superintendent was authorized to draw reasonable sums pursuant to this report, provided it could be done without jeopardizing the work.'

"I felt that if authorized to take money on this account out of the league treasury I was certainly authorized to take and apply on this account money that I could earn on the side, and I felt and still believe that if I spent league time in earning the salary of an employe of the league, I was thoroughly justified in applying that on general principles entirely apart from this action, but certainly under this action, to the reduction of any valid indebtedness owed to me by the league.

"Since this was not the first, but the third, State league I have financed to greater or less extent, and I have not lost anything yet and confidently expected and still expect that I will be paid in full if I am not hog enough to pull the money out at a time when it will cripple the work, the underlying fact is that it is the league that has received the benefit of every cent of this, and not myself.

Explains Silence to Board.

"This matter has not been formally reported to the board (they were told the facts some time ago) for the simple reason that there has been no meeting of the board since Mr. Phillips went out. I did not know whether to report to the board prior to his going out that this was something which he had proposed in good faith of which the league got the benefit without his knowing about it, or whether it was something which in fact he had proposed for the purpose of putting me in a position where I would have to submit to blackmail, in which case the league would still get the benefit.

"After I found the tack he was taking on it I deliberately refrained from making any credit in the books, thereby putting myself in the position of having hurried to do this after I was in danger of exposure. At the next meeting of the board I shall make a report of the facts and offer the amount which according to my figures is $3,650 net after deducting some money that I had loaned Mr. Phillips and which has not been repaid, for acceptance as a reduction of this indebtedness with the authorization of the adjustment of the books accordingly.

"I did not tell Mr. Phillips what was being done with the money, for the simple reason that although at the time I believed him honest, he had shown such a cold-blooded, mercenary disposition to grab every cent that he could so far as the league was concerned, evidently on the basis of standards which he established in soliciting for political parties, that I knew perfectly well that he would not consent to any arrangement which meant saving the league anything."

Elaborates "Blackmail" Talk.

Asked to elaborate on what he meant by attempts to blackmail him, he said that Phillips by letter and through an intermediary had tried to "force" payment of an alleged claim Phillips had raised. A "business banker," described as a particular friend of neither, had come to him with the suggestion that he should pay Phillips, he said.

"I was told he (Phillips) would go to the District Attorney if I didn't pay $5,000 or more on a claim he had specifically released," Mr. Anderson said. "My answer was that as a good citizen I refused to be blackmailed."

"Do you know if Phillips went to Mr. Rockefeller in connection with his claim?" a reporter asked.

"I do not care to answer that. 'I do not care to bring his name into this matter."

Mr. Anderson exhibited an executed release made by Phillips on Dec. 18 whereby Phillips accepted $2,500 as payment of all claims. Mr. Anderson said the league felt it could successfully fight the claims, but believed it would cost more in time of officials and lawyers to bother. He also made public a copy of a letter written on the stationery of the Pennsylvania Hotel and signed C. Bertsal Phillips as evidence of what he termed "blackmail in the general sense, rather than the technical."

The letter read:

"Tuesday, 9 A. M., Sept. 12, 1922.

"Mr. Wm. H. Anderson,

"906 Broadway,

"New York City.

"Dear Sir:

"I have your letter dated Sept. 8 and note your disapproval of the facts-determining method I suggested to you in good faith.

"Only one informal alternative remains, and I hereby offer it to you, viz: an opportunity to pay directly and immediately the moneys legally and rightfully due me.

"If you care to avail yourself personally or by proxy of this opportunity I can be found in the lobby of this hotel for the next two hours or so.

"Yours truly,

"C. BERTSAL PHILLIPS."

"Was Mr. Phillips correct in stating that no vouchers accompanied the publicity bill submitted to the Board of Directors in 1913 and 1914?", Mr. Anderson was asked.

No Vouchers, Says Anderson.

"Yes. A lot of confidential work had been done. I had not the remotest intention of having it made public, and I told the board so. The board upheld me just as it did when I submitted a report of the Phillips charges. The board sent an official letter to the District Attorney on the subject. Phillips went before the District Attorney six months ago on the same thing."

Mr. Anderson admitted that some items set down on the books of the league as salary were not for salary. He said there had been no desire to conceal original entries, though some "corrections" had been made to prevent Phillips from getting into trouble over his income return.

"What is your income from the league?"

"My salary is $10,000 a year. My net receipts are considerably less than that amount. There is still due to me money I advanced to start different activities identified with the league."

"Was the money you received from Phillips credited against the advances you say you made?" was another question.

"Yes," he replied. "Quite a bit of the money he gave me was used by me as a revolving fund for the benefit of Phillips, who was constantly broke."

Mr. Anderson, after refusing to admit the identity of the third man who he said constituted the triumvirate of enemies in the present case, gave out copies of a statement headed: "More Truth About Robert G. Davey." The statement had no pertinence, so far as examination revealed, to the Phillips case.

Inquiry Order Two Weeks Ago.

It was not until Mr. Anderson and Dr. Moor called on Mr. Pecora that it became known that District Attorney Banton two weeks ago had ordered his chief assistant to begin an inquiry into the affairs of the Anti-Saloon League.

"Is there any complaint in the District Attorney's office against Mr. Anderson or any of the other officials of the Anti-Saloon League?" Mr. Pecora was asked when he was seen later in District Attorney Banton's private office.

"I am not going to say anything at all regarding my talk with Mr. Anderson and Dr. Moor beyond the fact that both gentlemen came down here at my informal request, which I conveyed to them over the telephone," he replied.

"Are you going to subpoena the books of the Anti-Saloon League?"

"I am not going to say."

"Do you expect to have another talk with Mr. Anderson?"

"I am going to have another talk with Dr. Moor tomorrow morning," Mr. Pecora said, "and in the afternoon Mr. Anderson will call on me."

"Will you state what your conversations with them will cover?"

"What the scope of my conversations with them will be, I'm not going to reveal," he answered.

"Are you going to investigate statements in today's Evening Mail regarding Mr. Anderson?"

"My attention has just been called to The Evening Mail article," Mr. Pecora replied. "It is a rather lengthy statement, and I have not the time to read it now."

"Will you say whether you are investigating charges against Mr. Anderson?"

"All I will say about it is that certain matters came to the notice of the District Attorney's office in connection with the Anti-Saloon League, and Mr. Banton referred them to me. Until I have fully exhausted my inquiries into those matters, I'll say nothing about the nature of these matters," the acting prosecutor said.

"Did the visit of Mr. Anderson have anything to do with charges made to the District Attorney?"

"Mr. Anderson readily came down here when I asked him if he would see me this afternoon," Mr. Pecora replied.

Mr. Pecora refused to say whether a stenographer had recorded the conversation between Mr. Anderson, Dr. Moor and himself, and added:

"This is not the time to reveal anything about this conversation."

"Is there any formal inquiry regarding Mr. Anderson or the Anti-Saloon League under way?" was asked.

Pecora Admits Investigating.

"Well, I'm making one," Mr. Pecora replied. "I have been making an investigation for some time past regarding matters that were brought to the attention of District Attorney Banton."

"Did those matters involve Mr. Anderson?"

"I won't say what those matters were," Mr. Pecora responded.

"Was the visit of Mr. Anderson in connection with those matters?"

"Yes."

"Can't you state whether Mr. Anderson made any statement regarding these matters?"

"I say nothing about any charges or in substantiation of any charges until I have concluded my present inquiry," he announced.

"Have you asked any other persons connected with the Anti-Saloon League to come here in connection with the inquiry?"

"I have requested Dr. David James Burrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, to come here to see me," Mr. Pecora said. "I understand that he is the President of the Anti-Saloon League, as well as a Director and a member of the Executive Committee. I was informed that Dr. Burrell is indisposed, but will come down to see me as soon as possible."

Phillips Makes a Statement.

Mr. Phillips said last night:

"At the request of William H. Anderson I consented in the early Summer of 1919 to undertake to raise subscriptions for the Anti-Saloon League. When asked on what basis I would undertake this work I said it would be done on a 10 per cent. basis. After a few weeks Mr. Anderson came back from a board meeting and reported that he had got a resolution through the board authorising him to pay me 20 per cent. commission on the first $25,000 and 10 per cent. on such additional thousand. He suggested that some sort of written contract should be made and submitted a draft providing for the payment of $7,500 on condition that I raise $60,000 in subscriptions and providing for additional compensation of not more than 10 per cent. on additional thousands.

"After the contract was signed I asked Anderson why he wanted this in that form. I worked solely on the commission basis. He replied: 'I want it to fool the Rockefellers with in case they ask me for a salary list.' I never drew one dollar on the salary basis all the time I was with the Anti-Saloon League. Every payment made to me was on the basis of 20 per cent. and 10 per cent., as stated above.

His Vision of "Fifty-Fifty."

After the contract was signed June 15, 1917, Anderson followed me into his outer office and said: 'Phillips, there is one thing further you wouldn't understand. After you have made $10,000 in commissions you will have to divide fifty-fifty with me, for I will not allow anybody in the employ of the Anti-Saloon League to make more than I get.'

"At the end of the first fiscal year Mr. Anderson came to me with a financial statement showing I had been paid a few hundred dollars more than $10,000. But he siad: 'The amount is so small that I won't take any away.'

"I recall his saying that probably my subscription would be greater the next year and that would be more for him.

"For each of the next two years at intervals when there was money and accrued interests under my commission arrangement, Mr. Anderson would come to me with checks which he said were his 5 per cent. of my commission, and would ask me to cash them and give him the money.

"Roughly speaking, I should say that in the three years, 1918 to 1920, inclusive, the money that he received in this way totaled several thousand dollars.

"During the fourth year of the association with the Anti-Saloon League, Mr. Anderson took the major part of the commission he obtained from me by having checks drawn to his own order and charged to my salary account. I recall that checks of that character numbers 451 and 2,398, totaling $3,975. This did not come to my notice until June, 1921, through the demand of the auditors for a proper voucher concerned these two checks.

Tells of Call for Vouchers.

"About the end of the first week of June, 1921, I received an urgent memorandum from Mr. Anderson to the effect that the auditors had about finished with the audit and must have a receipt covering these two checks. He stated in the memorandum that he was sending a receipt form for me to sign. The receipt was to the effect that these two checks drawn to his order were to reimburse him for money that he had lent me personally.

"On June 7 I received another memorandum from Mr. Anderson to the effect that the audit was through and that he must have a receipt for those two checks. He suggested that if I did not want to sign the receipt in this form, that I should make one that would be satisfactory to myself. I wrote him on June 9 that I could not possibly sign the receipt he had sent me for moneys drawn on his order purporting to be personal advances to me, but that I was enclosing a receipt to the effect that it was money received on account of salary and expenses—meaning money that was due and accrued to me for commissions but at the same time representing expenses in that the money was taken by Mr. Anderson."

His Version of the Dispute.

Regarding the cancellation of his contract with the Anti-Saloon League, Mr. Phillips said that last April Mr. Anderson told him the Board of Directors had decided it could no longer pay him so much money, and in a letter suggested that he should raise money on a contingent basis. He said difficulties followed over his commission for the fiscal year ending May, 1922. He had obtained subscriptions on which Mr. Anderson refused to allow him commissions when the checks arrived.

"Early in June a friend tried to get action in the Commercial Fraud Court," Phillips continued. "The whole matter of my relation with Mr. Anderson came out. I received a request to take the matter up with the District Attorney. I submitted my documents and realized for the first time what that meant."

Regarding the letter written from the Pennsylvania Hotel, Phillips said:

"I invited Mr. Anderson by letter to meet me alone, hoping he would seize the opportunity to make restitution so that I would be freed from the responsibility of testifying against him. I had even appealed to Dr. Burrell, President of the league, for the same reason that actuated me in writing to Mr. Anderson."

Regarding the release he signed in receiving $2,500, Phillips said it was in payment of $4,700 due him in subscriptions paid after his contract with the league was cancelled.

"Mr. Anderson tried to get me to insert a clause to release him from any obligations in connection with the commissions," he said. "Of course, I didn't and even pointed out to Dr. Burrell why I did not do this."

Phillips said he had been identified with the New York Life Insurance Company at one time. He said that in 1916 he raised the deficit existing when the National Progressive Party lost the election. Before going to the Anti-Saloon League he was in the printing business.

Wheeler and Gillett Comment.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America, and Colonel Ramon H. Gillett, counsel of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, were speakers at a dinner of the Economic Club at the Hotel Astor. Both were asked to comment on the Anderson story. Mr. Wheeler said:

"I don't think there is anything to it. Phillips spoke to me once about it, some time ago. He said he had offered to or had divided his commissions with Anderson. Anderson assured me there is nothing to it."

Colonel Gillett said:

"I now have a proceeding on in Albany for the Anti-Saloon League to make an accounting of the money spent during the last campaign. The matter will come up in the Supreme Court of the Third Judicial District and former State Senator Edgar T. Brackett has filed for the Anti-Saloon League."

Speaking of the charges against Mr. Anderson, Colonel Gillett added:

"This was expected and bound to occur, as it was a falling out among themselves and a fight over the division of the swag. I don't think they can ever prove Anderson ever stole a nickel."

ANDERSON ISSUES A DENIAL.

Explains Incident Involving Son at Wesleyan College.

Under the caption: "A Question of Personal Privilege," William H. Anderson, Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, yesterday made the following statement:

"The lately published charge that an official statement was issued that my son, Frederick O. Anderson, a junior, had left Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn., because of a drinking escapade, is false. I am advised from Wesleyan that the published story that a professor had made a statement confirming such charge is a fabrication. There is not a shred of reliable testimony to support the recently published insinuation that my son was ever intoxicated at any time. There is ample evidence to the contrary.

"When I learned over two weeks ago that, first, he had been present where and while liquor, brought to the college in violation of the law, was drunk, in defiance of the new student rule against drinking, and that, second, he had not reported it or else compelled the report of it by others more directly responsible for such report under this rule, I withdrew him from college at once. His case was not up before either faculty or student committee. He was in no danger of expulsion or even suspension.

"But I felt that if such condonation of a serious offense and such exposure of himself to suspicion indicated his reaction to college life, the soonest he was put to work or his future education was adjusted with specific reference to his future work, the better.

"He was given an official certificate that his character and conduct are satisfactory and that he was honorably dismissed at his own request. I was advised in behalf of the faculty that they would be glad to have him return and graduate.

"This purely private matter would have been worked out as a question of family administration had not a paper in the college town felt called upon to go to such lengths to prove its "journalistic enterprise." A real newspaper in New York, which is bitterly hostile to my prohibition activities, after ascertaining the actual facts through a high-grade staff correspondent early enough to have scored a beat, had already dropped the matter because there was nothing in it of a legitimate public interest. I am also advised that the two leading press associations of the country refused to handle the Middletown paper's story the evening it appeared because the evidence was too flimsy.

"Now, since the injustice done by this publication far exceeds any requirement of punishment for his heedlessness, and since his return offers the simplest conclusive proof of the falsity of the story that he was compelled to leave because of misconduct, and it was his wish to return, I have sent the boy back to college.

"He has cheerfully agreed to my stipulation that he enter with the chairman of the student committee an oral plea of guilty of violation of the spirit of the student rule in the two particulars above set out, and has promised to uphold it hereafter even in the spirit. He concurs in belief that he should accept and receive the formal punishment—the posting of his name and the loss of student privileges for the remainder of the year, provided for the first offense, in order to vindicate and help establish this salutary and hopeful student movement in which Wesleyan is the pioneer.

(Signed) "WILLIAM H. ANDERSON."

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 25.—The son of W. H. Anderson, Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, is back at Wesleyan University in Middletown today.

Would Liberalize Connecticut Law.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 25.—Senator Thomas McGrath of Waterbury, Democratic leader, introduced today an amendment to the present State concurrent enforcement law which would allow the manufacture and sale of beer with 4 per cent. of alcohol and wines and cider of 10 per cent.

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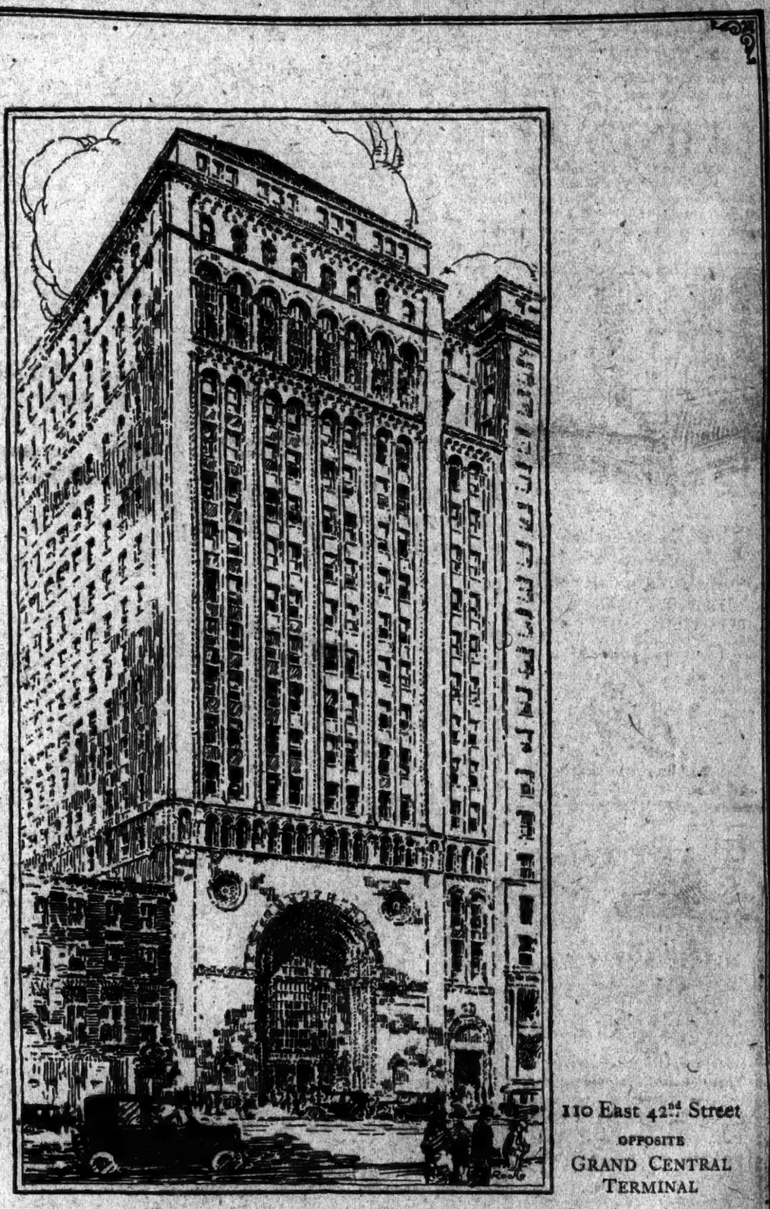
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Fulton St., opp. Boro Hall, Bklyn.

The New York Times As a Forerunner

WHEN Albert Y. Gowen started on his 35,000-mile trip in his motor boat Speejacks in 1921, the story of his plans and his itinerary was printed in The New York Times.

The Speejacks encircled the earth and on his return in December, Mr. Gowen said wherever he went—in far-away Tahiti, New Caledonia and out-of-the-way places all over the Pacific, the party was met with the greeting, "Oh, yes, we knew you were coming; we saw it in The New York Times."

At Singapore, the biggest Chinese merchant in that part of the world came down to see the Speejacks and asked the party to dinner, saying, "I knew you would be along soon; The New York Times printed all about your trip."

ECONOMIC CLUB HAS VOLSTEAD DEBATE

Col. Gillett and Congressman Hill Say Dry Law Has Created Havoc the Country Over.

DEPLORE MONETARY LOSS

Wayne B. Wheeler and Dr. Wiley Declare the 18th Amendment Has Proved Boon to All Classes.

Four viewpoints on the Volstead act and the enforcement of prohibition were offered last night at a dinner of the Economic Club in the Hotel Astor. For the drys the speakers were Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America, and Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, former chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture. The wet angle was submitted by Colonel Ransom Gillett of the Association Opposed to the Prohibition Amendment and by Representative John Philip Hill of Maryland, wet leader in the House.

The section of the Volstead act defining what constitutes an intoxicating percentage of alcoholic beverages received the brunt of the liberal attack. The deleterious effect of liquor and the boon to health and business alleged to be worked by prohibition were the cardinal points of the argument of the drys.

"This is a legislative lie," declared Representative Hill, referring to the Volstead act's intoxicating percentage limit, "but even a legal lie remains untrue in fact. In any community where everybody believes that a lie is the truth, for all practical purposes such a lie becomes the truth, and there is no need for laws on the subject, but in those communities which know a lie when they see one the inherent instinct for truth makes enforcement of even a legalized lie impossible."

Bitterly assailing the act, and calling attention to the recent declaration of President Harding that enforcement conditions, in some respects, "savored of scandal," Mr. Hill called for repeal of the law, and substitution of another enforcement act.

Proposes New Law.

He offered as a model substitute the following:

"Section 1—Each State shall for itself define the meaning of the words 'intoxicating liquors' as used in Section 1 of Article XVIII. of the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and each State shall itself enforce within its own limits its own laws on this subject.

"Section 2—Any person who transports or causes to be transported into any State any beverage prohibited by such State as being an 'intoxicating liquor' shall be punished by the United States by imprisonment for not more than ten years or by a fine of not less than $10,000 nor more than $100,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

"The first section of this proposed enforcement act is based on the theory of local option; the second section is based on the Webb-Kenyon act, by which the United States guarantees the States from outside interference. The proposed substitute taken as a whole permits concurrent action each in their own sphere by the United States and the States to carry out the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment."

Mr. Hill cited cases from his own record as a legislator where Mr. Volstead, Commission Haynes and others drys had seemingly conflicted in their definitions of what constituted an intoxicating content of liquor. He said that in States which were already dry before the Eighteenth Amendment was ratified, the Volstead act was unnecessary, and that in wet States it was an infringement of the States' right to local option.

Want Liberal Laws.

"We stand today at the parting of the ways," he said. "Shall we provide 500,000 spies in an attempt to enforce an immoral law, a law based on a legislative lie, or shall we leave enforcement to the States by reasonable State laws which conform to the practices and desires of their people? Personally I am for a more liberal interpretation of the Eighteenth Amendment so as to permit the legal sale of wine and beer in those States which want them."

Mr. Wheeler cited statistics in support of his contention that prohibition had accomplished much good, and said that it had been passed on "to fundamental principles of Government." He listed the principles as "the right of a people to improve their condition by law, and their right to do away with any thing that threatened their health or morals.

"Prohibition has been the governor on our business machine," he declared, "and it has prevented those excesses which students of history forecast would follow the war and its boom prosperity period."

Colonel Gillett declared that prohibition laws which might work well in "a crossroads community in any State would not work at all in the big cities of the States." He declared that prohibition enforcement had been a total failure and that any one with the price could get all he wanted to drink.

"Prohibition," he said "has substituted the bootlegger for the saloonkeeper. It has resulted in brewing in the homes, where the children watch the process and taste the result. It is not a question of liquor any longer; we can get it, if we want it. It's a question of governmental policy now. We are going back to the old, autocratic form of government, where the word of the ruler was the law.

"We are gradually transforming the Government from our servant into our master, and, it may be, our tyrant."

Much Revenue Lost.

The speaker denied that social improvement had resulted from the boneary era. He cited the serious losses in revenue which stoppage of the liquor traffic had produced.

Dr. Wiley approached the subject solely from the viewpoint of health. He said that the Volsteadian definition of intoxication was correct, and that there was no reason to liberalize the law to permit the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer.

"Thirst is a wrong name to apply to a beverage which induces persons to drink a good deal more water even than the administration of common salt," he said. "Those who drink whisky in this country are the real drys and require the largest quantity of water, while those who are opposed to drinking whisky are the real wets and require the minimum quantity of water for their normal metabolic process. That thirst will die out with the existing generations. I doubt if any of the patrons of the bootleggers are giving their children any of the alcoholic beverages which they surreptitiously obtain.

"The new generation now coming on will reach manhood and womanhood without forming the habit of craving alcoholic beverages. We can see, therefore, every year as our children grow up a diminishing demand, and when the new generation shall have arrived, after twenty-five or thirty years, the bootleggers will be without clients. We have only to be patient and we can say with unction with the celebrated visitor who has just been with us: 'Every day in every way the alcoholic habit is growing less and less.'"

SUASION FOR BOOTLEGGERS.

Cambridge Women Will Try to Convert Those Brought to Court.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 25.—Each woman of the new visit-the-courts committee here expects to have a bootlegger of her own. Instead of patronizing him she will attempt to lead him from the court-room to the family fireside with pleadings to obey the law. The campaign of the women's organization, according to Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton of the committee, has been started because it was found that most of the bootleggers appearing in the Cambridge courts, were men of 19 and 23 years.

HAYWOOD TO BRING H. L. HART TO TRIAL

Former State Dry Director and Seventeen Others Are Accused of Plot to Violate Law.

Colonel William Haywood, United States District Attorney, announced last night that Harold L. Hart, former Federal Prohibition Director for this State; William A. Orr, who was secretary to Charles S. Whitman when Governor, and sixteen others who were indicted a year ago this month on a charge of conspiracy to violate the prohibition law, will be placed on trial next month. Colonel Haywood himself will prosecute the cases at trial and in the event of conviction will ask for jail sentences.

There has been much criticism over the delay in trying the cases which involve charges of fraudulently obtaining more than $3,000,000 worth of liquor through withdrawal permits alleged to have been signed by Hart or his assistants at prohibition headquarters. Colonel Haywood said that the Government was prepared to go ahead and that he had cleared his own work in order to devote his entire attention to the case.

Joseph S. Auerbach, counsel for Dr. Samuel W. Lambert and a group of other distinguished physicians, yesterday argued before Federal Judge John C. Knox for an injunction restraining the Government from limiting the profession in the amount of liquor which might be prescribed for a patient. Under the terms of the Volstead act doctors are allowed to prescribe only a pint every ten days.

Mr. Auerbach said that if the Court held the act unconstitutional, that the physicians did not want any decree entered to this effect until Congress had reasonable opportunity to pass an additional act, or until the dry authorities had an opportunity to adopt regulations to meet the emergency. He read the following resolution adopted by the Association for the Protection of Constitutional Rights, advocating the lodging of all prescriptions with the Government as evidence of their helpful suggestion:

"Resolved, that the members of this association, however, favor and will advocate the enactment of such regulations as will require physicians prescribing alcoholic liquor in such amounts as they deem proper, to file any and all prescriptions with properly designated Governmental authorities, in order that any abuse by unworthy practitioners of the right to administer alcoholic liquor may be prevented and the offenders adequately and summarily punished."

Mr. Auerbach said that this was going further than the so-called Harrison Drug act, which forbids the giving of drugs to addicts, but which imposes no limitation upon the amount of drugs prescribed to the ordinary patient—requiring only that the physician keep his prescription for two years.

John Hollyer Clarke Jr., appearing for the Government, charged that the physicians came into court "with unclean hands," since they had allowed three years to elapse after the bill had been passed before filing a bill of complaint.

"The natural question is, has Dr. Lambert been obeying the law these three years," Mr. Clarke said. "There is no such allegation. On the contrary, the plaintiff says he concedes it his duty and intends to prescribe the amounts of liquor he deems best. In other words, the plaintiff says he is going to violate the law. What right, therefore, has he to ask an injunction against public officials?

"Another reason why the application should fail is that he has not been damaged from the fact that he cannot prescribe more than a pint of whisky every ten days. If he has conscientious beliefs on the subject, let him come in and confess his fault, if he has broken the law. If he is convicted, then let him raise a constitutional objection."

Judge Knox said that the statute seemed to contain its own limitations and should therefore be narrowly construed. The Court reserved decision.

ENRIGHT FINES EIGHT MEMBERS OF FORCE

Lieutenant, Sergeant and Six Policemen Assessed From 3 to 20 Days.

Police Commissioner Enright yesterday announced the punishment he had inflicted on a Lieutenant who failed to make a proper inventory of liquor seized on a rum runner last August; a Sergeant and two policemen who failed to prevent gambling and seize the paraphernalia, and four policemen who found been guilty of being intoxicated while on duty.

Lieutenant Joseph Bannon, who formerly was attached to the Marine Division, was fined three days' pay for neglecting to take a complete inventory of the liquor seized on the rum-runner Blue Boy when it was captured in the lower harbor on Aug. 16. Investigation revealed that many bottles of whisky had disappeared between the time of the seizure and a later inventory.

Sergeant Joseph Tyman and Policemen Albert C. Frend and Louis G. Boll of the Clinton Street station were found guilty of failing to prevent gambling in a house in their precincts, in failing to seize the gambling paraphernalia and to arrest a man who was acting as the "lookout" for the gamblers. Tyman was fined three days' pay; Policeman Frend was fined ten days' pay, and Policeman Boll, fifteen days' pay.

Policeman Francis J. Wall of the Clinton Street station was fined twenty days' pay for intoxication, as were Policemen Andrew Keane of the West Thirtieth Street station and Daniel J. Connell of the Alexander Avenue station. Policeman Edward A. Kennedy was fined ten days' pay for the same offense.

HE WANTS CLEAN PICTURES.

Will Hays Tells Rockefeller Class He Will Uphold Standards.

"All pictures cannot be made for the mind of a 14-year-old child, but there are certain broad standards of taste, conduct, morals and common decency that are applicable always, and those standards must and shall be preserved," declared Will H. Hayes at the twenty-seventh annual dinner last night of the Young Men's Bible Class of the Park Avenue Baptist Church, commonly called the "Rockefeller" Bible Class, in the parish house of the new church at Park Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street. Mr. Hays did not mention the Arbuckle case.

Dr. James R. Angell, President of Yale, spoke on "Some Problems of Education in Our Democracy." He said the United States was carrying on, unconsciously, "the most remarkable experiment of education which ever has been tried in the history of man." This, he said, was the offering to all of free education up to entrance to the university.

Hans V. Haltenborn, Associate Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, speaking on "The World We Live in" reviewed the Ruhr situation with special reference to America's part. Donald B. MacMillan, Arctic explorer, showed pictures of the Far North.

A telegram of "affectionate greetings" was received from John D. Rockefeller Jr., who is recuperating at Ormond Beach, Fla.

MOHR FAILS TO GET WRIT.

Instigator of Brunen Murder to Appeal to Court of Errors.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 25.—Harry C. Mohr of Camden, serving a life sentence in the New Jersey State Prison here in connection with the murder of his brother-in-law, John T. Brunen, showman of Riverside, N. J., today lost a point in his fight for another trial. Chancellor Walker denied an application for a writ of review before the Supreme Court.

Mohr will now appeal directly to the Court of Errors, the highest tribunal in the State. Counsel for the convicted man is basing his move for re-hearing of the case on the allegation that the conviction was obtained on the testimony of Charles M. Powell, confessed slayer of Brunen. Powell, he contends, was not of sound mind. Powell pleaded non-vult and was sentenced to serve from 20 to 30 years.

$375,000 LIQUORS SEIZED IN 2 RAIDS

Federal Agents Arrest Two Officials of Cosmopolitan Drug Co. on Premises.

IZZY AND MOE ARE BUSY

Get Three Truckloads of Rum in Water Street Building, Posing as Car Buyers.

Two men were arrested and a quantity of whisky, alcohol and bottling and capping machinery, valued at $300,000, seized yesterday afternoon in a raid by Federal Prohibition officers on a six-story brick building occupied by the Cosmopolitan Drug Company at 133 Chrystie Street. The prisoners, who were taken to the Clinton Street Police Station, are Alfred Timan, 440 West End Avenue, President of the concern, and David Kahn, 56 Downing Street, Brooklyn, the Treasurer. They are charged with violation of the Federal Prohibition laws.

About two weeks ago, agents say, information was received by the Federal authorities that a thriving liquor trade was being carried on at the Chrystie Street address. Federal Agents Karl Rosen, Michael Sassi and Thomas Mulholland were assigned for investigation. A few days later Rosen entered the office of the drug company, and, representing himself as an insurance agent, endeavored to interest Timen and Kahn in an insurance proposition. According to Rosen's story, while he was in the office a man entered and purchased five cases of whisky for $275.

Yesterday, shortly after noon, the Federal agents, armed with a warrant from Prohibition Commissioner Samuel Hitchcock, entered the building and began a thorough search. On all floors of the building, they say, they found whisky stored.

Posing as business men desiring to hire a truck, Izzy Einstein and Moe Smith visited a garage at 315-16 Water Street. While Moe was dickering over the price, Izzy sauntered about the place and presently uncovered thirty-six barrels of Kentucky whisky, seventy barrels of beer alleged to be more than the permitted alcoholic content, and a dozen cases of other assorted liquor. The haul made three truck loads. No arrests were made, but the agents left a summons for Charles Goodwin, described as the owner of the garage. The value of the liquor was placed at $75,000.

The suit of the Chelsea Exchange Bank against William F. Lahiff on his endorsement of a note for $12,000 to the Nikola Chemical Company, resulted in a verdict by a jury before Supreme Court Justice Lehman, yesterday, in favor of Lahiff. His defense was that he was only accommodation endorser for Benjamin B. Green, who did not defend the suit.

In carrying out his policy to discontinue the use of summonses in bringing violators of the prohibition laws into court, acting Director Yellowley yesterday issued the following order to all employes:

"It has come to my attention that the field agents are still issuing summonses to violators of the National Prohibition Act, instead of following out the explicit instructions which have been given by me, to the effect that when violations are discovered the violators must be immediately arrested and if unable to furnish bond, put in jail. I am positively opposed to the practice of the agents issuing summonses, and my orders to this effect have been emphatic and clear; therefore, in each and every instance where it comes to my knowledge that an agent has left a summons in disobedience of this order, I shall immediately suspend him and recommend his dismissal from the service."

Members of the searching squad of the customs service seized seventy-four cases of liquor aboard the Bogota of the Clyde Line, which arrived yesterday from Kingston, Jamaica, at Pier 44. The liquor was hidden in various parts of the vessel.

Gen. J. E. Simons, Chief Enforcement Agent for the State, left hurriedly for Washington on a mission which was said to be in connection with the alleged operations of a "protection" ring. The alleged ring, it was reported, had been in operation since October collecting monthly sums from liquor sellers.

$15,000,000 FOR MARKETS.

O'Malley Plans to Build Terminals in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

Application will be made to the Board of Estimate within the next week for two appropriations, totaling $15,000,000, for a Manhattan terminal market to displace the West Washington and Gansevoort markets, and for a Brooklyn terminal market to take the place of the present Wallabout market. The announcement was made yesterday by Market Commissioner Edwin J. O'Malley.

Formal application for the Brooklyn market appropriation already has been sent to the secretary of the Board of Estimate for inclusion in the calendar next week. The application for the Manhattan terminal market has not been sent in, but Commissioner O'Malley said it would be within a few days. Work on the foundation of the Bronx terminal market will begin very soon, Mr. O'Malley said, the Board of Estimate having appropriated $700,000 to start this construction.

Puts Embargo on Maine Freight.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 25.—An embargo on freight shipments, with certain exceptions, to or beyond the Boston & Maine Railroad was placed today by the Maine Central Railroad, effective immediately. Unusual weather conditions, difficulty of transportation because of snow and the resultant congestion of freight made this action necessary, it was explained.

MISSING PERSONS.

The following missing persons were reported to the Police Department yesterday:

STOLL, ANNIE, 50 years old, 94 Delancey Street; Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock; height 5 feet; weight 180 pounds; gray eyes; mixed gray hair; brown overcoat; white waist; black skirt; black lace shoes; dark gray stockings; black hat. Carried three diamond rings and $340 in cash.

CHANIKIN, FLOSSY, 17 years old, 25 St. Nicholas Avenue, 5 o'clock Monday afternoon; height 5 feet 10 inches; weight 100 pounds; blue eyes; light brown bobbed hair; fair complexion; black overcoat; black dress; black shoes and black silk stockings; black hat.

Missing Persons Found.

ZIMMERMAN, FRANK, 31 years old, 294 East Third Street. Disappeared Jan. 19. Returned same day.

PONNUZO, MICHAEL, 33 years old, 20 Roosevelt Street. Disappeared Jan. 19. Located Jan. 21.

BROZOWASSKY, ISRAEL, 67 years old, 116 Division Street. Disappeared Jan. 20. Located Tombs Prison same day.

POLICASTRO, CARMINE, 14 years old, 174 Mulberry Street. Disappeared Jan. 21. Returned same day.

DU BUFF, LOUIS, 6 years old, 44 Gouvernour Street. Disappeared Jan. 22. Returned same day.

PLUTER, BORIS, 14 years old, 839 East 11th Street. Disappeared Jan. 23. Returned Jan. 23.

IMRE, ALEX, 43 years old, 11 Clinton Street, Brooklyn. Disappeared Jan. 23. Located at Kings County Hospital same day.

SALVATORE DESPOSITO, 22 years old, 41 Marsereau Street, Mariners Harbor, Staten Island; 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon; height 5 feet 7 inches; weight 140 pounds; black suit with white pin stripe; black shoes and stockings; green checkered hat.

ANNA HASEMURTCH, 11 years old, 74 Siegal Street, Brooklyn; 8 o'clock Tuesday morning; height 5 feet 4 inches; weight 85 pounds; brown eyes, brown hair; gray coat with black fur collar; checkered skirt, velvet waist; black pumps and stockings; red hat.

NEGRO FIRST TO DIE IN NEW DEATH HOUSE

Passes to Electric Chair Through Corridor Shut Off From Other Doomed Convicts.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The first man to go to his doom since the new electric chair was installed in the recently completed death house, Henry Brown, a young negro, paid the penalty at 11:12 o'clock tonight. He passed down the corridor, now shut from the sight and hearing of other doomed men, and entered the chair at 11:04 o'clock. He was cool and silent.

Brown, a man of great physique, died for the killing of Mrs. Anna Blaustein, a white woman, in her home at 1,065 Morris Avenue, the Bronx, when she resisted Brown's effort to rob her. She was beaten to death with a wrench.

Up to the moment that he was led to his last walk by the Protestant chaplain, the Rev. Anthony N. Peterson, Brown was one of the most frightened prisoners ever confined in the death house.

Brown a few hours before he was to die was put in the "last minute" cell, which is one of six in a room connected with the execution chamber by the long "death corridor." From this last-minute cell a door leads into the corridor from the side of the cell. There was no other condemned man in the room where the last-minute cell is located while Brown was there. Three heavy doors along the corridor were closed behind him as he walked along, so the twenty-six slayers at the other end of the building did not hear him pass back to the execution chamber through the long "death corridor."

STATE MAYORS FAVOR WATER POWER PROJECT

Their Committee Recommends Plan Putting Development Under the Conservation Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Development of water power by the State in accordance with the plan provided in the bill introduced in 1919 by former Senator Graves and Assemblyman McGinnis, is favored by the New York State Conference of Mayors. The Mayors' Water Power Committee submitted its report to Governor Smith and the Legislature today. Lieut. Gov. Lunn, former Mayor of Schenectady, is Chairman of the committee. The other members are Cornelius F. Burns, former Mayor of Troy, and William P. Capes, Secretary of the Mayors' Conference.

The plan favored by the mayors provides that the State Conservation Commission shall act as an agency of the State to acquire and to utilize the waters within the State and the boundary waters, and to develop the water power and sell or lease it to municipalities. The commission would be empowered to purchase, lease or otherwise legally acquire any water power, developed or undeveloped, and any power plants or transmission lines. Water power rights that have been materially developed could not be acquired under the proposed plan.

The commission also would be empowered to sell or lease electrical current to municipalities, individuals or corporations, but it would have to give preference to municipalities. It would be authorized to establish electrical zones, and any municipality within one of these zones could contract for electrical power or energy. In selling the energy to the cities the commission would have to regulate it according to population.

The commission would have control over rates, but these would be only sufficient to make the projects self-supporting.

To put this plan into effect the committee recommended that the water power measure passed by he Legislature under the administration of former Governor Miller be repealed.

In commenting recently on water power, Governor Smith said he was not sure that the plan of 1919 could not be made to work out to the best interest of the people of the State. He said he intended to study it very carefully before drafting his special message on water power.

The Governor said today he believed that exorbitant rates now are being charged consumers for electrical power.

"Even as far as I have gone in this matter," the Governor said, "there seems to be too great a difference in price between the source and the consumer. It now seems more likely than ever that the State control of hydro-electric power is the one method most desirable for giving he people the benefit of cheap rates."

HARDING AT HIS DESK AFTER WEEK'S ABSENCE

Dr. Sawyer Insists He Must Go Slow for a Few Days—No Engagements Made for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—After an absence of more than a week with the grip, President Harding went to his desk in the Executive offices this morning. Brig. Gen. Sawyer, the White House physician, says Mr. Harding is sufficiently recovered to resume his duties, but insists that for two or three days he shall go slow.

There were no engagements for the President, and none will be made this week, although Mr. Harding found time to see a few persons, including Controller of the Currency Crissinger, whom he has nominated to be Governor of the Federal Reserve Board.

YOUNG 'BANKER' CONVICTED

Was Charged With Stealing $925, Life Savings of Depositor.

Ernesto Laranco, 23 years of age, well dressed and resembling a society man more than a criminal, was convicted yesterday in the Kings County Court before Judge J. Grattan MacMahon and a jury of stealing $925 from Felice Bellamo of 514 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn. He will be sentenced on Monday.

Laranco formerly operated a private bank at 671 Myrtle Avenue. Assistant District Attorney Thomas Craddock Hughes proved at the trial that Bellamo gave Laranco his life's savings to deposit in a bank in Naples, Italy, and that Laranco took the money and spent it on a cruise to Mediterranean ports and to South America.

Detectives produced affidavits from more than fifty Italians showing that they had given Laranco sums ranging $18 to more than $1,000 to deposit in Italian banks for them and that he had failed to do so.

GETS $12,500 FOR ARM.

Man Shot by Railroad Detectives Recovers Damages.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 25.—A jury in the United States Court this evening returned a verdict of $12,500 in favor of Albert Pittinger of Boonton, who was arrested by Lackawanna Railroad detectives after one of his arms had been shot off with a riot gun. The verdict included $500 for false arrest and $12,000 for the loss of his arm.

The evidence showed that the railroad detectives had mistaken Pittinger and some of his friends for a gang of robbers.

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"Paddington" Models . . . 38.00 *to* 68.00

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LIMITED QUANTITIES

	WERE	NOW
Silk Pajamas	$16.50	$11.15
Wool Half Hose	2.00	.95
Imported Golf Hose	4.00 to 5.00	2.95
Imported Jacquard Silk Half Hose	5.50	2.65
Angora Mufflers	3.00	1.35
French Silk Cut Ties	2.00 to 3.00	.95
Woven Madras Shirts	3.00 to 5.00	1.95

FINCHLEY

3 West 46th Street

NEW YORK

ROOSEVELT ESTATE VALUED AT $981,171

Widow, Son and Cousin File Final Accounting and Ask to Be Relieved.

SAGAMORE HILL $180,000

Referee Approves Report—The Colonel Owned $74,050 in War Bonds.

Details of the estate of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt were filed in the Supreme Court yesterday in an accounting by his widow, Mrs. Edith K. Roosevelt, his son Theodore, and his cousin, George Emlen Roosevelt as executors and trustees under his will. The executors report that they received a total of $801,171 in personal property, which does not include $180,000 as the value of his only real estate, his Sagamore Hill property.

During the period of the accounting, from Jan. 6, 1919, when Colonel Roosevelt died, to May 31 last, the total in cash, securities and other personal effects which came into the hands of the executors was $801,171, as stated, which included $27,035 as the increase in sales of property and the collection of assets, $37,350 increase from the estate of Colonel Roosevelt's father, and $40.50 as "profits on investments." The income account included $99,570 as interest and dividends, $13,724 from the estate of C. V. S. Roosevelt, and $25,065 on royalties, chiefly from the serial rights of Colonel Roosevelt's letters to his children.

The executors in their petition asked to be relieved of all liability as such, and for the approval of the court of their acts, having stated that they had concluded their duties and delivered the property in their hands to themselves as trustees. Under Colonel Roosevelt's will, his widow gets the income from the estate for life and upon her death it goes to her children or to the issue of deceased children.

Referee Approves Accounting.

John F. Conway, who was appointed referee to take the accounting, submitted his report with the account of the executors, and recommended that their account be approved. He also upheld their action in rejecting the claim of Emma R. Burkett for $69,000 on an alleged note made June 2, 1912, by Charles J. Shunson and purporting to have been endorsed by Colonel Roosevelt. The executors reported the case to the authorities, and stated that Colonel Roosevelt's name had been forged on the document. The woman was prosecuted here and convicted of forgery.

In reporting the items for which they should be credited, the executors stated that they paid $5,011 for funeral expenses and $11,804 in debts. The administration expenses were $12,739 and commissions to the three executors $24,890. The inheritance and transfer taxes were $77,007, of which $23,969 went to the State of New York and the remainder to the Government.

The debts included $9,890 as Colonel Roosevelt's income tax for 1918. An item of $500 paid by the executors was on a check drawn by Colonel Roosevelt on Aug. 20, 1918, on account of the distribution of the 1918 Nobel Prize. By the time the check was returned to the Oyster Bay Bank for payment, Colonel Roosevelt had died and payment was refused.

The executors paid an undertaking bill of $554 and spent $2,539 maintaining watchmen at Colonel Roosevelt's grave. They paid $746 for a headstone and $375 for planting at the grave.

The accounting shows that the value of Colonel Roosevelt's art and literary property and other personal effects was $41,356. The executors sold his saddle horse, Trutton, for $600, and collected $3,000 on a mortgage paid by his son Theodore. They received $23,437 as the sum due on an account with Roosevelt & Son. One of the assets of the estate is a mortgage for $29,000 made by George G. Thompson on the property at 165 East Seventy-fifth Street.

Had $74,050 War Bonds.

The bulk of the estate was in stocks and bonds. Colonel Roosevelt had $30,000 of the first issue of Liberty bonds and $20,050 of the fourth. He had $24,000 of two issues of the Victory Loan. The only bond he owned found to be valueless was one of $3,000 of the Republic of Mexico. The stocks found valueless were 100 shares of United States Express, of a par value of $100, on which he had received a total of $84.50 a share in eight payments; 262 shares of Elk Horn stock and three shares of the Federal Club. His most valuable stock holding was eighty-three shares of Chase National Bank, worth $37,350. The other stocks as listed by the executors were:

Three hundred Atchison preferred, $26,625; 200 common, $16,205; 106 Bankers Trust, $32,617; 600 Broadway Improvement Company, $30,000; 146 All-Americas Cables, $15,662; 73 Central Union Trust Company, $30,003; 10 Fulton Trust Company, $2,450; 100 Northern Central Railway, $7,050; 40 Pennsylvania Railroad, $1,815; 42 Pittsburgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie common, $1,050, and 100 Realty Associates, $7,700.

The bond holdings were the following: Twenty Santa Fe general 4s, $17,000; 10 Baltimore & Ohio general 5s, $8,200; 10 Baltimore & Ohio first 4s, $8,112; 4 Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh first 4s, $3,080; 20 consolidated 4½s same, $18,625; 1 Central Georgia 5 per cent., $915; 8 New Jersey Central general 5s, $5,250; 6 Eastern Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia consolidated 5s, $5,707; 30 Inter-Metropolitan collateral trust 4½s, $12,375; 20 Great Northern 7s, $19,300; 20 Missouri, Kansas & Texas refunding 4s, $8,440; 10 Missouri Pacific refunding 5s, $9,175; 5 Mobile & Ohio general 4s, $4,125; 12 New York City corporate stock, $9,900; 20 New York, Ontario & Western 4s, $14,000; 15 New York State Railways, $9,281; 20 Northern Pacific prior lien, $17,100; 2 Pittsburgh, Shenango & Lake Erie, $1,915; 20 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s, $15,400; 10 Third Avenue Railroad first 4s, $5,100; 40 Southern Railway 4s, $30,400; 22 Union Pacific first 4s, $19,090; 16 United States Steel sinking fund 5s, $16,040 and 10 Wabash first 5s, $9,062.

Colonel Roosevelt owned one $1,000 Canadian Victory Loan, worth $978.

HOUSE EXONERATES DAUGHERTY FULLY

Adopts, 204 to 77, a Resolution Declaring the Charges of Keller Baseless.

UNTERMYER IS ATTACKED

West Virginian Discusses New Yorker's 'Record'—Volstead Sums Up the Keller Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—By a vote of 204 to 77 the House adopted tonight a resolution exonerating Attorney General Daugherty on the charges brought by Representative Keller of Minnesota with a view to impeachment and discharging the Judiciary Committee from further consideration of the subject. The accuser, who declined to present his evidence after having been subpoenaed by the committee, was not present. He is reported to be a physical wreck and in Florida for his health.

The resolution adopted, read as follows:

Whereas, the Committee on the Judiciary has made an examination touching the charges sought to be investigated under House Resolution 425 to ascertain if there is any probable ground to believe that any of the charges are true, and on consideration of the charges and the evidence obtained, it does not appear that there is any ground to believe that Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney General of the United States, has been guilty of any high crime or misdemeanor requiring the interposition of the impeachment powers of the House.

Resolved, that the Committee of the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of the charges and proposed impeachment of Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney General, and that House Resolution 425 be laid upon the table.

Representative Garrett, Democratic leader, held that the procedure proposed was irregular, and declared that a motion to lay on the table the report of the committee and the impeachment resolution disposed of the entire matter. Republican leaders declined to accept this interpretation and Mr. Garrett's motion to table was defeated, 204 to 88.

Mr. Garrett then insisted on a division of the resolution. The section providing for discharge of the committee was adopted with one dissenting vote. The preamble was then adopted by a vote of 204 to 77.

Twelve Republicans voted against the preamble, namely, Beck, Brown, Cooper, Lampert, J. M. Nelson, Voigt, all of Wisconsin; Dowell, Sweet and Koop of Iowa, Woodruff and James of Michigan and Sinclair of South Dakota. Ten Democrats supported the resolution—Bland, Deal, Montague and Wood of Virginia, Blanton of Texas, Byrnes and Dominick of South Carolina, Dupree of Louisiana, Fisher of Tennessee and Lea of California.

Sharp Attacks on Untermyer.

A spirited debate preceded the adoption of the resolution. This was marked by sharp attacks on Representative Keller and a defense of him, and by severe assaults upon Samuel Untermyer of New York, Jackson H. Ralston of this city, Keller's counsel, and John H. Vahey of Boston, his associate.

Representative Goodykoontz of West Virginia and Representative Volstead, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, accused Untermyer of being responsible for the charges. The former said:

"There is one phase of the matter that is germaine in a sense and not pertinent in another, and that is the pusillanimous letters that were attached here to the minority report in this case. These letters were written by a lawyer in New York, one Samuel Untermyer by name. In those letters Mr. Untermyer seems to have exhausted the book of synonyms to find words to apply to the Committee on the Judiciary.

"I may not have time now to present to you the record of this man, but I shall complete that record under the unanimous consent.

"In the first place, this man's moral record is not good. He was convicted by the Court of Chancery in the State of New Jersey as being the arch perpetrator of a dirty fraud that was enacted in such a way as to filch from the pockets of hundreds of working people thousands and thousands of dollars.

"In the second place, he is convicted by the record, which I will produce, of having been in league with the enemies of this country, the Embassy of the German Empire. At the very time almost that the German Ambassador was in New York giving out advice to the American citizens not to ride upon the Lusitania, he was associated with Samuel Untermyer and clinking glasses with him at his great estate, Greystone.

"Not only that, it is shown through the whole record that Samuel Untermyer was and is the mainspring of all these charges. He has the cunning of Uriah Heep, but he rises to the magnitude of Olly Gammon."

Volstead Reviews the Case.

Representative Volstead in a long speech reviewing the committee's investigation of the Keller charges insisted that Mr. Untermyer was "interested in" the prosecution of the case. But he gave most of his time to Mr. Keller, whom he called insolent and unruly. He said in part:

"If I had any suspicion that Mr. Keller knew of any witnesses by which he could establish any impeachable offense I would ask the House to cause him to be arrested and kept in confinement until he agreed to testify. I am certain, however, that this would bring no results and it would only give Mr. Keller an opportunity to pose as a martyr, a thing I do not care to promote.

"On December 12 Mr. Keller was asked repeatedly to give the committee the names of witnesses by which he expected to establish his charges. He then admitted that he did not know of any witnesses as to several of these charges. If any one will read that hearing and study the evasive and shifty answers of Mr. Keller in regard to what he knew about witnesses and note the industrious care that his attorney took to protect and help him, I do not believe he can have the slightest doubt as to the actual facts. In the letter in which he made his melodramatic exit he accused the committee of trying to whitewash the Attorney General in that he refuses to furnish the information that will establish guilt.

Referring to the charges made by Mr. Untermyer with preference to Daugherty's alleged failure to prosecute violations of the law, shown up by the Lockwood Committee, he remarked that the lawyer might be trying to cover up his own shortcomings.

A Defender of Keller.

Representative Thomas of Kentucky defended Mr. Keller and declared the latter was not insolent but had been heckled by the committee. He added:

"The committee demanded that Keller lay his cards face up on the table, before they would decide whether to come fore thy would decide whether to come into the jackpot."

Representative Connolly of Texas made strong objections to the report which upheld the right of the House to compel a member to testify. He insisted that there was no precedent for this and that in attempting to establish one the House would cause itself great embarrassment.

Representative Summers of Texas took the opposite view.

Representative Blanton of Texas characterized Keller as "the poor little innocent dupe of somebody else." He said that Keller was elected by organized labor and that if any one should be punished because of the "impeachment bugaboo" it should be "those higher up," who "left him holding the bag."

Representative Graham of Pennsylvania said that it was right that a member should have immunity from outside arrest to prevent outside interference with Congress, but "the House has, and should have, complete power over its membership."

LAME DUCKS BEAT LOW FARE

Help Reject Amendment in Senate to Coerce Local Car Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Senate had a lively hour this afternoon over an amendment to the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, which would withhold all funds from the Public Utilities Commission of the District until street car fares were reduced to 5 cents.

Senator Phipps tried to kill the amendment with a point of order, but Vice President Coolidge ruled against him, whereupon Senator Wadsworth appealed from the decision, and by a vote of 30 to 22 the Senate refused to sustain the Vice President. Senator Heflin promptly charged that but for the votes of the "lame ducks" the Senate would have passed the amendment.

Those who voted against Coolidge's ruling were Republicans and they included the Administration leaders. Twenty-three Democrats and nine Republicans, Capper, Brookhart, Bursum, La Follette, Norris, Norbeck, Ladd, Johnson and Borah, made up the minority.

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Fifth Ave. at 35th St.—N.Y.
Established 1879

FRIDAY & SATURDAY

Men's Union Suits REDUCED

Wool Union Suits 4.00
Originally 5.00 to 8.50

Wool Union Suits 2.00
Originally 3.50

Cotton Union Suits 3.00
Heavy Weight *Originally 4.50*

Cotton Union Suits 1.50
Medium Weight *Originally 2.50*

Athletic Style Union Suits . 95c
Originally 1.50 to 2.00

LIMITED QUANTITIES BROKEN SIZES

MEN'S FURNISHING DEP'T
Fifth Floor

CLEARANCE
OF
HAND-MADE
BLOUSES

Hand-Made Pussy Willow and Crepe de Chine Blouses . . $5.00
Formerly up to 12.75

Hand-Made Beaded Over-blouses, Grey, Tan and Navy . . $5.00
Formerly up to 12.75

Hand-Made Dimity Blouses with Real Lace or Embroidery $2.35
Formerly up to 3.95

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448 Fifth Ave. at Fortieth St.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 56TH AND 57TH STS.

Feature Today and Tomorrow
in Clear-a-way Sales
Very Unusual *Suit* and *Coat* Values

Tailored Suits—$35
Values to $125—A miscellaneous group of small sizes—many suitable for early Spring wear.

Fur-trimmed Suits—$50
Values to $175—Of rich materials combined with luxurious furs—mostly small sizes.

Three-Piece Suits—$85
Values to $225—Unusually smart effects in the season's most fashionable materials, with rich fur trimmings.

Fur-trimmed Coats—$85
Values to $165—An odd group of daytime styles, suitable for wear now.

Untrimmed Coats—*Values to $125*—$50

JOHN FORSYTHE
20 WEST 34TH STREET
(ADJOINING WALDORF-ASTORIA)

Semi-Annual
REDUCTION SALE
MEN'S SHIRTS

ENGLISH BROADCLOTH SHIRTS
3.95
The greatest value of the season—lustrous, enduring English Broadcloth with colored Satin stripes, and white, tan or grey. Also the very highest grade of English woven Madras found only in the finest made-to-order shirts selling at 7.00 to 9.00.

EXCLUSIVE SILK SHIRTS
6.95
These very exclusive shirts, custom tailored, represent the choicest collection of the world's finest silk shirtings offered in a host of beautiful designs, conservative, sporty or plain white.

IMPORTED MADRAS SHIRTS
2.85
Also included are the newest jacquarded American Broadcloths in beautiful designs, as well as the finest Domestic Madrases. A wide diversity of patterns and colorings, including all white.

OHB
Good taste is always good form

Styles in clothes change from season to season.

But good taste always remains the foundation of styles that are good form in any given season.

The styles that the Brothers D'Andrea do *not* design are almost as important as the styles they do.

Their sound instinct for design, ever restrained by the canons of good taste, is an assurance that you will never have any misgivings about the clothes you buy here.

An interesting little booklet on our application of custom methods to Ready to Wear clothes will be sent on request

Ready to Wear, $70 Made to Measure, $125

D'Andrea Brothers Inc.
MEN'S TAILORS
587 Fifth Avenue at Forty-seventh

PECK & PECK
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HALF YEARLY SALE
Hosiery—Sweaters—Scarfs
20% DISCOUNT
ORDINARY prices become extraordinary values when subject to Peck & Peck's HALF YEARLY SALE discount of 20%. And even greater reductions are made on many special assortments.
PECK & PECK
587 Fifth Avenue — Chelsea, Nilgiris, French Lick
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The Shop of Original Models
RUSSEKS
FIFTH AVENUE
Between 54th and 55th Streets

WILL CLOSE OUT
Below Cost of Production
Fur Coats & Wraps

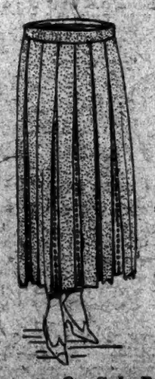
8—36 in. **Marmot** *Plain.* $50.
10—40 in. **Marmot** *With Raccoon Collars.* $65.
6—46 in. **Tan Caracul** *Civet Cat Collar and Cuffs.* $85.
3—36 in. **Hudson Seal** *Plain.* $150.
6—40 in. **Persian Lamb** *Skunk Collar and Cuffs.* $175.
4—40 in. **Hudson Seal** *Plain or with Squirrel Collar and Cuffs.* $195.
10—40 in. **Hudson Seal** *Deep Skunk Collar and Cuffs.* $195.
5—40 in. **Alaska Seal** *Some Plain. Also with Skunk Collar and Cuffs.* $225.
3—46 in. **Hudson Seal** *Plain or Squirrel trimmed.* $225.
12—40 in. **Dark Raccoon** $225.
3—48 in. **Dark Brown Caracul** *With Fox Collar and Border.* $295.
3—46 in. **Alaska Seal** *Plain.* $395.
1—32 in. **Russian Sable** $450.

Maison Maurice Inc.
663 FIFTH AVENUE at 52nd ST.

Presentation
FRIDAY & SATURDAY
New Spring Frocks
For Daytime, Dinner & Evening Wear
$50 $75 $100
AND UPWARDS

In the Millinery Salon
NEW HATS
For Town, Country, and Sports Wear
Importations, copies of the Parisian mode and Creations from our own Ateliers
Moderately Priced

Lane Bryant
NEW YORK
28 West 38th St. 21 West 38th St.
Entrance on 39th St. more convenient
BROOKLYN
Hanover Place, Just off Fulton St.
Opposite the Montauk Theatre

SALE—FRIDAY & SATURDAY
75 Sport Skirts
for **Stout Women**
Sizes 34 to 45 Waist

$14.95
Formerly to $19.75
Box pleated and semi-wrap models of Prunella and Eponge, combination of colors; exceptionally well fitting with stitched hips.
On Sale Brooklyn and New York Stores

Broadway at 34th Street

Saks & Company

Specialists in Apparel

Merchandise Here Announced on Sale Friday and Saturday

For Women
Smart New Frocks
of Poiret Twill and Jersey

Specially Priced At **19.75**

It's hard to see how any more slender youthfulness of line could be tailored into Poiret twill than is found in this very modestly priced group. Besides their way of looking slim, there are touches of colored wool embroidery to recommend them. Navy or black. *Sizes 36 to 44.*

At the Southern beaches, knitted fabrics are playing a star part, and these new frocks are of jersey, very straight looking, with enough material in the side pleatings to permit a long free stride. Another has straight side panels. One in a soft new shade of blue, and others in beaver, navy or brown. *Sizes 36 to 44.*

Also At Greatly Reduced Prices

A group of Winter Frocks for street and afternoon wear, including some of chiffon velvet, formerly 85.00, now 39.75
Poiret Twill Frocks, formerly 69.95 to 79.95, now 49.75
Poiret Twill Frocks, formerly 49.75 to 55.00, now 29.75
Fourth Floor

Girls' Day-Time Frocks
Very Specially Priced
At **7.75**
Formerly 14.75 and 16.75

These practical frocks are just the kind for the school-girl to put on and wear immediately, as they present a maximum of good taste and serviceability.

Jersey and Poiret twill are the leading favorites for school, and there are softly tailored little models of velour, velveteen and many smart color combinations. Sizes 6 to 14.

Girls' Frocks
At **10.75**
Formerly 22.50 and 25.00

The mother who shops wisely should look over this special group of frocks, as it includes many surprising values. The popular wool crepe with touches of embroidery, soft, warm velour—the smart and practical Poiret twill, or velveteen. Sizes 6 to 16.
Second Floor

Silk Hosiery
for Women

Lustrous quality, sheer cobweb fineness, strength of texture
At Prices Unusually Low

At **1.35**

Full-fashioned, pure thread silk hose will provide surprising values, as they have reinforced lisle garter top, soles and heels and will wear attractively and well. In cordovan, bronze, black, Mandalay, gun metal and silver.

At **1.75**

Our special "Jennie Qualite" hosiery is an unique value in charm and wearing qualities. Reinforced with mercerized lisle garter top, sole and heel. In evening shades, including silver and gold, many, many browns, and other shades as well.

At **1.95**

Are available our own "Slender Leg" hosiery, with unusual talents for fitting a slender ankle. Full-fashioned and reinforced with four-inch garter top, sole and heel. Black, cordovan, beige, fawn, otter, silver and gun metal.

At **2.65**

The fine gauzy Madalene Qualite chiffon silk hose are a surprise to shoppers, for they are as durable as they are lovely. Reinforced top, sole and heel. In fashionable shades of beige, nude, black and all shades for daytime and evening.
Street Floor

Specially Arranged for Friday and Saturday

Jaunty Suits
of Camel's Hair
For Women and Misses
At **39.75**

There is something so brisk and Spring-like about these new camel's hair suits that one cannot help feeling that Winter is just a matter of a few weeks or so anyway—which it is—and acquiring one on the spot.

Three Modes

are presented, any one of which would be equally smart—jaunty box-coats, always preferred by the youthful in years or in figure—the favorite Tuxedo models, and semi-fitted styles of a bit more dignity.

Shawl Collars

are worn by some, and others have checked wrap-around skirts.
Fourth Floor

Things Decidedly
NEW

All Fashionable Paris

encircles its throat with a very short necklace of large amberasia beads—and the smart women here will be quick to adopt a fashion so striking. We present it with a matching bracelet and earrings, amberasia balls suspended on slender silver chains.

Necklace . . 9.50
Bracelets . . 6.50
Earrings . . 1.00
Street Floor

Our Acquaintance with Beetles

is positively limited to this stone scarab variety which is trained to lie flat on the finger. And here our enthusiasm concerns not only the scarab's distinguished connections with Egyptian immortality, but also its decorative value as an ornament on any fashionable finger. Blue stone, silver mounted. **3.50**
Street Floor

A Commendable Encroachment

When a new woolen sweater takes upon itself a bloused effect at waist and wrists, we have nothing to offer but praise, particularly when it comes in six delightful color combinations. **9.75**
Third Floor

Twin Monograms

The initial vogue has reached such heights that the newest three-piece suits are wearing two of them, one on the blouse, one on the sleeve. Further decoration on this navy blue twill suit is left to the smart little sleeveless Eton that accompanies it. **49.50**
Fourth Floor

The First Spring Version of Headwear Has Irresistible Chic in

A Sale of Delightful New Trimmed Hats
At **5.00**

Paris Is Wearing Poke Bonnets

and so you will find them here, as token that New York is going to wear them too—likewise those tiny close-fitting shapes that are a little more trying, but so smart—off-the-face styles, for the piquant miss—larger, wider-brimmed shapes.

Straws Show Which Way the Wind Blows

—when they are Milan straws like these, used alone, or combined smartly with other materials, such as ribbon, silk or visca cloth. Every favored shade of the season, including almond green, pearl, soft Copenhagen blue, brown, or black.
Third Floor

24-Inch Indestructible Pearl Necklaces

—with tiny real pearls between each pearl—
Regularly 50.00
At **22.50**

So satiny and beautifully tinted are these pearls—so perfectly graduated—so justly weighted, that they feel and equal in looks very costly necklaces. They are of that creamy, lustrous finish becoming to any skin, and have a tiny seed pearl between each pearl.
Street Floor

Over-Night Bags
At **9.50**
Formerly 15.00

Time was when the week-end guest carried a portmanteau. Now these surprising little pieces of luggage carry a complete transformation!

Well made of genuine cobra grain cowhide, with strong lock and end-fasteners. 15-inch length, and leather lined, with two convenient pockets.
Street Floor

Knickers
For Women and Children

have become so completely adopted into the woman's wardrobe that nobody knows where they are going to appear next. Not only for hiking and riding, this free and boyishly smart attire now makes its appearance in country places in Westchester or along the North Shore at any time of day. These extremely well-tailored models are remarkably priced.

In heavy O. D. khaki.
3.00, 4.00 and 5.00

In fleeced gabardine,
5.50 and 7.50

In corduroy, **7.50 and 8.50**

In tan or gray tweed . . **7.25**

Forestry cloth, absolutely waterproof, 8 oz. weight,
13.50

13 oz. weight **15.00**
Sixth Floor

Sturdy Shoes
For Boys
At **3.95**

These shoes are sturdy and well-made, and the wise parent will recognize them as an extraordinary opportunity in boys' footwear.

Expertly made of all-leather, with medium or full toe, conservative or in the smartest type of brogue. These values are unlikely to be repeated for a long time. In black or tan, and sizes 2½ to 6.
Fifth Floor

Golf Coat Sweaters
For Women and Misses
At **8.95**

These warm and well-made golf sweaters will prove extremely practical for motoring and general sports wear, as well as for use on the links. They are as smartly tailored as a man's coat, and are of a mixture of yarn and fibre silk in a number of effective color combinations, the back and sleeves being in solid colors. Braid binding finishes the turn-back cuffs, collar and front.
Third Floor

Smart New
Brogue Oxfords
For Misses
At **6.95**

These extremely smart new models for girls are made no a square toe last, with regulation wing tips and brass eyelets. In the finest quality of tan calfskin. Welted soles and college heels. *Sizes 2½ to 7. Widths AA to D.*

Boys' and Girls'
High Shoes
at **3.95**
Sizes 8½ to 2.
Second Floor

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFERING OF
Breakfast Coats
of lustrous two-tone satin or taffeta

At **8.75**

These breakfast coats will appeal to the woman who chooses her leisure attire with as much care as her street frock. In spite of the very low price, they are made of the most effective silken fabrics—

Soft, Shimmering Satin

or taffeta, which changes from one shade to another as the light strikes it—now pale maize, now gold—or orchid deepening to lavender—or rose, blue, or whichever delightful shade you happen to select.

Silken Fruits and Flowers

are noteworthy touches, such as tiny satin apples in bright shades, and self-cordings on the taffeta robes. On the satin ones are soft shirred puffs around the neck, sleeves and pockets.
Third Floor

To Accompany That New Blouse or Sweater
Pleated Skirts for Women and Misses

—in the very newest bodice and plain pleated effects—

At **13.95**

Not one single mode has so impressed itself on Spring fashions as pleatings. Hence this unusual offering of satin or Canton crepe skirts of the finest quality and smartest line. In black, navy blue, cocoa, brown or grey.

At **11.75**

Lovely skirts of cocoa colored wool Canton crepe, knife pleated, stunning for wear with a new blouse sweater in the same shade. The fabric is non-crushable and non-shrinkable, and holds the pleats tightly. In navy, brown, cocoa, tan or gray.

At **7.50**

Smartly tailored wool skirts, some of them pleated, some of them plain. Many lovely novelty fabrics. Waistbands from 24 to 40 inches.
Fourth Floor

CALLS GRANT ISSUE BIGGER THAN CHURCH

Dr. J. H. Melish, Leader of Liberal Clergy, Defends Ascension Church Rector.

WANTS THE TRUTH TAUGHT

Asserts That Bishop Manning and Dr. Grant Do Not Understand Each Other.

"The issue involved in the controversy over the views of Dr. Percy Stickney Grant is much bigger than any church or any synagogue," declared the Rev. Dr. John Howard Melish, rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity in Brooklyn, yesterday, in a vigorous defense of Dr. Grant. Dr. Melish first put himself on record as one of Dr. Grant's supporters when he replied to an attack on the rector of the Church of the Ascension made at a meeting of Episcopal clergymen at the St. Nicholas Club on Monday afternoon.

He is said to be a leader of the liberal wing in the Church, which will support Dr. Grant in the event that his beliefs result in a trial for heresy.

"That was wise advice which Gamaliel gave to a church council bent on suppressing some heretics, 'Refrain from these men and let them alone for if this council or this work be of men it will be overthrown, but if it is of God ye will not be able to overthrow them lest haply ye be found even to be fighting even against God,'" Dr. Melish said at the outset of his remarks.

"The newspapers are fairly accurate barometers of public interest," he added. "In putting the Grant-Manning case on the front page they feel the importance of the issue. Everybody is discussing it, the banker and the postman, the chauffeur and the dentist, the saleslady and the society woman. It is an issue that is much bigger than the Episcopal Church, it is much bigger than any church or synagogue, it goes deep into the social fabric and involves nearly every one of us in some way or other.

The Moral Problem.

"Shall the teacher give his pupils the truth, or shall he teach them what the Board of Education or the Trustees of the college tell him to teach? If he is unwilling to obey the board, should he hand in his resignation? Shall the editor write what he believes, or shall he write what the manager or owner tells him to write? Shall the reporter report the facts, or shall he give some 'dope' to the public? Shall the automobile salesman express his honest opinion of the machine, or 'put something over' and hold his job? Shall the city employe who sees the administration robbing the community protest, or shall he observe discreet silence? The moral problem before all these is identical with the moral problem of this Grant-Manning episode.

"The man in the street is saying that Dr. Grant should quit. The Church, according to the average individual, is a sort of a religious club. If a member gets out of sympathy with the rules or policy of the club, let him send in his resignation. If he happens to be an employe of the club and doesn't like the management, let him get another job. If Grant doesn't like the way his Episcopal Club is being run, let him join the Unitarian Club. If Manning is the head of the club at present and his administration of its affairs is repugnant to Grant, one of its employes, let Grant resign. So runs the argument one hears from the commuters on every train running into New York and in every lunch club downtown. The general public are with the Bishop and against the rector.

"If the Church is a club, the logic is unanswerable; Manning is right and Grant is wrong. But should the independent editor quit? Should the truthful reporter get another job? Should the free teacher resign? Should the honest city employe expose the corruption and seek employment elsewhere? Put this question to your man-in-the-street and he begins to hesitate. And why? Because it gets pretty near home. He is in much the same box himself; as a director in a corporation he does not altogether like what his corporation is doing, or as an employe he knows things are not what they should be. And those institutions of business are not clubs which one may quit or join as he pleases, but are essential parts of life. We all live in glass houses. The issue before Dr. Grant is knocking at the conscience of all intelligent modern men.

Not a Religious Club.

"Some of us in the ministry of all the Churches do not think of the Church as a religious club. We do not regard our people as club members, nor do we think of ourselves as hired employes. The club idea of the Church is something we abominate. We think the newspaper serves a great social purpose and its editors and reporters rightly regard themselves as public servants; but we think the Church is to be rated above the newspaper and our calling above that of the journalist.

"As young fellows, choosing our life calling, we were drawn in a strange sort of way to that young Man of Nazareth who stood before Pilate and said, 'For this was I born and for this came I into the world that I should bear witness unto the truth.' Perhaps we were what Channing Pollock calls in his day, 'fools.' But we have sort of felt that we would rather be fools with that young Man of Nazareth than millionaires and chief priests. We were not altogether sure that we knew what truth was, but we sort of trusted that what He said still held true, 'The Spirit of truth will lead you into all truth.'

"In the days of the Man of Galilee the high dignitaries of the Church did not know what He was driving at. In our day more of them understand, but many of them still do not know. In His day the officials of the State failed to understand; Pilate asked Him, What is truth? and went out, not waiting for an answer. Thanks to the separation of Church and State, we are not troubled by Governors and Mayors. In His day the big business men understood Him all too well; the big business men today understand some of us equally well. They also understand some of the journalists and some of the college professors, especially in the department of economics; and they are telling Mr. Ralph M. Easley and Dr. Gustave A. Carstensen, of the Civic Federation, about those ministers and journalists and college professors. And Mr. Easley and Dr. Carstensen, like the Herodians we read about in the Gospel, try to see if these dangerous men 'can be apprehended in their talk.' And all these officials of the Church and big business men have some little yardstick of their own by which they propose to measure truth. 'Tell us plainly,' they said to the Man of Nazareth, 'are you or are you not? Do you, or don't you?'

Tragedy in a New Issue.

"He was unable to satisfy them. That is the tragedy, as I see it, in every new issue. And it is unavoidable, because words do not mean the same thing to different minds. In our clerical clubs, where ministers of different schools of thought meet in the give-and-take of conversation and debate, it is year by year borne in upon me that they are unable to understand one another; the high apparently cannot understand the broad, nor the broad the high. They are different temperamentally and different in point of view and in knowledge and experience. Their only agreement is the agreement to disagree and still to fraternize. They have more in common than they think; but no expression of the common ground is acceptable to both.

"Bishop Manning and Dr. Grant are my friends, whom I have known somewhat intimately for many years. They do not and cannot understand one another. Why, then, should one presume to pass judgment on the other and tell him what he ought to do? To his own Master each stands or falls. Let my friend the Bishop warn people against my friend the rector, if he thinks he should, and tell people that what the rector has said is untrue; but let him stop with that. Those who side with the Bishop will support the truth as he states it, and others will side with the rector in the support of the truth as he states it. There will be disagreement, but there will be toleration and fraternity."

DR. GRANT REPLIES, DOESN'T RECANT

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

twentieth century science. Is this disloyalty, either to Christ or the Church?"

Location of Hell.

Referring to his belief in the Apostles' Creed, notably that part of it which says "I believe * * * He descended into hell," Dr. Grant pointed out that the early Christians followed the Rabbinical Eschatology, based on a geocentric conception of the universe, a belief which placed hell in a cavern in the middle of the earth.

"Now, I plead guilty," he said, "not only to an interpretation of this statement, but to one which involved denial of the fact therein stated. I am as sure as that I am writing these words that there is no such place at a given depth below the surface of the earth, to which the spirits of men go after death. * * * Would I be in error if I assumed that you heartily endorsed me in this particular matter?"

At another point he asked: "Can I be said to disbelieve the Creed because I have come to see that its language here is wholly symbolic?"

He compared his own with the case of the Rev. A. D. E. Major, a clergyman of the Church of England, who was tried on a charge of heresy last year after it had been alleged that he denied the physical resurrection of Christ.

"This teaching Mr. Major formally and in language admitting of no ambiguity whatever repudiated, that is, in interpreting the article of the Creed he definitely denied the fact which the Creed affirmed," Dr. Grant said. "In so doing, he claimed the right to retain and exercise his ministry in the Church of England." He pointed out that three professors of divinity in the University of Oxford, sitting as inquisitors, supported Mr. Major's contention with the concurrence of the Bishop.

Fixity of Interpretation.

Continuing, Dr. Grant declared that this case ran counter to the pronouncement of the American House of Bishops that the "fixity of interpretation is the essence of creeds."

"I submit that in this case we have the judgment of the highest authorities of the Anglican communion that 'fixity of interpretation' is not 'the essence of creeds,'" he added.

As for his belief in Jesus, Dr. Grant said that from his heart he believed that Jesus was the "portrait of the invisible God, the perfect revelation of the heavenly Father."

"But I cannot make my own either the Platonist or Aristotelian explanations of the metaphysical relation between our Lord and the Father."

The chief point he made was that he preferred to take the Gospel of St. Mark rather than any secondary source with regard to the divinity of Christ.

"If He possessed the power of God, could He have prayed to God?" Dr. Grant asked. "Is it not unthinkable that God can pray to God?"

Arguing in his own defense in another passage, he asserted that what he had written is taught publicly by great numbers of clergymen in the Anglican Communion, including not a few Bishops "and probably the majority of her most illustrious scholars."

Dr. Grant would make no comment for publication to reporters who called at his home, 7 West Tenth Street, last night to receive copies of his letter. He explained that he was sending the letter to the Bishop and that it was self-explanatory.

DR. GRANT'S LETTER

The letter follows in full:

The Right Reverend William T. Manning, D. D., Bishop of New York.

My Dear Bishop Manning:

I shall endeavor to answer your letter of Jan. 19 as clearly and unambiguously as possible.

First, as to the "miraculous elements of the Gospel." I cannot love God with my mind and at the same time believe that the laws of nature were ever violated; for the simple reason that God Himself has taught me, as He is teaching all our sons and daughters in every modern university of the Western world today, that those laws are immutable throughout eternity. It is not in the remotest degree that I question His power. It is simply a matter of evidence. Every science which His Spirit is revealing to us today combines to affirm that "the unfailing order of immortal nature" has behind it His own will and purpose. If you reply that in the Gospel miracles, laws of which we have no knowledge, were set in operation, I must answer that in such case the alleged events cease to be miracles. Should your hypothetical contention turn out to be true in fact, with all lovers of truth I would rejoice in such fresh revelations. But of this there is as yet not a scintilla of evidence. In the "miracles" of healing, many of the laws employed by Christ have today been made known to us, but we thereby realize clearly that such works are not contrary to but in accordance with law. To another category belong such stories, for instance, as that of Christ walking for perhaps half a mile upon the surface of the water. All books of the New Testament tell us that He had a true human body and lived a real human life. That human body weighed, let us say, 150 pounds. Am I helped either in my own inner life or in my preaching to others by affirming that such a body, in utter defiance of the law of gravitation, walked upon water as upon a solid floor? Were I to state that this is a literal fact, might I not justly be charged with denying the true humanity of our Lord? And I am very sure that Jesus of Nazareth did nothing in His life for the purpose of creating wonder. Indeed, He definitely refused the request for a sign of this character, affirming such seeking to be the mark of a degraded generation.

My position in the matter is that of the Rev. Dr. Inge, Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, one of the most brilliant minds of the Anglican communion, who says ("Outspoken Essays," first series, page 33): "Miracles must, I am convinced, be relegated to the sphere of pious opinion. It is not likely, perhaps, that the progress of science will increase the difficulty of believing them; but it can never again be possible to make the truths of religion depend upon physical portents having taken place as recorded. The Christian revelation can stand without them, and the rulers of the Church will soon have to realize that in very many minds it does stand without them."

The writers of the gospels were men steeped in the ideas of the Old Testament, according to the documents, of which miracle was almost an everyday occurrence. Yet the historicity of those Hebrew stories, as you know well, is today rejected by the majority of even the conservative scholars of the Anglican communion. But is it possible for those who love truth above all things to draw a line between the Old and the New Testament? Our earliest gospel was written by a man who had not been a fellower of Christ during his life on earth, and the author was therefore dependent for his information upon others. Quite apart from this fact, was it not inevitable that in an age in which evidence, sequence, causation were almost wholly unknown terms that every remarkable event should be explained as "miracle"? I need only remind you, as illustrative of this fact, of the evangelist's explanation of mental disorder by the hypothesis of devil possession. I do not suppose that you, any more then other educated Christian teachers, imagine that in the physical body of the Gergesene "demoniac" were really dwelling some five thousand devils, who at the word of Christ transferred themselves to the bodies of swine. But St. Mark, by his use of the word "legion," the name of the Roman regiment, clearly implies that this was the case. On the other hand, again, of course with you, I truly believe that our Lord healed this unfortunate man. St. Mark explains the fact by the aid of first century science, and I by the help of twentieth century science. Is this disloyalty, either to Christ or the Church?

Another factor of which I would remind you and which has a profound bearing upon the question of miracles, is the manner in which later evangelists heighten the miraculous element in the stories of the earliest Gospel. It is a commonplace of scholarship that "the unknown Palestinian disciple," to use the phrase of Bishop Gore, who compiled the Gospel according to St. Matthew, incorporated into his document most of the Gospel according to St. Mark. But I ask you to note that in almost every case of "miracle" he has added further miraculous elements to the former's stories. Would you say that I must also believe these? Even Bishop Gore, who is so insistent upon belief in miracle, affirms of at least one which is recorded in St. Matthew's Gospel, that "it is difficult to believe it to be historical." We both know that fifty years ago Bishop Gore would have been tried and deposed for that statement; and that Bishop Colenso was degraded for saying far less than what the former Bishop of Oxford has affirmed in his "Belief in God." Yet today Bishop Colenso's belief is held by every conservative Angelican who reads. But, you will reply, "There must be a limit somewhere; a line must be drawn beyond which it is disloyal to go." Most heartily do I concur in this. The limit is Truth; and he who is disloyal to Truth has no place in the ministry of the Church. But Truth is not something of which one can have different brands. There can be no such things as "Episcopalian Truth," or "Presbyterian Truth," or "Catholic Truth." Truth is what is. And as the centuries roll on the Holy Spirit of God is ever guiding men into fresh vistas of Truth. You would not, I know, attempt to silence this search for Truth by authority. Bishop Gore may be in error in his statements; so may I. That is a relatively small matter. What is of supreme importance, if we would follow the example of Christ, whose position in regard to current beliefs was above all things that of critic, is our attitude toward Truth. His quarrel with the orthodoxy of His day was not at all because of the inaccuracy or inadequacy of its beliefs. His flaming indignation, so graphically portrayed in the Gospels, was aroused by an attitude of mind, which, closed to New Truth, vehemently affirmed it already possessed all Truth. Must the Church of today continue to perpetuate this tragic error? As Canon Streeter admirably expresses it:

While the world—or rather its best men—have been seeking truth, the Church has been interested in defending tradition, with the result that the intellectual leadership, which in the Middle Ages belonged to the Church, has passed to the scientist. And the scientist, once outside the boundaries of his own subject and in the sphere of philosophy and ethics, has not infrequently led men wrong, to their no small hurt. Yet for this hurt, too, the Church is more than half responsible, for it has been the attitude of the Church toward the search for truth that has, quite unnecessarily, made science the traditional enemy and thereby prejudiced its devotees against an impartial consideration of the truth for which religion stands. * * * Apologists often point out that when a conflict has arisen between traditional views and modern hypotheses, whether of science or criticism or history, it has not infrequently happened that the traditionalist has ultimately been found in point of fact to be nearer to the truth. This may be so, but it is irrelevant. The Church's attitude to truth has been a moral, not an intellectual failure. To be mistaken about a matter of fact, or to entertain for a time a false hypothesis, is to be guilty of an error which time and further inquiry will correct. Absolute devotion to truth and making mistakes about the truth are quite compatible. Science often makes mistakes. But not to be interested in discovering truth, to make a virtue of the fact under the name of "faith"; worst of all, deliberately to suppress one interest under the name of "the sacrifice of the reason" or "the asceticism of the intellect," is (for those who have the requisite mental capacity and training) openly to renounce obedience to the commandment, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy mind." Nothing is nobler than the impulse which moves man to offer up his best and dearest to his God, nothing more pathetic than the delusion that he must first slay the thing he offers—whether it be his first-born in the flames of Moloch or his reason at the altar of Christ.

Now as to my belief in the Apostles' Creed. You say in your letter that while there is rightly allowed liberty of interpretation, "to call that interpretation which is in fact denial, is a misuse of language." May I venture to apply this sentence to an article of the Creed which we both recite? "I believe * * * He descended into Hell." "Hell" is of course the old English equivalent of the word "Infernos" or "Inferna," "the lower parts," which the Latin Creed employs here. "Lower parts of what?" You are as well aware as I what the words meant to the framers of the Creed. The Church inherited a Rabbinic Eschatology, based upon a geocentric conception of the universe, according to which the spirit of a man at death went down at a right angle to the plane of the disk on which men lived, to a cavern in the middle of the earth. It was universally believed by the early Christians that at death Christ went to this locality. It is sufficient to remind you of St. Paul's words to the Ephesians: "He that ascended, what is it but that he also descended into the lower parts of the earth?" Now I plead guilty, not only to an interpretation of this statement, but to one which involves denial of the fact therein stated. I am as sure as that I am writing these words that there is no such place at a given depth below the surface of the earth, to which the spirits of men go after death. Christ did not go there, for the place does not exist. Would I be in error if I assumed that you heartily endorsed me in this particular matter? Perhaps, however, you will reply that the Protestant Episcopal Church, by her permission to use as an alternative for "hell" "the place of departed spirits," thereby defines this place to be other than a locality under the earth. If this contention be true in fact, then I must answer that our Church by such interpretation has in reality denied the fact which the Creed affirms to be true. From your point of view, could a single portion of the Church lawfully do this? And how would this harmonize with your statement that "to call that interpretation which is in fact denial, is a misuse of language?

Believes Language Symbolic.

Can I be rightly said to disbelieve the Creed because I have come to see that its language here is wholly symbolic? I venture to think I can not. The clause was inserted, perhaps to attest the reality of Christ's death, and to affirm that He had a true human spirit. It would be superfluous to say that I believe this. I differ from the framers of the Creed in this particular only in their Eschatology, which was an inheritance from Rabbinic Judaism, and which the Spirit of God has shown us to be erroneous. If I am right in thinking you agree with me in this particular, do we not both, not simply interpret, but in our interpretation deny a fact which the Creed affirms to have occurred? And do we think that we are thereby disloyal to the Creed? Do we not rightly feel that we are endeavoring to affirm the essential idea which the framers of the Creed, with less perfect knowledge, were endeavoring to set forth? And we both will continue to affirm that Christ at His death passed into the world of spirit, and not into a locality below the surface of the earth, and this even though the Creed avers the latter, and though the Bishops a few years ago solemnly stated that "fixity of interpretation is of the essence of the Creeds."

With this quotation I should like to compare the formal verdict of the Bishop of Oxford last year in the case of the Rev. Mr. Major, a clergyman of the Church of England. But before reciting this may I recall the fact that a doctrinal judgment in the Church of England is applicable to our own communion, inasmuch as our Book of Common Prayer states that "this church is far from intending to depart from the Church of England in any essential point of doctrine, discipline, or worship?" Mr. Major was "cited" before the Bishop of Oxford on the charge that he denied the resurrection of the body. Replying to the charge at the demand of his Bishop, the accused, in a lengthy written statement, expounded historically, first, the meaning of the clause as held by Christians at the time it was inserted into the Creed, and as believed by the church until the middle of the nineteen century. There was no possible ambiguity about the Church's belief. The original language of the Creed read, not "body" but "flesh," sometimes "this flesh"; and with the exception of some Alexandrian theologians, practically all Christians through the centuries believed that at the final judgment the actual fleshly body of the individual would be resuscitated. This teaching Mr. Major formally, and in language admitting of no ambiguity whatever, repudiated. That is, in interpreting this article of the Creed he definitely denied the fact which the Creed affirmed. In so doing he claimed the right to retain and exercise his ministry in the Church of England. As you are aware, the three Professors of Divinity in the University of Oxford to whom as "Inquisitors" the Bishop submitted his reply, severally supported his contention, and with this the Bishop, in his formal judgment concurred. You are further aware that the appeal of the plaintiff to the Archbishop of Canterbury entirely failed.

I submit that in this case we have the judgment of the highest authority of the Anglican Communion that "fixity of interpretation is not of the essence of the Creeds," and that interpretation, if in the light of the ever-growing truth, may even, without disloyalty to the essential ideas underlying the words of the creed, involve denial of a creedal statement. Surely there is no disloyalty here. The framers of the creed were setting forth the most fundamental of all beliefs involved in the very acceptance of the idea of God: namely, that the personality of man survives the dissolution of his physical organism. In the absence of all biological knowledge, and with the inheritance of an Apocalyptic Eschatology, how else could they declare this tremendous truth than by affirming the literal resurrection and reassembling of the particles of which our bodies are composed? Should we demand of them a knowledge of cell chemistry which was not made known to man until modern times? You and I know that among the trillions of cells which compose our organism, are particles of germinal matter once forming portions of thousands of human bodies of the past. Shall we criticise Christians of a former day because they were unaware of this fact? On the other hand, loyalty to Him who is the Author of Truth demands that with the phraseology of venerable formularies we correlate the vast stores of new truth which God is ever revealing; and that, when necessary, we explain their phraseology in the light of such new knowledge.

It is in this sense, then, that I would look at the early Roman baptismal symbol which we call the Apostles' Creed. I desire ever to probe beneath its words to its ideas; to interpret the unchanging truths of religion which its framers endeavored to set forth, in the light of the accumulating stores of knowledge given by that Spirit whom Christ promised would continually guide the Church into all the truth. Must I abandon my ministry and be ejected from the Church I love in order to do this?

Belief in Jesus Christ.

I pass now to my belief in Jesus Christ our Lord. From my heart I believe that Jesus is the Portrait of the Invisible God, the perfect revelation of my Heavenly Father. When I ask myself "What is God like?" I can only answer, "He is like Jesus," and hence I can make my own the words "He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father." But I cannot make my own either Platonist or Aristotelian explanations of the metaphysical relation between our Lord and the Father. I do not know what that metaphysical relationship may be, and I know that no one else on earth knows. For that revelation we must all alike wait for the clear light of the other world, and be content while here to say with St. Paul, "Now I know in part"; "I count not myself yet to have apprehended." The Church in every age of its checkered career has endeavored to express anew, with the best thought and philosophy of its day, this relationship. But from the nature of the case it is impossible precisely to define the undefinable. It is easy to say, "Jesus is God"—alas! too easy. Such an affirmation, when we try to think through its meaning, brings us at once into the arid region of discarded metaphysical thought; in which, during the endeavor to keep clear the subtle meaning of such terms as Ousia, Hypostasis and Persona, it is well nigh impossible to avoid the scylla of "dividing the Substance" without making shipwreck upon the Charabdis of "confounding the persons." It is so remote, either from the teaching of Christ, or from the hunger of the world for God today. It is much more in accordance with the Gospel to realize with St. Paul that "God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto himself," and to have as the ideal of one's life the mystical thought of the same great Apostle: "I live, yet no longer I, but Christ liveth in me; and the life which I now live in flesh, I live in faith in the Son of God, who loved me and gave himself for me." I would endorse the words of the Reverend C. E. Raven, a clergyman of the Church of England, and until recently Dean of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, who in a sermon before the University of Cambridge a year ago spoke as follows:

"We search the writings (of the orthodox traditionalists of today) to find the bread of life, for which the world is hungering. And we find, alas! that it should be so, only the stones of ancient formularies, the scorpions of ancient superstitions. Take one instance. Nothing is more obviously vital than the restatement of the doctrine of the Incarnation. Biology and psychology have profoundly modified the whole content of the words God and man. Critical science has recovered for us a fresh portrait of Jesus, and yet the heirs of Catholicism have hitherto only given us treatises based upon the historical accuracy of the Fourth Gospel and couched in terms of the question-begging formula of Chalcedon."

And I gladly make my own the weighty words of another Anglican clergyman, the late Henry Barclay Swete, D. D., Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge. In his preface to "The Cambridge Theological Essays" he says, p. 8ff.:

There is room in theology for the new as well as for the old, and each age, as it passes, must contribute to the store and not merely preserve and pass it on. * * * The times have moved on, bringing new workers, new facts, new ideas, glimpses even of whole fields of thought unknown to us then; and room must be found for these in our theology as well as in other departments of study. It is no disloyalty to the past to endeavor to keep pace with the present, or prepare for a future which is already coming into sight. Theologians above other men are tempted to regard what is novel as suspect or even self-condemned; does not the Queen of Sciences teach eternal and unchangeable truth? Was not the faith, it will be asked, *once for all delivered to the saints?* But those who urge this plea forget that there is another point of view which is not to be overlooked. If there are things new, as well as things old in the store of the spiritual householder, it is his duty to give prominence to each of these aspects of truth in its own place. The New Covenant no longer new in point of time, possesses what the Old Covenant lacked, an inherent power of presenting itself in fresh lights, and of developing points of contact with the latest revelations of human knowledge. The Logos, as an early Christian writer has finely said, though He was of old, even from the beginning, manifested Himself anew at the Incarnation, and is evermore being born into a fresh, young life in the hearts of the saints; through her progressive realization of the Christ, the Church is enabled continually to renew the vitality of her early days, while there are epochs in her long history when the eternal truth appears with the startling freshness of a great spiritual discovery. Such an epoch, answering to an age of rapid progress in other branches of knowledge, may be dawning upon us now, and it is not for us to follow the example of the Scribes of our Lord's time by overlooking or misreading the signs of the time. The disciples of the Word dare not turn away from any of the teachings of God in nature or in history because they may be thought to involve a reconstruction of some of their cherished beliefs.

As I read the scathing denunciations of many of my clerical brethren, who have rushed into print ere I have had opportunity even to frame my reply to you, I am reminded of some sober words of Bishop Gore in a book which last Lent you commended to the diocese:

"It is pitiful to see how many there are among the professed ministers of Christ who, in an hour of popular discussion of some vital truth, are proved by their perplexity of dismay or by their uninstructed denunciations, never to have thought at all seriously or deeply about the most momentous questions."

The newspapers, by their headlines and editorials, have in many cases already judged me and pronounced me guilty, because I said in my sermon two Sundays ago, in speaking of Christ in His earthly life, "Very few clergymen today, who have been educated in the large universities—by which I mean places where science as well as classics and mathematics are taught—accept the idea that Jesus had the power of God." But surely this is only what our Lord Himself, in well attested sayings from our earliest sources of His life, clearly affirms; and it is also what His earliest Evangelist affirms. Thus, St. Mark says, with reference to a visit to Nazareth, that "He could do there no mighty work (elsewhere this term is usually translated 'miracle') * * * and He marveled because of their unbelief." Here it is clearly stated that Jesus was unable to do a particular thing, and that he expressed surprise over a condition which he had not anticipated. If St. Mark, writing about 69 A. D., had thought that Jesus then possessed the power of God, do you seriously think that he could possibly have written this of Him? Or, if he the faith in the fifth century, could us say, the Chalcedonian definition of the Faith in the Fifty Century, could he possibly have written it of him?

A later evangelist, "The unknown Palestinian Disciple," who compiled the Gospel according to St. Matthew, evidently from the same fear, so freely expressed recently by a portion of the public in our newspapers, could not write it of Him. For he rewrote the passage, completely deleting the ideas of inability or surprise." "He did not many mighty works there because of their unbelief." And this later evangelist follows the same procedure throughout his document, either by rewriting or omitting a given section in his source. There is no better attested passage in the Gospels than that in St. Mark x. 17. A man asks Jesus, "Good Master, what shall I do that I may inherit eternal life?" And he answers: "Why callest thou me good? None is good, save one, God." What does St. "Matthew" do with this passage? In his desire to avoid the disclaimer, he rewrites it, so that the question becomes, "Master, what good thing shall I do that I may have eternal life?" And the answer is: "Why asketh thou me concerning that which is good? One there is who is good." Now every scholar in the world knows which of these two forms is the original. Every professor in your seminary on Chelsea Square will tell you that it is St. Mark's. Am I to be asked either to withdraw my statement above or else leave the Church I love, because I believe St. Mark's Gospel here and in many another instance, rather than what, in company with even such conservative scholars as Bishop Gore, I know to be a secondary source? There can be no doubt, in the light of modern scholarly research, that in the above particulars St. Matthew's Gospel represents the beginning of that process of dehumanizing our Lord, which reaches its full fruition in the Middle Ages.

With such understanding as I have I am sure that in some sense there was in Jesus an incarnation of Deity. My entire spiritual experience makes clear to me that his revelation of God is absolutely unique; that He is, as I said above, the very portrait of the Father. But how this was accomplished is to me, from the nature of the case, a wholly speculative question, as to which I know nothing. It may have been as with the assistance of Greek philosophy the author of the Fourth Gospel expresses it, by the overshadowing "Word," or "Reason" of God; or it may have been in one of the hundred other ways that later Christians have tried to picture it. But I am also sure, because the historic records of His life tell me plainly, that He was also perfectly human, with apparently the limitations of other human beings. If this be not true, and if while on earth He possessed to power of God, could he—to mention but a single illustration—have prayed to God, as so often He is pictured in the Gospels as doing! Is it not unthinkable that God can pray to God? Would it not be truer to say, with the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews, that "He learned obedience by the things which he suffered"?

Deity of Christ.

But in thinking of what is called the Deity of Christ, mere intellectual assent or attempted abstract accuracy seems to me to have little value in comparison with ethical allegiance to His teaching. I cannot forget that according to St. John the devils have a most accurate intellectual belief as to the nature of God; a belief, however, which in His estimation, in no wise adds to their moral growth. Nearer the ideal and teaching of our Lord, it seems to me, as His ideal and teaching are expressed in our earliest sources, is the thought of the Rev. C. F. Russell, Hulsean lecturer in the Anglican Communion, who, following the ethical conception of the Incarnation so nobly expressed by Athanasius, says:

"Who is it that believes today in the Divinity of Christ? Is it not the man whose whole soul goes out in unreserving acceptance of the supremacy of love? Such a definition would include many who do not assume the name of Christian; many who, because they stumble at the creeds, would feel, and might even be told, that they had no place at a Christian eucharist; many who within the last few years have fought and died for an ideal, for the love of country, for the love of comrades, and yet have stood resolutely outside the churches. Can we doubt that such men acknowledge the Divinity of Christ in the only way in which He would Himself wish such acknowledgment to be made the test of discipleship? The majesty of love has them in thrall.

There is a negative side to our conclusion as well. However loudly and clearly a man may recite the creed, he does not really believe this great doctrine of the faith if he does not consciously accept the supremacy of love, whether as revealing the nature of God or as constituting the ideal and principle of true human life. The man who honestly thinks that in the last resort force is mightier than love, whether it be in the affairs of individual men or of nations, does not believe in the Divinity of Christ. The man who deliberately values wealth above opportunity of service, whether for himself or for his friends, does not believe in the Divinity of Christ. In a word, we deny that He is Divine whenever we set anything save love on the throne of the universe or of the individual heart.

I trust, dear Bishop Manning, that I have clearly answered your letter and that you will believe my words to be without conscious equivocation or mental reservation of any kind whatever. What I have written is taught publicly by great numbers of clergymen in the Anglican Communion, including not a few Bishops, and probably the majority of her most illustrious scholars. It would have been a simple matter to multiply quotations from representative Anglican teachers. But perhaps sufficient for our purpose have been cited. If at any time I may have seemed to have expressed myself crudely I sincerely regret it.

In conclusion I would say *ex animo* with St. Paul that "the Lord (i.e., the Christ of experience) is the Spirit." Might I venture to add the conclusion of his sentence, "Where the Spirit of the Lord is there is liberty"?

Very faithfully yours,

PERCY STICKNEY GRANT.

P. S.—In accordance with the example set by you, I am giving copies of this letter to the press.

TURKS ASSAIL Y. M. C. A.

Also Accuse Y. W. C. A. of "Poisoning Future Motherhood of Islam."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 25.—An open attack on the activities of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association is made by the radical newspaper Tevhid Afkiar, which demands that the Government and the parents of the nation take steps against these organizations.

The newspaper alleges that under the guise of education and physical development the associations are carrying on a religious propaganda, and declares that the Y. W. C. A., through free entertainments, is poisoning the future motherhood of Islam.

"In this city of the Caliph," the newspaper says, "such propaganda cannot be tolerated. It is the moral and religious duty of the Government and the people to fight these institutions."

PRESBYTERY TAKES ISSUE WITH FOSDICK

Baptist Preacher's Sermon in First Presbyterian Church Officially Opposed.

OVERTURE TO ASSEMBLY

West Jersey Organization Wants Pulpit Utterances to Conform With Doctrine.

The Rev. Dr. Lewis Seymour Mudge, stated clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, received yesterday from the stated clerk of the Presbytery of West Jersey a statement that that Presbytery had adopted the following resolution:

Whereas in a sermon preached in the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church of New York City, May 21, 1922, many statements were reported to have been made which seem to us to be irreconcilable with important and fundamental doctrines taught in the Word of God and the Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.; therefore,

Resolved, That the Presbytery of West Jersey hereby respectfully overtures the General Assembly to direct the Presbytery of New York to take such action as will require the preaching and teaching in the First Presbyterian Church of New York City to conform to the system of doctrine taught in the Confession of Faith.

The resolution does not mention the name of the Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, who, although a Baptist, occupies the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church every Sunday morning.

This West Jersey Presbytery's resolution is similar to an action taken Oct. 18 last by the Presbytery of Philadelphia. The overtures will be presented to the General Assembly at its next session in Indianapolis, Ind., next May.

The New York Presbytery at its last session defended Dr. Fosdick by an overwhelming majority, resulting in the Rev. Dr. John Robertson of Cincinnati, quitting to enter holy orders in the Episcopal Church.

It is considered a coincidence that Dr. Fosdick and the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, Episcopalian, who preach only a block apart in lower Fifth Avenue, should both be under fire for heresy at the same time.

'REV. BILL' GRAVES IN COURT

Two Policewomen Accuse Him of Attempting to Tell Fortunes.

Charged with disorderly conduct in having attempted to tell the fortunes of two policewomen, the "Rev. Bill" Graves, who says he is a spiritualist, and who is said to have been conducting seances in his home at 177 Maring seances in his home at 177 Mar- Magistrate Liota, in the Flatbush Police Court, yesterday, and held in $500 bail for examination Feb. 1.

The complainants were Policewomen Marcella L. Pennea and Emma Gross. They allege they went to the home of the "Rev. Bill" on Jan. 20, that there were about thirty persons present and that the "Rev. Bill" announced that he was not a fortune teller, but proceeded to tell Mrs. Pennea that she had lost a relative who usually wore a uniform, also that he advised Mrs. Pennea as to the disposition of some property.

Mrs. Gross said the defendant gave medical advice to her. On Wednesday evening the policewomen and five policemen went to the home of the accused and made the arrest. Graves protested and said he was conducting a religious meeting.

$50,000 TO AID VETERANS.

K. of C. Fund Is for Those Destitute and Tubercular in Southwest.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 25.—American Legion national headquarters announced today that the Knights of Columbus has set aside a fund of $50,000 for the relief of thousands of tubercular former service men who have migrated to the Southwest and who at present are in destitute circumstances. The fund, which was authorized following a recent joint survey by the two organizations, will be administered by the Legion, it was said.

The Legion will provide finances to care for the veterans in the communities where the problem is the greatest, according to Claude J. Harris, ex-director of the Legion's National Service Division.

SAYS MRS. SANGER WAS ILL.

Formal Statement Denies Caution Kept Her From Albany.

A denial that Mrs. Margaret Sanger refrained, by a lawyer's advice, from attending the opening meeting of the American Birth Control League at Albany last Tuesday afternoon, was issued yesterday from the New York headquarters of the league, of which Mrs. Sanger is President.

"Mrs. Sanger had been suffering from influenza," the statement asserted, "and on the advice of her physician refrained from taking part in the meeting. She never dreamed that the police would interfere with its being held."

Dispatches published here last Wednesday stated that Mrs. Sanger remained in the background at her lawyer's suggestion.

DANCES ON EVE OF CONVENT

Beauty Shop Attendant Makes Merry at Dinner by Girl Associates.

Margaret Burke, 21 years old, one of the prettiest attendants in a beauty shop, announced several days ago that she was about to enter the convent of the Sisters of Mercy at Tarrytown.

Last night twelve girls employed in the shop gave a surprise dinner for Miss Burke at Yoeng's Chinese Restaurant, Broadway and Forty-ninth Street. There was a little speechmaking and Mildred Leary, on behalf of Miss Burke's associates, presented her with a silver watch. Dancing followed. Miss Burke will enter the convent Feb. 2.

CHINESE GIRL WINS MEDAL.

Prize Essayist Also Makes Highest Grade in Class.

Florence Low, a Chinese girl, received a silver medal for the highest grade of her class at its graduation exercises in Public School 23, Mulberry and Bayard Streets, yesterday. Several months ago Miss Low won a $20 prize offered by The New York Evening Post for the best essay on American history.

Seventy-eight boys and eighty-nine girls received their diplomas from Dr. Joseph D. Reardon, principal of the school. Among those present was Mrs. Anton Pisani, Chairman of the local School Board.

ITALY TO STOP GAMBLING.

Cabinet Refuses to Legalize Games of Chance Even for Revenue.

ROME, Jan. 25.—The Cabinet has decided not to legalize games of chance on the ground that such games are inconsistent with Italian dignity and also because it is not desirable that towns should depend on returns from gambling for revenue.

The Cabinet will authorize the Minister of the Interior to adopt strong measures to suppress gambling.

John Wanamaker
Broadway at Ninth, New York

An Inside Story of the Furniture Sale

To know what is going on, every large store maintains a staff of personal shoppers called "Store critics," whose business it is to "shop around" in all the important stores and make comparisons of the various stocks, values, prices, etc.

These shoppers are employed not to praise their own store and its merchandise, but to discover its weaknesses and shortcomings. In plain words: they are "knockers" and not "boosters." If you don't believe this ask any merchandise "buyer" in any store that you may know.

With this explanation you will read with more understanding what our store critic says about the furniture sales now going on.

"Wanamaker's furniture offerings," she writes, "so far outrank those in other general stores that comparison is scarcely just. Wanamaker's is a veritable furniture store itself, fully equipped to meet all demands. The extensive displays on the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth galleries, with the offerings of Belmaison on the fourth and fifth galleries, form an ensemble that is not equaled nor even rivaled elsewhere."

Again: "What most impresses the visitor to the Wanamaker Sale, after the first inspection of values, is the extraordinary atmosphere of comradeship that prevails. Customers are in pairs. Many men customers are present. There is less strolling and more inspection of furniture than elsewhere. This can only be attributed to genuine interest aroused by the character of the furniture and its effective presentation. It is an atmosphere in which both customers and salespeople appear to be having a good time. The net result is CONFIDENCE."

Fourth to Seventh Galleries, New Building

IN THE FASHION SALONS

A Sale of New Frocks for Miss 14 to 20

For street, afternoon and evening wear in the favorite fashions of the hour

$49.50

for today's $59.50 to $75 grades

Crepe de Chine, satin backed Canton crepe and a few fine twills, in this fortunate purchase of new frocks for Friday's selling.

The new apron frocks, the new "tie" frocks, the new side panel frocks, all-over embroidery on straight line frocks, pleats, and fascinating uses of little embroidered motifs and borders, all the innumerable details which go to make frocks chic, without destroying that all important simplicity which is distinction.

Fine qualities of fabric and workmanship. In gray, beige, soft greens, dark blue, brown, black and several of the much liked lighter shades.

Second Floor, Old Building—Tenth st. side

INDIVIDUAL SHOP FOR MEN

A Remarkable Sale!

Men's and Young Men's $50 to $60 Suits

$36

All of the suits are from our own stock, and are of the standard whic has made Wanamaker clothing the standard clothing of America.

* * *

There are tweeds, cheviots, worsteds and cassimeres in the group. The range of patterns is extremely wide—in blues, grays, tans, browns and heathers—but there are not all patterns in every size. However, the man would be fastidious, indeed, who could not find something to please his fancy in the range of sizes—34 to 46. Models for men and young men.

* * *

$2 to $2.50 All-silk Ties, 85c

There are 2,400 four-in-hands in this special group, many of them imported. The pattern range is rich in choice of stripes, dots and checks. Some of the ties have satin stripes and many of them are Italian grenadine knits.

* * *

Men's $8.50 Shoes at $5.35

Clearaway of 500 pairs of shoes in a variety of lasts. There are high or low shoes in black or tan calfskin, all straight lace models. Solid leather is used throughout—there is no shoddy material in these fine shoes. Sizes 5½ to 11, widths B to D.

Street Floor, New Bldg.

ALLIES TELL TURKS TO SIGN NEXT WEEK

Will Present Treaty Wednesday and, Whether Signed or Not, Delegates Quit Saturday.

DENY FAILURE MEANS WAR

Negotiations Can Be Resumed When Turks Become Reasonable—Mosul Submitted to the League.

LAUSANNE, Jan. 25 (Associated Press).—Ismet Pasha, head of the Turkish delegation, declined tonight to comment on the announced allied project to adjourn the Near Eastern conference by the end of next week, whether peace were signed or not. The Allies hope that publication of their plans will have sufficient psychological pressure to induce the Turks to yield on the disputed points.

Both French and Italians rallied rather reluctantly to the procedure laid down by the British, and they were careful to say tonight that there could be no question of a definite rupture which would lead to renewed war, but all will depend on the nature of the answer the Turks give when the allied treaty is definitely presented.

Marquis Di Garroni of Italy said tonight that the door to peace would be left open, even after the adjournment of the conference without definite results, because the Allies stand ready to return to Lausanne if there seems any chance of reaching an accord. Both the French and Italians are striving desperately to save the conference.

The French have made many concessions in financial and economic affairs, which affect them more than the others. The Italians have worked out a more conciliatory formula for judicial guarantees for foreigners, which they think the Turks will accept. There is great nervousness, and some depression, however, in conference circles generally.

To Present Treaty Next Wednesday.

The British announced tonight that all discussion before the commissions will end on Saturday night. The allied draft treaty will be presented to the Turks next Wednesday, the intervening time being devoted to the completion of the draft.

The Turks again insisted today at the conference session that the British cemeteries in Gallipoli must be reduced in size. This was the last meeting to discuss this subject. A British spokesman said later: "The Turkish attitude on this question is monstrous."

The British delegation issued a statement this afternoon saying it appeared that the program, "which was prepared for the private convenience of the delegations," had given the impression that the inviting powers were decided upon a rupture of the conference at the end of next week.

"This, of course, is not the case," the statement declares. "While it is hoped that the Turkish delegation will be in a position to sign the treaty, it is agreed that if they require time to consider, or ask further explanation, these requests will be conceded, and the conference will adjourn.

"The allied delegations will retire from Lausanne, but the leading plenipotentiaries will be ready to return as soon as they are assured of a successful termination of their labors."

Curzon Appeals to League on Mosul.

Lord Curzon wrote today to the Secretary of the League of Nations asking the Council of the League at its next meeting to take up the question of the Mosul district, possession of which valuable oil territory is in dispute between the British and the Turks. The letter reads:

"I desire amicably to take advantage of the right conferred by Article XI. of the Covenant to call attention at the earliest possible meeting of the Council of the League to the divergencies existing on the subject of the frontiers of the Turkish dominions in Asia Minor and the territory of Irak, under mandate.

"At the meeting on Jan. 25 of the conference in Lausanne I publicly announced the intention of Great Britain to call this affair to the attention of the League of Nations. It affects international relations and unfortunately menaces and disturbs peace, as well as the good relations between nations on which peace depends.

"I beg of you to be good enough to enter the subject on the agenda of the Paris meeting of the Council, when it will be more fully explained by the representative of his Majesty's Government."

FALL ANGRY OVER PUEBLOS.

Denounces to Senate Committee False Statements and Propaganda.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Denouncing what he termed "absolutely false statements" concerning his attitude on proposed legislation for the Pueblo Indians, Secretary Fall of the Interior Department told a Senate sub-committee today that a determined "propaganda" had misled the public as to the real facts in the Pueblo controversy, as related to the Bursum bill.

"Words which I have uttered have been twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools," he exclaimed. "Such propaganda, if allowed to go unchecked, will eventually break down this democratic Government by substituting for it a government by propaganda. The present Soviet conditions in Russia would be preferable to such an outcome."

He denied that the Interior Department was responsible for any proposed legislation intended to deprive the Indians of their lands, and added:

"I have never known of such a campaign of propaganda as has been brought about in this matter by the Chairman of the Indian section of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Are officials of this Government to be abused every day in the public press for attempting to carry out a policy which had been agreed upon by the Indians many years ago?"

The Secretary asserted that behind the activities of "the propagandists" there was a drive to "kick the Indian Bureau out." That, he said, was the purpose of those opposing the Bursum bill.

There was a tense moment when the Secretary outlined what he had recommended in the way of the prosecution of Francis C. Wilson, special attorney for the Pueblos from 1909 to 1914. Mr. Wilson, who was present, sought to cross-examine the Secretary, but the committee checked him. Secretary Fall said the Federal attorney who investigated the charges against Mr. Wilson reported that it would be impossible to obtain his conviction.

HONOR VETERAN TEACHERS.

Public School 28 Alumni Gives Dinner to Four Women.

Four graduates of P. S. 28, 257 West Fortieth Street, who have been teaching for fifty years, were the guests of honor at the annual dinner of the Alumni Association at the Hotel Astor last night. They were Miss Kate A. Walsh, Miss Christine Roy, Miss Elizabeth Begen and Miss Isabella Makewen, who attended P. S. 28 when her father was Trustee, and has taught there for half a century. Memorials honoring their long service were presented by Herman A. Heydt, '83, who acted as toastmaster.

The pranks of schoolboys in the '80s were recalled by the following speakers: Julius Witmark, '83, President of the Alumni Association; Colonel Edwin W. Dayton, '80; Hon. Charles A. Brodek, '84, Commissioner of Elections, and Chief Justice of the City Court Peter Schmuck, '88.

BRITISH TO DEVELOP OLD COMSTOCK LODE

Schwab and Former Governor Allen Also Interested in Famous Nevada Gold Field.

BACKED BY $20,000,000

Modern Methods Expected to Find Valuable Ore in Mine That Made Fortunes.

Charles M. Schwab, former Governor Henry J. Allen of Kansas and Thomas F. Cole, a former associate of John D. Ryan, were named yesterday by Charles V. Bob, a mining engineer, 25 West Forty-third Street, among a group of business men interested in the Comstock Merger Mines, Inc., a $20,000,000 corporation for which British mining interests, according to Mr. Bob, will undertake the development of gold bearing properties on the famous Comstock and other lodes at Virginia City, Nev. Mr. Bob announced that the Comstock Merger Mines, Inc., recently incorporated in Delaware, had entered into an arrangement by which the Gold Fields American Development Company, Ltd., and the National Mining Corporation, Ltd., both British organizations, would manage and develop the properties.

"Mr. Schwab and Mr. Cole are interested in only a small way," said Philip D. Russell of Wing & Russell, attorneys, 14 Wall Street, whom Mr. Bob named as his counsel in the negotiations preliminary to the merger.

A formal statement concerning the merger disclosed that Mr. Bob and his associates would take over and re-work fifteen properties controlling 11,166 feet, or about two miles, of the famous Comstock and other lodes. He is convinced, he says, that deposits of gold and silver which it was unprofitable to try to extract in the past, may be taken from the ground with modern methods employed on a large scale.

It was on the Comstock Lode and adjacent properties that some of the greatest fortunes of America were built. After the great gold rush to California in 1849, attention centred largely on the gold properties in Nevada.

Mr. Bob disclosed that he began last June his merger of properties worked long ago and then practically abandoned until the erection of a large modern plant on neighboring properties several years ago by Harry Payne Whitney and associates. Mr. Bob says that the Whitney plant is producing $10,000 worth of gold a day.

Other men interested in the project are Henry J. Allen, former Governor of Kansas; Herbert G. Humphrey, Reno banker, head of the Union Land and Cattle Company; Luther D. Lovekin, engineer, of Philadelphia; G. A. Tomlinson, T. H. Collins, Rasmus Hanson, William B. Mershon and Floyd Augustine.

The Gold Fields American Development Company, Ltd., according to Mr. Bob, is a Cecil Rhodes subsidiary. He said that last Monday Frederic R. Weeks, engineer for the Gold Fields American Development Company, Ltd., arrived in Nevada to direct operations on behalf of the British corporation.

"The corporation," says a formal announcement, "was financed without public stock flotation, nor has a prospectus ever been issued. The audit report of Talbot & Co., dated Jan. 8 last, shows that cash paid in, plus that arranged for in the contract, totals $3,485,000.

"At a meeting of the Comstock Merger Mines, Inc., held recently, Mr. Bob was elected President, James P. Ronaghan, Treasurer, and Louis P. Juhlen, Secretary. The Board of Directors is made up of Mr. Bob, representing the American interests, and Messrs. Amos F. Keene, Francis de M. Cunynghame and James Ronaghan, representing the british interests."

HYLAN ACCEPTS PLAN TO MAKE GAS CO. PAY

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

of graft to be heard at the hearing, although there were many such insinuations before it, but he failed to produce any definite evidence to back them up. Mr. Browne absolved any city employe from his graft charge, and in reply to the Mayor's suggestion that he place any evidence he might have of graft before the District Attorney, Mr. Browne replied that perhaps he might already have done so.

As was the case at the preceding hearing on Tuesday, the Board of Estimate room was crowded and a large majority of those present were against the proposed ordinance. Unlike most City Hall hearing audiences, this one was against the Mayor and jeered and booed him, particularly at the morning session, and cheered the points made by opponents of the ordinance.

Former State Senator John F. Healy, head of a company manufacturing one of the three automatic cut-off devices which have been approved by the Board of Standards and Appeals, and which must be used if the ordinance becomes effective, was the first witness at the hearing. He denied charges of graft. He said a representative of The New York World had called upon him and that he had given to him all the information concerning his company. Mr. Healy said he could show stubs for all stock issued, and that all the stock of his company had been disposed of to personal friends.

"I defy any living human being to associate me or connect me with any type of illegal practice of any character," Mr. Healy said, "and I defy any living human being to put on my shoulders or on my brow the mark of graft, if this ordinance is signed, it will do much to reduce insurance rates and the loss of life."

Mr. Healy said that he had equipped 280 buildings with his device, among them thirty-five Loew theatres, the New York Telephone Company's buildings, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company's buildings, and three buildings owned by William Randolph Hearst. "And they paid for them," he added.

"Certainly these men would not have paid their good money for these cut-off valves unless they thought there was some good in them," remarked the Mayor.

Asked About Cost of Device.

As Mr. Healy was closing his argument, Dr. Henry Berg asked what the device would cost.

"The gas device that we are offering to the market," replied Mr. Healy, "will be sold, so far as we are concerned, to start with—"

"Oh, to start with," repeated a voice sarcastically, and there was a burst of derisive laughter.

"At different prices in accordance with the size," Mr. Healy continued. "Our price, completely installed, no added extras of any character, is $80 for the 1½-inch and $100 for the two-inch."

John Kenlon, Chief of the Fire Department, made a plea for the signing of the ordinance, and recited a number of instances of loss of life and injury from illuminating gas at fires, similar in character to those previously related by subordinates.

Chief Kenlon's testimony ended the arguments for the ordinance. Mr. Littleton, who had succeeded George W. Wickersham as the representative of the Hearst newspapers, was the first speaker for those opposed. He paid a tribute to the New York City firemen, and said that no one would protest against a contribution for the maintenance and improvement of the condition of the firemen, but that this was not the question. Mr. Littleton quoted the Mayor as having said in vetoing a similar ordinance last year that the Board of Aldermen should give further consideration to placing the cost of the installation of the cut-off device on the gas company.

"There is nothing before your Honor, so far as I have been able to discover, to show what consideration the Board of Aldermen gave to this suggestion," Mr. Littleton continued. "I do not know whether your Honor has before you now any report from anybody as to whether there is a way in which the gas companies could be made to bear this burden, which, if your Honor should sign this ordinance, is about to pass on to the shoulders of the people of the city."

"I may say that I have already asked the Corporation Counsel to give me an opinion on that point, so that I will have that during the day some time, or early tomorrow morning," Mayor Hylan interrupted.

Mr. Littleton then said that at present the gas company had the obligation of furnishing the gas cut-offs, which the Fire Department officers had declared to be unsatisfactory, and that the gas company would be obliged to install and own the cut-off proposed by the ordinance, outside the automatic feature of it.

"That burden rests upon the gas company," he continued, "and because of the vast privileges it enjoys it is vastly able to discharge that burden."

Mr. Littleton estimated that about 150,000 buildings would be affected by the ordinance and that there was no discrimination between large and small buildings where the device would not really be needed.

Does Not Charge Monopoly.

Mr. Littleton said he did not charge that there was a monopoly in the automatic devices use of which is contemplated by the ordinance, but that the charter provision of Board of Estimate approval was necessary, otherwise the makers could raise the price at any time and charge $200 instead of $100 for installation.

"Are we going to wait twenty years longer to have this protection that we ought to have had twenty years ago?" the Mayor asked.

"I don't think you will," Mr. Littleton replied.

"Are we going to wait five years longer because Martin Littleton refuses to spend from $2.50 to $80 to put in a stop-cock?" the Mayor continued.

"My argument is this," said Mr. Littleton. "Have you or has the city government ever asked a gas company whether they would do it or not? All forms of compulsory taxation are irritating and revolting to the scientist, publicist and public administrator. I appeal to your Honor as the Mayor of this city, with an experience extending over twenty-five years of intimate experience with city affairs, to pause and say: 'I will not give my approval to the pending ordinance until I have exhausted the ordinary resources. I will not take the legal burden off the gas company and put it on the people until I can find out whether I can make the gas company do its duty.'"

"Then it is your theory that I should spend the next five years in going through the courts," said the Mayor, "and forcing the gas company if possible, to put these cut-offs on buildings where they have gas, and tomorrow there may be a fire that will cause the death of half a dozen firemen?"

"You spent the last five years that way," Mr. Littleton retorted. "Why can't you spend a few years more until you can get the gas company to do it?"

"That is not a fair answer," the Mayor said. "I had to do some of the things in this city that some of the other public officials ought to have done. I can only do about so much in a day."

"I did not intend to be impertinent in my answer to your question," Mr. Littleton explained. "I have not the slightest desire to indicate that I have not the utmost faith in your intention to do your duty in this matter. But what I meant was this: Here, all of a sudden, with this chief who has been thirty-nine years in the department, we discover that we must have automatic gas cocks, or, if we haven't got them, it is a calamity, it is a catastrophe."

Tried for Device for Twenty-five Years.

Chief Kenlon said that he had been trying to get a cut-off installed for the last twenty-five years, and Mr. Littleton said that what he had meant was that there had been so much delay that there was no necessity for haste now.

"I have been quite busy with the traction crowd and their friends, and the gambling crew and their friends during the last four or five years," interjected the Mayor.

"Yes, I have no doubt of it," Mr. Littleton agreed.

Mr. Littleton then filed a memorandum with the Mayor, opposing the ordinance.

Mr. Littleton's suggestion to put the cost of the installation of cut-offs on the gas company was greeted with repeated applause from the property owners. They also applauded when Mr. Littleton said he believed everybody would be satisfied to have the gas company install a manual control device.

"Let's not be kidding ourselves," said the Mayor.

"I am not kidding anybody," said Mr. Littleton. "Why do you want to force them to go inside the building to put a manual stopcock on? Why not put it on outside?"

"The automatic apparatus must go inside," the Mayor replied.

"Who wants the automatic" asked Mr. Littleton. "Chief Kenlon said it amounted to only 1½ per cent."

"As I understand it," replied the Mayor, "it may save the lives of the people in the building from suffocation."

"I am taking the Chief's own word," said Mr. Littleton. "He said the manual was 98½ per cent."

Mr. Littleton said he believed he could furnish the Mayor with law requiring the gas company to install a proper cut-off outside each building, but would not furnish the burden of finding any law to compel the company to install an atomatic device in the cellar.

The opening of the afternoon hearing was delayed for about twenty minutes until the return of the Mayor from his luncheon with Mr. Hearst. Dr. Henry Berg, the first speaker, started by saying that the Mayor had always been straightforward and reliable, but that some influence seemed to have persuaded him in the gas cutoff ordinance.

"Forget about that," interrupted the Mayor.

Talks for Property Owners.

Edward P. Doyle, representing the Real Estate Board of New York, also opposed the ordinance. "I want to say a word for the 350,000 property owners of the city," he said.

"You don't have to apologize for the property owners, Mr. Doyle," said the Mayor.

"We do not object to spending money when we spend it properly, decently and rightly for something we know something about," Mr. Doyle continued. "But this broad, far-reaching ordinance, covering 151,000 buildings—there is absolutely no reason for it. We cannot understand it at all. We don't know what it means."

Stewart Browne, President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, started his speech by saying he had a cut-off which would cost only $1.50.

"Good," said the Mayor. "Make immediate application to the Board of Standards and Appeals to get your apparatus approved."

"I am afraid it would not be accepted, Mr. Mayor," replied Mr. Browne. "There would not be enough profit in it. I ask you to veto this ordinance. If you sign this ordinance—and I trust you will not—so far as the United Real Estate Owners' Association is concerned, it will deliberately advise every owner of property that has to pay the cost of this, to raise the rents. I give due notice of that fact, and there is not a Municipal Court Justice, much as they would like to favor the tenants and much as they do try to favor the tenants, who will not accept that as an additional reason for increasing the rent."

"Say that over again," said the Mayor, showing surprise, and Mr. Browne repeated his statement in slightly different form.

The Mayor then asked Mr. Browne to substantiate charges of graft which he had apparently made in letters to the Mayor.

"As I wrote you, I do not believe that any member of the City Government ever got paid one red cent," Mr. Browne said. "But, nevertheless, I call the ordinance a graft ordinance. And I want to say that if you will order a Grand Jury investigation, I think the graft would be shown."

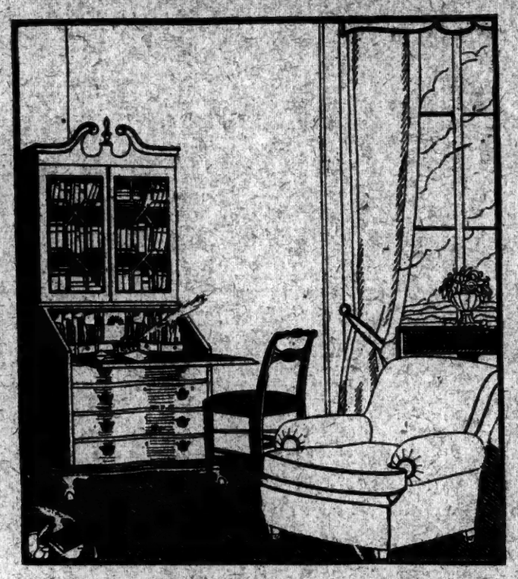
Half a dozen other speakers, most of them representing property owners' associations, opposed the ordinance. The Mayor declared the hearing closed a few minutes before 6 o'clock, after asking if any other persons wished to be heard and getting no response.

Just a Few Days More, and Then—

The Mid-winter Sale of Macy Furniture

Beginning Monday, January 29

We welcome this opportunity once more to measure our stride with our competitors, just as the runner welcomes the great day of the race. For while we keep setting new records each day in a quiet unassuming way, it remains for an impressively dramatic episode like this semi-annual Furniture Sale to demonstrate convincingly the justice of our claims.



Those who have visited Macy's furniture department in the past year have remarked delightedly at the striking progress which it reflects.

* * *

Our furniture department has undergone an improvement that runs parallel with a like progress in the furniture industry.

* * *

It embodies a higher type of art and artisanship than has been apparent in the industry in many decades.

It seems almost as though, after an interval of two or three generations of quiescence, a new school of young masters has begun to make its influence felt in the designing and construction of furniture for the American public.

So marked has been this progress, so alluring is the new furniture, that it may be said in all sincerity that those who have yet to furnish new homes, and those who feel the need of refurnishing old ones, are to be envied the good fortune that awaits them.

We shall not attempt to overwhelm you with huge six and seven digit numerals representative of the size of our stock.

* * *

We presume, if you are in the market for furniture, you may want a dining room set, a living room set, a bedroom set, some odd pieces, or perhaps all of these.

* * *

We have proceeded on the theory that what interests you is not the largest stock of furniture, but the largest assortment of well-selected furniture to choose from. And this we shall be ready next Monday to present for your inspection.

It seems almost unnecessary to add—we have reiterated it so often—that our prices, now as at all times, will be lower than those prevailing anywhere else for furniture of similar quality.

Our prices will be at least six per cent lower; in many cases, considerably more.

Most opportunely, the Federal Trade Commission at Washington has just issued a report on "Prices, profits, and trade association activities in household furniture," which carries the message we should like to convey with indisputable authority. It explains why Macy's, which sells for cash only, can consistently sell furniture for less than those who sell on the instalment basis or on "convenient terms." Says the Federal Trade Commission:

"Most retailing of furniture in 1920 and 1921 was on the instalment plan and instalment prices averaged probably at least 16 per cent. above cash prices. Instalment stores generally had high operating expenses but made considerably higher profits on the investment than those doing primarily a cash business."

These are days of great activity in the furniture division of the store. Great as have been our achievements in the past, we are learning to think in much larger terms, on a far greater scale. We are widening our vision, expanding our scope, for the next Mid-winter Sale of Macy Furniture, it now seems certain, will write its 1924 record of achievement in a much larger department, in the Greater Macy store, now rapidly taking shape around a massive tower of steel.

Macy Furniture assures an economy of price and an exacting standard of quality

R. H. Macy & Co. Inc.

Herald Square New York

GAG ORDER TO BOYDEN IS SENT BY HUGHES

Secretary Tells Lodge That Observer Must Now Suppress His Own Opinions.

REPLY TO SENATE QUERIES

Former "Boyden Plan" Disavowed—Secret Documents Sent to Committee.

BORAH TO RENEW PROPOSAL

Revival of Economic Conference Plan Will Bring Out Attacks on Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Important disclosures respecting the attitude of the American Government toward the problem of German reparations as well as the activities and association of Roland W. Boyden, the American observer, with the work of the Reparation Commission at Paris, were made by Secretary of State Hughes in a letter to Senator Lodge, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, today.

The letter, written in response to the urgent demand of members of that committee for more complete information than Mr. Hughes had previously given with respect to the status and work of Mr. Boyden, reveals for the first time that the American observer within the last fortnight had been virtually instructed to stifle his own opinions while attending the meetings of the commission as an observer. After stating unequivocally to the Senate committee that the so-called "Boyden plan," which Secretary Hughes insists was not a "plan," was not in any sense authorized by the State Department, the Secretary informed the committee that Mr. Boyden had been instructed not to express an opinion without directions from this Government.

That was on Jan. 14, when, according to the letter to Senator Lodge, Secretary Hughes "telegraphed to Mr. Boyden that when the question of replying to Germany should come up in the commission he should refrain from expressing any opinion and from urging the consideration of his suggestions in the absence of instructions from the department."

The next day Mr. Hughes repeated by telegraph his direction to Mr. Boyden "that no opinion should be expressed and no plan submitted without express instructions from the department"; also that the so-called Boyden memorandum had "in no sense received the approval of the department."

First Letter Failed to Satisfy.

The letter which Mr. Hughes forwarded to Senator Lodge today was the second on the subject of Mr. Boyden's work which the Secretary of State has submitted to the Foreign Relations Committee within the last nine days. It was written because his previous brief communication of Jan. 16 to Senator Lodge, outlining in accordance with a request the origin and nature of the association of the American observer with the work of the Reparation Commission, was far from satisfactory to certain members of the Senate Committee, especially the so-called "irreconcilables."

Today's communication was in response to one written by Senator Lodge on Jan. 6 on behalf of the committee, asking for certain additional information with respect to specified points. In compliance with this, Mr. Hughes, in his latest communication, devotes something like 4,000 words to the work of Mr. Boyden, revealing for the first time the general instructions sent to the American observer by both the Wilson and Harding Administrations and forwarding a number of secret and confidential reports and documents of the Reparation Commission.

Since the injunction of secrecy placed upon these documents by the commission has not been released, Secretary Hughes requests the Senate committee likewise to consider them as confidential. Some data not confidential was also enclosed with the letter to Senator Lodge.

There is ample evidence tonight that the Hughes letter will not satisfy those who have been most critical in the Senate of the foreign policy of the Harding Administration and that the threatened explosion by the so-called irreconcilable Senators, who have been restraining themselves, pending the Secretary of State's reply to the demand for additional information, will materialize in the next few days. The probability is that the contemplated attacks on Mr. Hughes and the Administration's foreign policy may be resumed in the Senate as early as tomorrow.

While Senators Borah, Johnson, La Follette and other members of the irreconcilable group declined to comment on the Hughes letter, saying that they preferred first to give it careful study and consideration, one of the irreconcilable Senators expressed the opinion that the letter had not changed the situation and that the attack on the Administration's foreign policy may be precipitated in the Senate tomorrow afternoon.

Borah to Renew His Proposal.

Senator Borah announced tonight that he intended to press anew his proposal for the holding of an international economic conference, which was withdrawn when before the Senate several weeks ago, in the face of statements by Administration Senators that the Administration was taking certain steps in an effort to be helpful in the then threatened reparations crisis.

The decision of Senator Borah was reached and made known after the Foreign Relations Committee, of which he is a member, had received the letter from Mr. Hughes. The Borah proposal will be offered in a separate resolution, he said, probably next Monday.

It is understood to be the present purpose of Senator Borah to take advantage of the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill in the Senate next week, to move that his economic conference resolution be attached to that measure as an amendment in the form of a "rider." Chairman Wadsworth of the Senate Military Committee stated today that the Army bill would come before the Senate next week. The purpose of offering the Borah resolution as a rider to an appropriation bill is to avoid the delay that would grow out of having the resolution take its regular turn on the Senate calendar.

Big Debate Now in Prospect.

The decision of Mr. Borah will open the floodgates of debate on the European situation, if the intention of certain Senators to attack the response that has been made by Mr. Hughes does not take effect in a preliminary curtain raiser this week.

The Foreign Relations Committee will meet at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning to consider the Hughes letter, and go over in detail the range of subjects it covers. There was an informal meeting of members of the committee this morning, during which members went over the summary furnished by Mr. Hughes and certain of the secret documents which he has submitted. No disposition was shown by members of the committee to discuss the communication for publication in advance of more careful study of it.

Tells of Wilson Instructions.

Secretary Hughes explains in his letter how Mr. Boyden was assigned as American observer. He shows how under the Wilson Administration, Albert Rathbone of the Treasury Department was instructed, on invitation of the allied powers, to attend unofficially the meetings of the Reparation Commission, without a vote and without taking formal part in its work, and how he served until the Spring of 1920, when the Wilson Administration substituted Mr. Boyden for him.

Before President Wilson left office he directed that Mr. Boyden retire as observer. The purpose of this was not to embarrass the incoming Harding Administration by the presence of observers whom it might not want to keep in Europe. However, the Harding Administration, upon invitation from the Allies, directed Mr. Boyden to attend the meetings of the Reparation Commission again as an observer, without voting or taking part as an official representative.

Mr. Hughes explains that it was important to maintain this contact in order to give this Government full information which it could not obtain through ordinary diplomatic channels, and that it was necessary to have such an observer to enable the American Government to be prepared to act in any exigency in the protection of what it regarded as American interests.

Secret Documents Transmitted.

The Senate committee wanted information in great detail regarding the observer's connection with the commission's work and correspondence between him and the department. Specific documents were called for by number, among them reports of the Committee of Guarantees, the text of the so-called "Boyden plan" and similar data. Most of the reparation documents transmitted to the Senate committee by Mr. Hughes are of a confidential character.

There were two enclosures not confidential. One was the report of the Loan Committee to the Reparation Commission, the report of the International Bankers' Committee, of which Mr. Morgan was a member, and the full text of which was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES in June, 1922. The only other enclosure submitted which Mr. Hughes states was not of a secret character is described as "Annex 1462 A. B." and "Annex 1462 C. D." This is a Reparation Commission document which, while bearing the mark "confidential," is understood by Secretary Hughes to have had its restriction of secrecy released.

Examination of this non-secret document by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES at the State Department today showed that "Annex 1462 A. B., C. D." consists of replies made by the German Government in the Spring of 1922 to letters from the Reparation Commission concerning measures to be taken by Germany regarding the maintenance of provisional postponements of payments then under consideration. This non-secret annex comprises about 5,000 words of text and includes a letter written March 28, 1922, by Chancellor Wirth of Germany dealing with German budget plans; also a letter by Chancellor Wirth, written March 30, 1922, dealing with a proposed plan for the levying of a forced loan of 60,000,000,000 marks on the German people in connection with plans then tentatively suggested for meeting the reparation demands.

Senate Division Shown.

Administration Senators were inclined to think that the Hughes letter, to the extent that it supplies information, presents the case of the Administration so far as Mr. Boyden's work is concerned in a more favorable light than that in which it had previously been understood. But there is no indication that the letter pleases the irreconcilables or others who have been disposed to attack the foreign policy of the Administration.

It is understood that certain of the Senators who are not satisfied with the statements made by the Secretary of State are far from pleased with the fact that he has sent a number of secret papers of the Reparation Commission and has not given the committee more of the correspondence that has passed between the State Department and its observer.

Mr. Hughes revealed in his letters for the first time the exact amount of Mr. Boyden's salary and expense account. The salary paid to the observer, he stated, was $5,000 a year, and he has an allowance for expenses not to exceed $1,000 a month.

"Mr. Boyden has received and receives no compensation from the Reparation Commission," he added.

Boyden's Alternate Receives $4,000.

Colonel Logan (Mr. Boyden's alternate) received no salary other than his army pay until he resigned from the army in the Summer of 1922, and since his resignation he has been paid at the rate of $4,000 a year. He receives in addition an allowance for expenses not to exceed $6,000 per annum, making the limit of his salary and allowance for expenses $10,000 a year.

Colonel Logan has not received any compensation in the way of expenses or allowances from the Reparation Commission, it is stated.

Regarding the status of Colonel Logan, Secretary Hughes writes:

"I should add that the assistant observer acts as alternate to Mr. Boyden, and is on the same basis as to unofficial status, and has been in attendance at meetings of the Committee of Guarantees and of other committees which have been constituted of the assistant delegates to the Reparation Commission from other countries. This work has been of large importance and has involved a great deal of detail.

Pay of Observer's Staff.

"The secretarial and clerical staff consists of twenty-one persons, being a secretary and assistant, a registrar, file clerks, stenographers and messengers. This staff is maintained at 16 Rue de Tilsit, Paris, the quarters being furnished and the expenses therewith defrayed by the Reparation Commission. Aside from the expense of these premises, the total cost of the staff, with the exception of four messengers, is $4,887.00 per month. The cost of the four messengers is 2,200 francs a month.

"The cost of this staff, as well as the expenses of its quarters, is paid by the Reparation Commission. This matter was taken up in May, 1920, under the previous Administration, and the arrangement which was approved definitely in July, 1920, has since been continued. There seemed to be no reason why the expense of these facilities should not be defrayed by the Reparation Commission, as the commission was willing to defray it, there being no inherent objection to this any more than to the agreement to pay the cost of the American army of occupation."

These statistics as the cost of maintaining the American personnel were given in response to a specific request by the Senate committee.

Text of Hughes Letter.

The letter from Secretary Hughes to Senator Lodge, as made public at the State Department, reads:

Department of State,
Washington, Jan. 25, 1923.

Dear Senator Lodge—In my letter of Jan. 16, 1923, I outlined, in accordance with your request, the origin and nature of the association of the American observer with the work of the Reparation Commission. I also pointed out the great importance to the Government of having detailed information of the proceedings of the Reparation Commission and of being able to protect the interests of the United States in the various matters with which that commission is concerned. I may repeat that the present arrangements are intended to serve this purpose.

On Saturday last you advised me that the Committee on Foreign Relations desired additional information with respect to certain specified points and it gives me pleasure to comply with their request.

First you ask for "report of the committee on guarantees to the Reparation Commission made after their last visit to Berlin" (in Oct. 7): Also Reparation Commission Document 1462, "Economic Survey of Germany, September, 1922."

I send you herewith the following papers:

Report of the Committee of Guarantees. Annex No. 1532, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, Part I., and Annex No. 1532 I. Part II.; Annex No. 1532 J. Part II., Section 1; Annex No. 1,532 1532 M, Part II., Section 3; Annex No. 1,532 M, Part II., Section 3; Annex No. 1532 N, Part II, Section 4; note by the French representative on the Committee of Guarantees. Annex 1596 and memorandum by British representative on Committee of Guarantees, Annex No. 1595 B.

Confidential Documents Sent.

You will observe that each of these documents is marked "confidential," being the confidential print of the Reparation Commission. As the restriction of confidence has not been removed by the commission with respect to these documents, I am sending them to you with the understanding that they will remain in the confidence of the Committee on Foreign Relations and will not be made public.

I also enclose the following papers:

Annex 1462 A. B. and Annex 1462 C. D. being a reply from the German Government to the letters of the Reparation Commission, dated March 21, 1922 (Annex 1353 and April 8, 1922, Annex 1390) covering the measures to be taken by the German Government regarding the maintenance of the provisional postponement.

This is the only Reparation Commission document 1462 with which I am acquainted, and I believe that it is the document to which your request refers. While Annex 1462 A. B. and Annex 1462 C. D. bear the mark "confidential," I understand that the restriction has been released and that these documents are subject to public use.

Second—You ask for "report of bankers, including financial correspondence in June or July, 1922."

I enclose "report of the Loan Committee to the Reparation Commission," being Annex 1478, which is the report of the committee of bankers. This has already been made public.

I do not understand what is meant by "financial correspondence in June or July, 1922"—and I must ask that this request be made more specific.

Explanation on "Boyden Plan."

Third—Your request further "copy of the so-called 'Boyden plan.'"

I handed you some days ago the public statement that I made on Jan. 16, 1923, with reference to the false reports that had been published to the effect that an "American reparation plan" had been submitted to the Reparation Commission. I then said that neither I, nor any one in behalf of the Department of State, had approved any plan for submission to the Reparation Commission or had authorized any such submission.

It appeared from the press dispatches from Paris that the misleading reports had reference to a memorandum which had been prepared by Mr. Boyden in November last and a copy of which had been sent to the Department of State and had been received about Dec. 1. This memorandum, however, was not in any sense a plan for the settlement of reparations nor was it authorized by the department. As so much has appeared in the public press which was likely to give rise to misapprehension, I made public, in the statement above mentioned, the circumstances in which this memorandum had been prepared.

It is understood that on Nov. 13, 1922, Mr. Boyden had been requested by one or more members of the Reparation Commission to draft, as a purely personal suggestion, a proposed letter to be sent by the Reparation Commission to the German Government on lines he had informally indicated. This Mr. Boyden did in the memorandum in question, which he gave as a draft to one of the members of the Reparation Commission. This memorandum contained no plan for the settlement of reparations; no suggestion as to amounts, time or manner of payments. It dealt with general considerations as to the necessity of establishing confidence and especially as to the importance of the attitude of the German Government in expressing Germany's national will for peace. The memorandum was prepared and submitted by Mr. Boyden as a personal matter and without consideration with the Department of State.

Called a Personal Memorandum.

When its text was subsequently received by the department, it was not regarded as a plan for the settlement of reparations or as requiring any action whatever on the part of the department. It was deemed to be a personal memorandum which Mr. Boyden had already submitted to one of the members of the commission, of a general nature, and which merely emphasized some of the fundamental considerations which were deemed to be pertinent to the situation in a large way. At the time that the memorandum was forwarded to the department, it was also advised that the situation had been changed, since Mr. Boyden had prepared his draft, by the receipt of the German proposals.

The department heard nothing further about the memorandum or its submission until Jan. 13, 1923, when it received a cable message, sent the day before, that this suggestion of Mr. Boyden was to be placed on the commission's agenda and that the memorandum had been revised slightly in language but not in substance. Thereupon, on Jan. 14, 1923, I telegraphed to Mr. Boyden that when the question of replying to Germany should come up in the commission, he should refrain from expressing any opinion and from urging the consideration of his suggestions, in the absence of instructions from the department.

As further misleading reports continued to come from Paris, I telegraphed again the next day (Jan. 15), repeating my request that no opinion should be expressed and no plan submitted without express directions from the department; also that the memorandum had in no sense received the approval of the department. I had cabled for the revised text of the memorandum and this was received on Jan. 16. I understand that no further action has been taken with respect to the memorandum.

As I must assume, in the absence of anything else, that the memorandum in question is what is described as the "so-called Boyden plan" in your request, I inclose a copy of the memorandum of Mr. Boyden as originally prepared and also a copy of its revised text. I am advised that this memorandum is still held in confidence by the Reparation Commission and I am therefore sending it to you with the understanding that it will be held in confidence by your committee.

Instructions Sent to Rathbone.

Fourth—

Again you ask for

"Copy of any instructions given to Mr. Boyden at the time of his appointment by the present and the previous Administrations; also copy of any other instructions issued to him from time to time."

Without in any manner derogating from the constitutional authority of the President in the conduct of foreign affairs, it is my desire to inform your commission as to the steps that have been taken, in the matter in question, in order to protect the interests of this Government. In anticipation of the formal organization of the Reparation Commission the Department of State on Dec. 19, 1919, telegraphed Mr. Rathbone (who was then an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and remained in Paris after the departure of the American Peace Commissioners) the following instructions:

"You will realize that in view of the non-ratification of the United States, you cannot officially take part in the deliberations of the Reparation Commission, which derives its authority from the provisions of the German treaty; but, in order to safeguard the vital interests of the United States in matters which may come before the committee, you are authorized on the formal organization of the Reparation Commission, unofficially to attend its meetings and, in accordance with instructions received from time to time, give expression to the views of the Government in regard to the above matters when deemed necessary in the performance of your duty.

"You may extend similar authorization to your assistants to attend meetings of subcommittees of the Reparation Commission."

Was to Urge Constructive Measures.

Again, on Dec. 27, 1919, Mr. Rathbone was instructed as follows:

"It is intended that you shall, of course, continue acting as heretofore on the Organization Committee, and that upon the organization of the permanent Reparation Commission, and until the United States takes definite action in respect to the treaty or until further notice, you shall, with the approval of the other Governments concerned, attend the meetings of the commission unofficially. As the prime object of your attending those meetings will be to protect the interests of the United States, it will naturally be necessary for you, in order to do so, to participate unofficially in the discussions of any questions arising which concern the United States. The internal organization of the commission and its methods of dealing with the various problems would have considerable bearing on a constructive handling of the various problems, and, as any actions of the commission which might be unsound from a financial and economic standpoint would seriously affect the United States, you should use your best endeavors in advocating the adoption of sound constructive policies."

Then at a meeting of the Organization Committee of the Reparation Commission on Jan. 9, 1920, an invitation was extended to the American delegation through Mr. Rathbone to attend unofficially the meetings of the commission, it being expressly recognized that, attending in this manner, they would not have the privilege of voting.

The first meeting of the Reparation Commission was held on Jan. 24, 1920, and, according to the minutes, Mr. Rathbone and Colonel Logan "attended unofficially during part of the meeting." Colonel James A. Logan, U. S. A., had been Mr. Rathbone's principal assistant in connection with these matters.

Boyden's Work With Commission.

Mr. Rathbone being unable to remain in Paris, Mr. Roland W. Boyden succeeded him. Mr. Boyden is a lawyer of distinction, residing in Boston, and had been connected with the Food Administration under Mr. Hoover. Mr. Boyden attended the meetings of the Reparation Commission in Mr. Rathbone's place, and Colonel Logan acted as his assistant. This course was followed until shortly before the end of the previous Administration. That is to say, until Feb. 19, 1921, when the unofficial observers were withdrawn.

When the present Administration came into power, it was felt that this Government should not forego the opportunity to be made fully cognizant of all the proceedings of the Reparation Commission, and that it was advisable, in order that our information should be complete and our interests should be properly safeguarded, that we should again have the advantages derived from the position of our observers.

Accordingly, on May 6, 1921, in response to an invitation extended to this Government, it was publicly announced that Mr. Boyden's attendance in an unofficial capacity in connection with the Reparation Commission would be resumed, and on May 7, 1921, the Department of State sent the following instruction to Mr. Boyden:

"You should immediately inform the Chairman of the Reparation Commission that you have been instructed by your Government, in response to the request made by the Supreme Council, to resume your unofficial position on the commission. You should, as formerly, keep the department informed by cable of the discussions and decisions of the commission with your comments thereon."

Many Directions Sent.

I have thus stated, as requested, the instructions given to our observers by the previous Administration. It is impracticable, however, for me to attempt to set forth the other instructions which have been issued from time to time on account of their large number and the varied subjects to which they relate.

The work of the Reparation Commission covers an enormous field and its transactions are very extensive. The Department of State has been for about three years in almost constant receipt of information and has sent numerous instructions both with respect to the importance of being advised upon various points and with reference to the protection of particular interests of the United States. For this reason I could not attempt to set forth all the instructions, and I am quite sure that this would serve no useful purpose. If your committee desires information upon any particular point, I shall be glad to furnish it to the best of my ability.

I should say, however, that it has not been the policy of the Administration to participate in the fixing of the amounts to be paid by Germany upon reparation claims. And, particularly, with respect to the discussions that have been going on during the past few months before the Reparation Commission in relation to the amounts and terms of Germany's reparation payments, the Department has cautioned its observer not to take any position that would involve this Government in these discussions.

Subjects Dealt With at Paris.

As showing some of the subjects which have engaged the attention of the American observer and as to which instructions and requests for information have been sent from time to time, I may mention:

(1) Costs of the American Army of Occupation;
(2) Interest of the United States in safeguarding the rights reserved by the joint resolution of Congress of July 2, 1921, under the Treaties of Versailles, St. Germain and Trianon, the benefits of which are secured to the United States by the treaties with Germany, Austria and Hungary;
(3) American interests in Austrian and Hungarian prewar bonds and in the currency notes of the Austro-Hungarian Bank now in liquidation;
(4) Lien of the United States on reparation receipts by certain countries;
(5) Austrian relief, involving the question of the release of Austrian assets pledged to the United States;
(6) Relief and food purchases by European Governments other than Austria;
(7) American interests in German oil tankers;
(8) Various shipping questions;
(9) Effect of reparation payments on the foreign exchanges;
(10) Instructions as to the position of this Government regarding alien property in the United States;
(11) Information with respect to the Brussels Conference of 1920 and other conferences.

In addition there are the general subjects of inquiry and report by reason of the importance of the Reparation Commission as a source of information dealing with economic and political questions in Europe. There has thus been received currently a mass of valuable material.

In conclusion, I may say, with respect to the work of the American observers, that it has been distinctly understood that no opinions were to be expressed on behalf of this Government except under specific instructions from the Department of State.

Observer's Salary Is $5,000.

Your next request is for:

5. Information as to the staff of Mr. Boyden, where maintained, cost of maintenance, &c."

Mr. Boyden is the American observer and Colonel Logan is the assistant observer. Mr. Boyden receives a salary at the rate of $5,000 a year and, in addition, has an allowance for expenses not to exceed $1,000 a month, thus limiting the total amount of his compensation and allowance for expenses to $17,000 a year. This amount was fixed in July, 1920, and has been continued since that time.

Mr. Boyden has received and receives no compensation or allowance from the Reparation Commission.

Colonel Logan received no salary other than his army pay until he resigned from the army in the Summer of 1922, and since his resignation he has been paid a salary at the rate of $4,000 a year. He receives, in addition, an allowance for expenses not to exceed $6,000 per annum, making the limit of his salary and allowance for expenses $10,000 a year.

Colonel Logan has received and receives no compensation or allowance from the Reparation Commission.

I should add that the assistant observer acts as alternate to Mr. Boyden and is on the same basis as to unofficial status, and has been in attendance at meetings of the Committee of Guarantees and of other committees which have been constituted of the assistant delegates to the Reparation Commission from other countries. This work has been of large importance and has involved a great deal of detail.

Commission Pays Staff of Twenty-one.

The secretarial and clerical staff consists of twenty-one persons, being a secretary and assistants, a registrar, file clerks, stenographers and messengers. This staff is maintained at 16 Rue de Tilsit, Paris, the quarters being furnished and the expenses in connection therewith defrayed by the Reparation Commission. Aside from the expense of these premises, the total cost of this staff, with the exception of four messengers, is $4,887.00 per month. The cost of the four messengers is 2,200 francs a month.

The cost of this staff, as well as the expense of its quarters, is paid by the Reparation Commission. This matter was taken up in May, 1920, under the previous administration, and the arrangement which was definitely approved in July, 1920, has since been continued. There seemed to be no reason why the expense of these facilities should not be defrayed by the Reparation Commission, as the commission was willing to defray it, there being no inherent objection to this any more than to the agreement to pay the cost of the American Army of Occupation.

There are two other persons who have been associated with the American observers but who have rendered technical and expert services to the Reparation Commission and have been paid for these services by it. These are Hugh K. A. Bayne and Ralph H. Hess.

Mr. Bayne is an American lawyer of high ability, who before the war practiced in New York City for many years. He served with the American Expeditionary Forces in France and has remained there, being now a member of the legal firm of Coudert Brothers. He is connected with the legal service of the Reparation Commission and renders services to the commission as a lawyer and is paid by the commission precisely as any lawyer would be paid for similar services.

When the American unofficial observers were withdrawn in February, 1921, Mr. Bayne continued to render legal services to the commission. Mr. Bayne receives no compensation from the Government of the United States. He is paid by the commission, as his total compensation and allowance for expenses, at the rate of $961.48 a month.

Unofficial Status Preserved.

These services of Mr. Bayne do not affect in any way the unofficial status of the American observers. This was distinctly understood and the Department of State was advised under date of July 1, 1920, upon this point as follows:

"Understanding perfectly clear and so expressed by members commission when decision was taken that all payments based solely on theory that commission merely paying compensation for outside assistance rendered to commission in its work. Delegation retains absolute unofficial character unchanged."

The same may be said of Mr. Hess, who is paid by the commission for technical or expert services in connection with the finance service, and receives a total compensation and allowance for expenses at the rate of $768.54 a month.

I am also advised that Colonel Winship has rendered expert services to the Reparation Commission in connection with the service of restitution and reparation in kind, and that Captain Madison has rendered services in a similar way in relation to maritime matters and questions of valuation. Neither Colonel Winship nor Captain Madison has received a salary from the commission, but they have had allowances other than salary at the rate of $704.23 in the case of Colonel Winship and $714.63 in the case of Captain Madison.

The only expense of the Government of the United States in this whole matter (aside from the army and navy pay of Colonel Winship and Captain Madison) is the amount of compensation and expense allowances paid Mr. Boyden and Colonel Logan and this amount, as already stated, does not exceed $27,000 a year.

Finally you ask:

"Exact fund from which Messrs. Boyden and Logan receive compensation."

Mr. Boyden and Colonel Logan are paid out of the Emergency Fund of the State Department.

I remain, my dear Senator Lodge,
Very sincerely yours,
CHARLES E. HUGHES.
[*Enclosures*]

Report of the Committee on Guarantees.
Annex No. 1532, A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I., Part I. and
Annex No. 1532 I., Part II.;
Annex No. 1532 J., Part II, First Section;
Annex No. 1532 K. L., Part II, Section 2;
Annex No. 1532 M., Part II, Section 3;
Annex No. 1532 N., Part II, Section 4;
Note by the French Representative on the Committee of Guarantees, Annex 1595; and
Memorandum by British Representative on Committee of Guarantees, Annex No. 1595 B.
Annex No. 1462 A. B., and Annex No. 1462 C. D., being reply from the German Government to the letters of the Reparation Commission dated March 21, 1922 (Annex No. 1353) and April 13, 1922 (Annex No. 1390) concerning the measures to be taken by the German Government regarding the maintenance of the provisional postponement.
Report of the Loan Committee to the Reparation Commission, being Annex No. 1478.
Memorandum prepared by Mr. Boyden (original draft).
Memorandum prepared by Mr. Boyden (revised draft).

Hughes's First Letter to Lodge.

The text of the first of Mr. Hughes's two letters to Senator Lodge was also made public at the State Department, as follows:

STATE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Jan. 16, 1923.

My Dear Senator Lodge:

Referring to our conversation regarding Mr. Boyden's duties in Paris at the present time as American observer with the Reparation Commission, I take pleasure in outlining briefly the origin and nature of his association with the work of that body.

Following the signature of the Treaty of Versailles on June 28, 1919, and pending its ratification (the treaty came into effect on Jan. 10, 1920), the Committee on Organization of the Reparation Commission was created for the purpose of inaugurating formally the work of the permanent commission contemplated by the treaty, and members of the American Peace Delegation participated in the work of this committee during the Summer and Fall of 1919.

Upon the departure of the American peace commissioners in December, 1919, Mr. Albert Rathbone, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, remained in Paris and attended the meeting of the Organization Committee of the Reparation Commission. Mr. Rathbone was instructed to keep in close touch with reparation matters, both in order that the Government might be fully informed of developments, and also to safeguard the interests of the United States.

Invited to Attend Unofficially.

At a meeting of the Organization Committee of the Reparation Commission on Jan. 9, 1920, the United States Government was invited, through Mr. Rathbone, to attend unofficially the meetings of the commission. It was understood, of course, that the United States would not vote or take formal part in the work of the commission. Mr. Rathbone was authorized to accept the invitation thus extended, and on Jan. 24, 1920, he and Colonel James A. Logan Jr. attended unofficially the first meeting of the commission.

Since Mr. Rathbone was unable to remain in Paris, Mr. Roland W. Boyden succeeded him in the Spring of 1920 as special representative of the United States Treasury at Paris, and attended the meetings of the Reparation Commission in his place. The salaries and expenses of Mr. Boyden and of his alternate, Colonel Logan, have been and are paid by the Government of the United States.

The plan of organization adopted by the Reparation Commission made provision, in the case of each national delegation, for office accommodations as well as for the necessary funds for subordinate staff, and similar provision was made by the commission for the offices and staff needed by Mr. Boyden. This Government saw no reason for objection to this arrangement.

On Feb. 11, 1921, the previous Administration instructed Mr. Boyden to announce to the Reparation Commission his retirement; which he did on Feb. 19, 1921. However, on May 7, 1921, pursuant to an invitation from the allied Governments that the United States resume its previous relations with the commission, Mr. Boyden was instructed to attend its meetings as an observer. He has continued to act as an observer since that time. He does not vote or take part as an official representative on the commission, but he is advised as to its transactions and is in a position informally to express his opinion as occasion may make it appropriate for him to do so.

Information of "Great Importance."

It is deemed to be of great importance to this Government that it should be informed in detail of the proceedings of the Reparation Commission. The work of the commission has such an intimate relation to political and economic conditions that we should be advised of whatever takes place.

It is manifest that in view of the extent and character of the commission's work and the intricacy of the many problems with which it deals, this information could not be secured through the ordinary diplomatic channels.

In addition to the general information which we ought to have so that we may be prepared to act intelligently in any exigency, there are questions arising from time to time in which this Government and its citizens have an immediate interest.

These purposes have been served by the contact with the commission which we have been able to maintain through the present arrangements.

I am, my dear Senator Lodge,
Very sincerely yours,
CHARLES E. HUGHES.

SEES IN JAPANESE MENACE TO HAWAII

Labor Department's Commission Urges Prompt Legislation to Curb "Alien Domination."

AMERICANS LOSING CONTROL

Supply of Labor for the Islands Declared a Problem Calling for Action by Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Immediate legislation for national defense in the Hawaiian Islands and for prevention of commercial and political domination of the Territory by alien races, particularly the Japanese, is recommended in a report submitted to Secretary of Labor Davis by a commission he appointed in November to investigate labor conditions in the islands. The commission also recommends establishment in Hawaii of a representative of the Department of Labor to keep the department informed of the labor problems and needs there, to act as a commissioner of conciliation to safeguard the interests of labor drawn from other parts of the United States and its Territories, and to supervise the importation and treatment of imported labor.

Members of the commission, who were named with the approval of President Harding, were John Donlin, head of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor; Fred Keightly, Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; L. E. Shepard, President of the Order of Railway Conductors; Otto R. Harwig, President of the Oregon State Federation of Labor, and Hywell Davis, Commissioner of Conciliation, representing the Labor Department.

The report, which was made public today, says that "attention should be specially called to the menace of alien domination, and the present policy of 'parental adoption' and importation of 'picture brides' by the Japanese should be stopped, because these practices have defeated the purpose of the 'gentlemen's agreement' to curtail common labor importations" by augmenting the supply to such an extent that it "will soon overwhelm the territory numerically, politically and commercially."

Sees Military Menace.

"The menace from a military standpoint," says the report, "can be fully verified by referring to the records of related Federal departments."

"The question of national defense," the report continues, "submerges all others into insignificance. If these islands are to remain American, the assured control of the political, industrial, commercial, social and educational life of the islands must also be American, and the sooner we wake up to a fuller appreciation of this imperative and immediate need the sooner we will make the people of the Hawaiian Islands feel generally a greater sense of security and control of all that contributes to make continued living in the Territory of Hawaii worth while.

"In the interests of national defense and the welfare of American citizenship in the territory, the commission respectfully and earnestly recommends that the question of alien domination be immediately referred to the Congress of the United States for the necessary remedial legislation."

The report declares that Japanese control the building trades of Honolulu as well as most of the small stores and business places. There are, it says, 177 Japanese merchandise stores, compared with 56 Americans; 232 Japanese trade shops and 96 American; 352 Japanese engaged in the fishing industry, and no Americans; 18 Japanese dairymen and 28 American; 94 Japanese restaurants and 14 American; 100 Japanese taxi stands and 8 American, and 29 theatres owned by Japanese and only six by Americans. This situation, the report states, is duplicated on all the islands visited.

Labor Supply a Problem.

The report says that the problem of labor supply in the islands is ever present and temporary shortages are likely to recur. It recommends that the department set up machinery to recruit labor needed for the islands from other sections and possessions of the United States.

In cases of acute labor shortages caused by conditions other than bona fide labor disputes, it urges that the Secretary should present evidence of the situation to Congress and request that the President be empowered to authorize temporary importation of alien labor to meet the emergency, with the understanding that as quickly as possible domestic labor be substituted. This recommendation would permit the Secretary of Labor to have such temporary alien labor deported at his discretion, it is explained.

The commission asserts that it found the labor supply in the island about equal to requirements in the sugar and pineapple industries, with the only apparent shortage in the rice industry, which depends on Chinese labor.

Adjustment of the labor shortage resulting from the strike of 1920 on the sugar plantations, it says, has been brought about partly by a slight reduction in sugar cane acreage and partly by importation in 1920 and 1921 of about 10,000 Filipinos. This immigration, the report adds, must be continued for some years to recruit the necessary labor forces because of the transcience of most field labor and the tendency of the Japanese to seek less laborous employment than that offered by the cane fields.

SAY KATO WAS MISQUOTED.

Japanese Embassy Denies He Spoke of Separate Naval Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (Associated Press).—The Japanese Embassy announced tonight the receipt of official dispatches bearing on the recent interpellation of Premier Kato in the Diet with reference to the Washington naval limitation treaty. According to these advices, the Premier did not say, as reported in press dispatches from Tokio, that an understanding existed among the three great naval powers as to a course to follow in case the treaty was not ratified by all five signatories, but that in such an event "an agreement of some sort might eventually be reached by Japan, the United States and Great Britain."

"The following day, the 24th," the Embassy announced, "in the House of Representatives, replying to a question as to whether or not any understanding exists among the three powers, he flatly declared that there is no such understanding."

HONEYWELL LOSES APPEAL.

National Aeronautic Association Holds de Muyter Won Air Race.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—H. E. Honeywell announced today that he had been advised by the National Aeronautic Association that it was too late to substantiate his claim as winner of the 1922 international air race and that Lieutenant E. de Muyter of Belgium retains his title as winner.

Mr. Honeywell's appeal was on the allegations that Lieutenant de Muyter made an improper landing and failed to make a report of his flight within forty-eight hours.

Had Mr. Honeywell been awarded first place, it would have brought the Gordon Bennett races to an end, as America would have won the cup five times. The rules provide that the country winning the cup this number of times retains it permanently.

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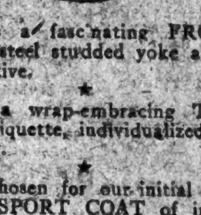

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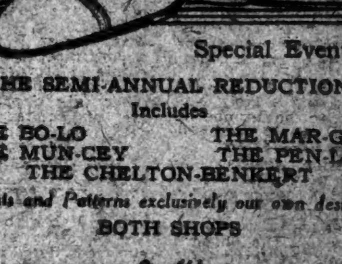

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REFORM JUDAISM PROGRAM DISCUSSED

Practical Plans for Strengthening the Movement Debated at Jubilee Convention.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN TODAY

Rabbi Margolis, Orthodox, Combats Attack on Use of Wine and Yiddish Speech.

JEWISH YOUTH DEFENDED

Their Apathy Due to Teachers, Says Rabbi Harry Levi—Church Work of Women.

Practical plans for strengthening the American progressive reform movement in this country were discussed yesterday at the Golden Jubilee Convention of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations at the Hotel Astor. Proposals for financing the national organization and for increasing the power of Reform Judaism were debated and will be acted on today, together with resolutions on other subjects.

No concrete recommendations were offered yesterday for hastening the extinction of Yiddish in the United States or for repealing the exemption in the Volstead act which permits the ceremonial use of wine by Jews. Wednesday's speeches on these topics, however, caused considerable stir on the east side, protests being made by orthodox rabbis and the Yiddish press, while erroneous accounts were widely spread by word of mouth to the effect that measures were to be taken at once to suppress sacramental wine and prohibit the dialect of several hundred thousand people. These and other questions of wide interest may be taken up at the closing session of the convention today.

Orthodox Defends Wine and Yiddish.

The recommendation of Julius Rosenwald for the abolition of sacramental wine and that of Dr. Jonah B. Wise for the gradual wiping out of Yiddish speech were opposed yesterday by Rabbi G. Wolf Margolis, President of the Assembly of Hebrew Orthodox Rabbis, who said:

"Mr. Rosenwald is a philanthropist, but he is not an authority on religious matters. The reform rabbis at the convention are not authorities on the Talmud, which they have discarded. Their opinion as to the obligation to use sacramental wine should not have great weight."

Rabbi Solomon E. Jaffee said that the question of the religious obligation of the use of wine had been thoroughly threshed out before House and Senate committees at Washington before the Volstead act was passed and that both committees were convinced that it should be exempted. Putting aside the question of necessity, Dr. Samuel Buchler said that the use of the wine, as an ancient religious custom, should be exempt from attack. He and others also defended the Yiddish press, alleging that it taught patriotism and that immigrant Jews could not become familiar with American institutions except through the medium of a language which they could understand.

Rabbi Levi Defends Youth.

Following many addresses during the past five days deploring the spread of irreligion or indifference to religion among the young, Rabbi Harry Levi of Boston offered a defense yesterday of the younger generation.

"I see no reason to be pessimistic," he said. "My best recollection is that young men and women were not formerly much more religious than they are now. Skepticism, as Mark Twain said, is a kind of religious measles that youngsters pass through quite satisfactorily and successfully. I am afraid the trouble is that we don't understand the young as well as we might. As we grow older we are apt to become conceited and to cease to criticise ourselves and to take it out on the children. I do not criticise young men and women for not going to religious schools or synagogues. I blame the teachers. If the synagogue is not interesting enough to attract them, we should put the blame on ourselves."

The centre of gravity of the problem of youthful indifference was similarly shifted from the young to the parents and elders by Edgar M. Cahn of New Orleans, who spoke on "The Call of the Synagogue to the Jewish Youth of America."

"It will not do merely to send our children to the place of worship," he said. "We must go with them. By the force of our example we must win and hold them.

"We reform Jews, in this glorious land of freedom to which our forefathers came over fifty years ago, have been enriched with not only the blessings of liberty and freedom, but with material things. But another treasure is ours, a priceless heritage, of which we have proved unworthy—the teachings and sacrifices of our ancestors. We are the spiritual heirs of the lessons which their lives have taught. Why not open our hearts here and now, to the influences of these noble teachings, and dedicate ourselves at this jubilee to the task that we cherish these sacred gifts, so that our children may know of their priceless value. If we so act, it will be an incentive to our offspring and to the children of orthodox parents. Hundreds of both have wandered from the holy path.

Only "50 Per Cent. in Things Jewish."

"We are shutting our eyes to these sacred reflections. We are turning away our hearts and souls from the genial and warming influences of the lives and sacrifices which are our history. We no longer deserve to be called 'A Kingdom of Priests and a Holy Nation.' We are happy to be numbered with our fellow citizens as 100 per cent. Americans. We justly resent with indignation any imputation against our loyalty to our country and flag. But, now, behold the frightful discount. We are less than 50 per cent. in things Jewish and in the measure of our lives and living, as Jews, and in the observance of the Sabbath and the festivals.

"We have no right to call ourselves 100 per cent. Americans unless we attain the same high average in our Judaism and in our love and devotion to everything Jewish. We must admit these things. We cannot deny them. Let us then consecrate ourselves to the teachings and creed of our sainted spiritual leader, Isaac M. Wise, the founder of the union, make Judaism an active part of our daily lives and thoughts and a cheerful influence in our homes and at our firesides so that the light that radiates there will illumine the pathway that will lead us and our children to the House of God; and restore us, not only to our own esteem, but to the respect of our brethren of other faiths. Until then, we can neither hope nor deserve to be freed from calumny, prejudice and bigotry."

Quotes George Washington.

Mr. Cahn praised the message of President Harding to the Golden Jubilee Convention as a "momentous communication," and said that it reminded him of the letter of President George Washington in 1790 to the Hebrew congregation in Newport, R. I., from which Mr. Cahn quoted the following:

"The citizens of the United States of America have a right to applaud themselves for having given to mankind examples of an enlarged and liberal policy, a policy worthy of imitation. All possess alike liberty of conscience and immunities of citizenship. * * * Happily, the Government of the United States, which gives to bigotry no sanction; to persecution, no assistance, requires only that they who live under its protection should demean themselves as good citizens, in giving it on all occasions their effectual support. * * *

"May the children of the stock of Abraham who dwell in this land continue to merit and enjoy the good-will of the other inhabitants, while every one shall sit in safety under his own vine and fig tree, and there shall be none to make them afraid. May the Father of All Mercies scatter light and not darkness in our paths, and make us all, in our several vocations, useful here, and in His own due time and way everlastingly happy."

Cohen on Lay Leadership.

Alfred M. Cohen, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the United Hebrew College at Cincinnati, urged that Presidents of synagogues who do not attend religious services regularly be asked to resign in favor of those whose spirituality is greater. His remarks, which were made near the end of discussion, were frequently interrupted with applause and cheers.

"We suffer much from false leadership," he said. "I am afraid that the lay leaders of our congregations are selected less because of their intense interest in the congregations than because they are leaders in other walks of life.

"Lay leadership of a congregation should be a badge of fidelity to the Jewish faith. No man or woman ought to have entrance into the Board of Trusteeship of a congregation who does not regularly attend service. Before we attempt to reform or proselytize others, let us reform ourselves.

"Go home, not first to preach to others but to practice yourselves. If there is a President of a congregation within the hearing of my voice who does not regularly attend services of his synagogue, let him resolve here and now at this moment to change the course of his life, or else resign in favor of some one who will do that very thing."

Broadway and Coney Island were targets for the invective of Rabbi Louis Witt of St. Louis, who used them as symbols of great modern enemies of the synagogue in an address in which he said:

"What a ringing call to our youth, then, is this call of the synagogue! For youth is the expansive, the heroic, the adventurous period of life. Youth dreams of great things, of daring exploits, is driven by a flame and packs eternity into the thrills and the ecstacies of a movement. The synagogue offers to its youth the lure of spiritual adventure, the thrill of being in step with a host to the right and to the left, the flame of a chivalrous conflict against odds in defense of one's own rights and the rights of the oppressed everywhere, the glory of being the 'Shock Troops' under orders from the Almighty for the attainment of objectives that to the end of time will haunt the hearts of men. What can there be more nobly great or more greatly noble than such a call? Why then does not our youth hear it, or, hearing it, why does not our youth heed it?

Rabbi Witt on Spiritual Apathy.

"In my opinion, we cannot understand the spiritual apathy of the Jewish youth without making full allowance for the effect of modernism on his soul. In this very City of New York there are three outstanding features which are at one and at the same time symbols of the city and of the age, constituting the promise and the menace of our civilization, and affecting Jew and non-Jew alike. The first of these is the Statue of Liberty, which stands at the very gateway of the city. Bowed by the oppression of ages, the Jews regard that massive figure with its uplifted torch as a veritable incarnation of diety. Alas, that the promise should hold so much disillusionment, that it should be so easy for liberty to turn into license. In many a home on the east side may we witness this menace of liberty, this tragic cleft between the old and the new, the parent poring over a book of sacred lore, rebuking his son for playing truant from the synagogue to attend a prize fight, hearing himself chided by his own flesh and blood as a greenhorn, yet having no other recourse than the wailing cry, 'Amerikaner kinder!'—American children!

"We come next to Broadway, perhaps the most famous street in the world, the street whose symbol is the sign of the dollar. Broadway represents a mania, the mania of commercialism. Broadway has respect for only one thing—success, and Broadway measures success in terms of the dollar. Let us be frank with ourselves, we cannot expect our children to worship at the shrine of Jehovah when we, the parents, prostrate ourselves before the golden calf! First, a good income and then a good time—this is the formula of living for us, for our children and for our age. Our youth is bound to grow in the likeness of its elders and the elders, alas, bear the likeness of the almighty dollar.

"And then there is Coney Island—verily one of the wonders of the world, a veritable dreamland in its alluring sensuousness. What must be the effect of such a seductive symbol on the Jewish youth laden with its heritage of ancestral austerities and pieties? Put the Torah on one side and Coney Island on the other and a conflict is bound to come, is it not? And which will prevail? Which has prevailed?

In conclusion, Rabbi Witt urged the organization of a special religious agency to look after young men and women between 18 and 24 years, holding that this was the period in which they were most apt to be lost to the synagogue. His proposal was attacked by speakers from the floor, and did not take the form of a resolution.

Funds for Hebrew Union College.

Much of the session yesterday was devoted to the discussion of a new plan for financing the Union of Hebrew Congregations and the Hebrew Union College, the system proposed yesterday being that of assessing all congregations 10 per cent. of their annual budget, raising thereby about $300,000 for the school and for other national purposes. In speaking in favor of this plan, Colonel Joseph Ullman called the college "a factory of rabbis," and, referring to two young rabbis who had spoken previously, he said:

"It costs more nowadays to turn out brilliant gentlemen like those who have just spoken than it did to manufacture them some time ago."

It was asserted that adequate funds had been provided in the past only by desperate begging methods and that the college and other national activities had to be placed on a firm financial foundation by calling on every synagogue in the country to do its share. After some opposition and parliamentary fencing, the vote on the question was delayed until today.

Mrs. Meyer B. Sulzberger, who spoke at the meeting of the Federation of Temple Sisterhoods on "The Jewish Problem in the Larger World," included in her talk a protest against any attitude of condescension based on the anclentness of the Jewish religion.

"Pride of race is indeed a thing to cherish," she said, "and persecution is an obstacle to overcome. But can we not be more reserved about them both? The glories of which we boast become mere crutches to a limping self-esteem.

"How often do we tell the world that we've been listed in 'Who's Who' longer than any living people? We must share that boast with the 'Hindoo,' since we took our perpetual light from the fires of Zoroaster. And with the gypsy, who was old in Egypt when the sphinx was a flapper. We Jews of today must look forward for our laurels, not snatch them from the heads of our progenitors. It is youth whom this century delights to honor. Let us face the world with a simpler form of faith in ourselves and cease to clothe a reasonable instinct of self-preservation in grandiloquent talk of the chosen and of missions. For though England be Protestant, Ireland Catholic, China Confucian and America confusin', the patient old earth is a heathen and has room for us all. And this holds true irrespective of our ultimate philosophy—whether we hold with the arch optimist that life is real and earnest, or with the wistful one of old Japan that 'this world is a white wake behind a ship that has rowed away at dawn.'"

Women's Work in the Church.

Contrasting the religious and social activities of Jewish women of twenty years ago with those activities of today, Mrs. Sulzberger said:

"The task of coaxing our Jewish women out of the snug chrysalis of happy home life into the less happy world is still in progress. Her efforts are needed in behalf of child labor, woman in industry, prison reform, clean politics, permanent peace. 'Good name in man or woman, dear my lord,' comes with doing public chores. As the Jewish woman is seen attending energetically to the world's work the prejudice that is a suspicion of her aloofness will disappear. The bread thus cast upon the waters will come back to her not only in the negative good of abating anti-Semitism, but in the positive form of a trained mind and an understanding heart.

"In this way do I comprehend woman's part in helping to solve Jewish problems. The world will discover us while we unselfishly lose ourselves even as the angels once cleaned up St. Antony's cell while he was lost in prayer. And if the Jewish woman had not the opportunity or inclination to do such work as an individual, she may still serve by upholding the two arms of our Moses, sisterhood and council in touch as they are with national and international issues. I mention at random the overseas reconstruction work of the Council of Jewish Women and the cooperation of the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods this very month with the Woman's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

"And as we see the duty before us let us beware of pitfalls. Our 'up-to-date' woman of leisure has partaken of a delight till it turns into a drug. The modern Jewish woman is a culture addict. She avidly and objectively chases ends unrelated to her. And the young Jewish woman in industry shies at the reality of life in still another way. She aspires to be a teacher, she desires to be a secretary, she hires to be an office girl. And the field is already overcrowded. With a sort of racial snobbery, she eschews work of the hands. One would think that only Christians had been driven out of Eden to work by the sweat of the brow. We do not know the Lord's latter-day dictum—that while ease is a heaven, work is a haven."

Progress of Sisterhoods.

Mrs. Martin Barbe of Chicago, Chairman of the special Committee on the Progress of Sisterhoods, reported that as a result of sending a questionnaire to the affiliated organizations it was learned that the Temple Women's Association of Cleveland has the largest membership. It numbers 1,850. The smallest is the Temple Sisterhood of Marion, Ohio, with a membership of eight. The questionnaire, however, was returned by only 141 of the 287 members of the federation. Mount Neboh Sisterhood of New York reported the largest growth during the year, having gained 540 new members.

Besides aiding the synagogues in many ways, several sisterhoods made generous financial contributions to meet the local needs of their congregations, said Mrs. Barbe. Among the larger donations were: Sisterhood of Richmond, Va., $42,000; Sisterhood of Detroit, Mich., $50,000; Isaiah Woman's Club, Chicago, $19,000; Sisterhood of Washington Boulevard, Chicago, $9,000; and Emanuel Sisterhood of Beaumont, Texas, $2,500.

Mrs. Maurice Steinfeld of St. Louis, Chairman of the Committee on University Religious Welfare Work, reported that the names of 590 Jewish students had been supplied the committee last year. Sisterhoods in college towns welcomed the young men and women into the synagogues on Sabbaths and holidays, said Mrs. Steinfeld. Social functions were also arranged for the students, and in every way possible, she said, the Jewish students were reminded of their faith.

The religious work undertaken by the sisterhoods was reported upon by Mrs. Henry Bauer of Atlanta, Ga., Secretary of the Sectional Committee on Religion. Some of the accomplishments of the women's organizations were: Increasing the attendance at divine services, aiding the synagogues financially, increasing the membership of temples, beautifying the houses of worship, instituting social hours after services, stimulating children's interest in religious work and organizing adult classes for Bible study and children's congregations.

At the final session of the National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods the following officers were elected: President, Roger W. Straus of New York; First Vice President, Moses Wiesenfeld of Baltimore; Second Vice President, Fred Wingersky of Boston; Treasurer, Julius W. Freiberg of Cincinnati; Executive Secretary, Rabbi George Zepin of Cincinnati, and Assistant Executive Secretary, Rabbi Louis I. Egelson of Cincinnati. The Executive Committee will meet before May to devise plans for organization.

TELLS OF JEWS IN '76.

S. G. Kusworm Names Some Who Helped Win Revolution.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—Sidney G. Kusworm, attorney and social science expert of Dayton, Ohio, was the speaker before the Council of Jewish Women of Cincinnati at the Wise Centre on Reading Road this afternoon.

"Ever since Peter Stuyvesant was the Governor of New Amsterdam the Jew has been on American soil," he said. "When he first came to New Amsterdam he was not permitted to serve in the militia, but instead was forced to pay double taxes. Shortly thereafter the English got control of the colony and changed the name to New York. The King then levied heavy taxes on the residents of New York. It was at this time that the hue and cry of taxation without representation that the Jew had raised against the ruling made by Peter Stuyvesant was raised by the colonists against the British.

"Then followed the 'Boston Tea Party,' and Robert Morris was appointed to raise the finances for the Revolutionary War. There came to his assistance Isaac Morris and Hayml Solomon, two Jews, who gave their all to the cause. The records of history are replete with the valiant service the Jew rendered during this trying period.

"Colonel David S. Franks, a Jew, led the parade in New York City when George Washington was inaugurated President of the United States, and one of the officiating ministers was Rabbi Seixas. From that time on during each succeeding war the Jew has made a splendid record. He has stood for bravery. He has bled and died for democracy.

"Among those who are doing all in their power to make our land better and bigger, the Jew stands with head erect in that greatest of armies—the army of true Americans."

"The Fool" for Rabbis and Delegates

A special performance of "The Fool" will take place at Times Square Theatre this afternoon, exclusively for rabbis and delegates of the Union of American Hebrew Congregation. There will be addresses between the acts by Rabbi David Gross and others.

CORN YIELD MENACED.

Canners Told How Root Rot and Borer Are Spoiling Crops.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 25.—Canned corn will be a thing of the past in a short time, unless care is exercised by growers, according to reports submitted by the Research Bureau of the National Canners' Association at the convention of that organization today.

"Perhaps the most significant result of the corn disease work in 1922," Dr. Woodbury reported, "is the increasing evidence that the presence of a sufficient supply of available potash in the soil reduces the injury to the corn crop from root rot. The susceptibility of corn to the root rot disease seems to be associated with a faulty nutrition. In the breeding work on the corn disease problem striking results also are being obtained."

The most serious disease, however, which has attacked corn has been the European corn borer. Infested areas are reported about Schenectady and Albany, N. Y., where there has been a moderate spread both east and west, and in the Boston and Arlington areas, where the infestation has continued to be very severe and where there has also been a spread northward.

"The danger, of course, is that the corn borer may pass the quarantine lines and over into the Ohio River watershed," Dr. Woodbury continued. "If this should occur, it would be difficult to limit the spread of the insect down the streams through the lower Ohio and Mississippi Valleys."

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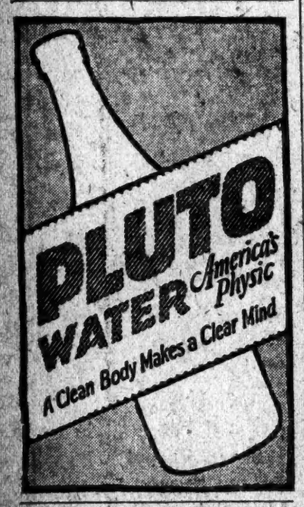

Where America Stands

The full text of the address of Secretary of State Hughes defining the foreign policy of the United States, authorized and signed by Mr. Hughes, is published in the February number of

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE

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COUE CONDUCTS HIS LAST CLINIC HERE

Meets Class of 100 at MacDowell Club, Where Patients Report Continued Progress.

ADVISES FOLLOWING CREED

Apostle of Autosuggestion Regrets He Is Leaving and Expresses Gratification at Results.

Emile Coué, apostle of autosuggestion ended the clinical demonstration of his theories yesterday with a class at the MacDowell Club, where about 100 patients appeared and praised him for the improvement they reported.

During the afternoon Coué delivered his second lecture in Town Hall. A capacity audience heard him repeat, almost word for word, the text of his first lecture. He gave a demonstration of his methods, employing about a dozen persons who volunteered from the audience.

At the clinic in the MacDowell Club an ex-service man, about 40 years old, ruddy and extremely healthy looking, said that about a year a bone in his hip began to degenerate, due to injuries received in the war. Having tried doctors without success, he kept at Coué's book for nearly three months and his condition became steadily worse. Gradually, however, he began to improve, and discarded his crutches for canes. The canes were superseded by taps on the heels of his shoes to make up for the difference in the length of his legs. Yesterday the taps were gone and he said he was completely recovered.

In the second session of the clinic were five persons who had attended previous sessions. One was a girl, about 22 years old, who said she was now well. Also there was the former newspaperman who appeared at a clinic two weeks ago, shaking with palsy and hardly able to walk. He said yesterday that he had visited his old home in Virginia and while there had kept consistently at Coué'sm. He appeared to be able to walk without limping yesterday and the tremor in his hands was slight.

At the close, Coué expressed regret that he could hold no more clinics here, and urged his patients to continue their recitation of his "day-by-day" creed. In response to questions, he said:

"I am very gratified by the results of my trip here. They were greater than I expected. No, my plans for the Coué Institute here have not been completed. I do not expect to go to Sing Sing to try my methods on the prisoners there, but I hope they will be able to get an indirect message from the institute here when it is established. My system is of help in overcoming the drug habit, if the person is conscientious in applying it. I have treated several narcotic cases at Nancy, but none here."

GREENWICH VILLAGE RAID LANDS FOUR

Washington Square Association Official Aids Detectives and Policewoman.

The latest move on the part of the Washington Square Association and the police to clean up Greenwich Village was made early this morning when Stanley Kelly, Secretary of the association; Detectives Vance Lavender and Herman Guran of Inspector Underhill's staff, and Genevieve McLaughlin, a policeman, visited the Cadore Apartments at 38 Washington Square West, smashed in the doors of several suites, made a thorough search and took three women and a man to the Mercer Street Station in a patrol wagon.

Edith Jameson, 27, of New Brunswick, N. J., was found in a top floor apartment, according to the police, after detectives had battered in the door. She was taken to the Florence Crittenton Home for the night. Natalie Cavanaugh, 30, was locked up, charged with vagrancy. Madeline Beebe, 38, and Peter Ardizone of 224 Berkley Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J., alleged proprietors of the Sphinx restaurant on the ground floor of the raided building, were locked up. They were charged with violating the Prohibition act.

FATHER, CALLED DEAD, LIVES, FAMILY INSISTS

Assert He Is Testing Evolution and Is in State of Suspended Animation.

Special to The New York Times.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 26.—Under instructions from his family, who insist that he is not dead but in a state of suspended animation, the body of George W. Stevenson is being watched by a friend at the Morgue tonight. Eight physicians have pronounced Stevenson dead, but his wife and two grown sons firmly believe he will show signs of life in a few days.

Stevenson, who was 59 years old, was a believer in the theory of evolution and had instructed his family not to move his body until they were satisfied he was dead. He wanted to test his beliefs. He had been a steadily failing sufferer from tuberculosis and last Tuesday afternoon apparently ceased to live. He had not been receiving medical attention.

The Coroner ordered the body removed to an undertaking establishment, but the family refused permission, pointing to the fact that there were no signs of mortification although life had apparently been extinct for forty-eight hours.

This afternoon, after the physicians had insisted Stevenson was dead, the Coroner sent undertakers to the house.

Mrs. Stevenson called down a curse on the first man who should touch the body. After a time one man finally mover forward and others followed. The body was taken to the Morgue, with instructions that no one should touch it until the family is convinced that life is extinct, when an autopsy will be held. O. M. Mitchell, who shared Stevenson's belief, maintains vigil at the Morgue and insists that his friend is not dead. The family insist no action shall be taken until an advanced stage of decomposition gives positive proof of death.

Stevenson ordered a new mattress and springs for his bed a few days before his death, stating he wanted to rest easy during this state of suspended animation. No death certificate has been signed pending an autopsy which cannot be held without the consent of the family.

SMITH ENDORSES BLOOM.

Governor Wires Congratulations to Candidate for Congress.

Governor Alfred E. Smith came out yesterday with an indorsement of Sol Bloom, Democratic candidate for Congress at the special election to be held in the Nineteenth Congressional District next Tuesday. A telegram from the Governor was made public at the Sol Bloom headquarters, 2,518 Broadway. It read:

"My delay in congratulating you on your nomination for Congress has been due to the press of business at Albany. Of course, you do not need to be told how it pleased me. Your willingness to give your valuable time and your splendid business ability to the service of the country are highly commendable. The Democrats in the Nineteenth Congressional District in particular and the people of the district generally are to be congratulated on having a citizen of your calibre to vote for. I feel they are going to elect you."

BELIEVES PIG'S EYE WORKS.

Blind Youth Distinguishes Light and Darkness.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 24.—The bandages again were removed temporarily today from the eyes of Alfred Lemonowicz of Lyndhurst, onto whose right eye Dr. Edward Morgan grafted portions of the eye of a young pig. Tests by the ophthalmologist indicated that when the eye tissues of the pig have become permanently attached to the eye of the youth, he will be able to see.

As the bandages were removed this morning, Dr. Morgan passed his black hat before the eye and asked Lemonowicz what he saw. The boy replied that he could see "something dark." When Dr. Morgan removed the hat, Lemonowicz said "I see light again."

A museum offered $500 for the pig from which portions of the right eye had been taken, but Lemonowicz refused.

Norman Anderson Exonerated.

A charge of grand larceny against Norman Anderson of 486 Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, Republican candidate for the Assembly from the Ninth District in Brooklyn at the last election, was dismissed yesterday by Magistrate Rayfiel in Fifth Avenue Court, Brooklyn. Adolph Osmundsen of 715 Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, alleged that Anderson appropriated $256.42, given him to pay Osmundsen's income tax.

POLICE SEIZE 8 HERE AS KUKLUX PLOTTERS

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

other detectives stood around with the pistols trained on the eight occupants.

Lieutenant Gegan said that the first object that met Detective Sergeant Browne's hand was the bottle of Scotch whisky, which lay at the feet of Fisher. Gegan said that Fisher immediately admitted that the liquor belonged to him, and that he purchased it for $8 earlier in the day. Lieutenant Gegan said he asked him if the liquor was intended for the use of Fisher and the other occupants of the car and that Fisher refused to answer.

Detective Sergeant Browne gave the bottle of whisky to another detective and then found a black bag attached to which was a card bearing Clark's name. In the bag, Gegan said, he found the Ku Klux gown. Clark, Gegan added, admitted that the bag and its contents belonged to him.

On this discovery Lieutenant Gegan ordered the detectives to remove the eight occupants from the car and herd them into a nearby doorway with their pistols trained on them. He and Browne then made a more thorough search of the auto and found two blackjacks under one of the seats.

They also found a valise containing what later proved to be the records of Ku Klux Klonklave 2, Lieutenant Gegan said. These records, Gegan declared, showed that Clark was the Exalted Cyclops of the lodge.

Several automobiles which Lieutenant Gegan had provided to trail the men coming from the meeting then were brought into use and the detectives divided their prisoners among the cars and took them to Police Headquarters in Manhattan, where they arrived at 12:15 this morning.

Gegan and Detective Sergeant Browne rode in Collins's car with the whisky, the blackjacks and the bags containing the klan costume and the records of the Brooklyn Klonklave.

Lieutenant Gegan and Detective Browne charged Fisher with violating the State Prohibition law by having the whisky; Collins, the chauffeur, with having one of the blackjacks, and the other six prisoners with violating the law in having the other blackjack in the car with them.

Lieutenant Gegan said it was his understanding that the Klonklave No. 2 of Brooklyn had been meeting in different halls in that borough since its organization about six months ago, under various names. He said that every effort was made by the leaders of the Klonklave to conceal its identity.

He added that he had received a tip from "inside sources" that the Klonklave had hired the lodge room at the Clermont Avenue address the better to conceal its real identity because it was the belief of the leaders that nobody would suspect it of being a Klan organization when it was meeting in the same room in which the Brooklyn Traffic Court held sessions every day.

He said that when he questioned the chauffeur, Collins, about the blackjack which Collins had told him was the property of his employer, Mr. Lang, Collins explained that about three months ago while he was driving the car he was held up by robbers and shot three times. He said he carried the blackjack to protect hi magainst another possible hold-up.

Lieutenant Gegan said that investigation later revealed that Collins did not have a chauffeur's license, and an additional charge was lodged against him for violating the State law.

Lieutenant Gegan said he had no information that Mr. Lang knew that the car was to be used by the eight men or was a member of the Klan.

Gegan said that all of the men would be detained at headquarters for the night, and would be arraigned in the Gates Avenue Court this morning.

"Did you obtain any information in the records of the Klan that might aid District Attorney Banton in his investigation?" he was asked.

"I haven't examined all of the records yet," the Lieutenant replied. "I naturally would not discuss a thing like that anyway until I had conferred with officials that might be interested in such information."

It was learned later that the building in which the police said that the Brooklyn Klan held its meeting was leased by the Ace Square Club, an adjunct of several Masonic lodges, and that the club subleased part of the building to the Brooklyn Traffic Club.

Met Twice a Month.

The "Marine Circle Club" was understood to have held meetings in the buildings every second Thursday night for the last two months, the police said. During that period the building, which formerly was a church, was under the surveillance of detectives of the Bomb Squad and Captain Thomas Brennan of the Classon Avenue station.

Many attempts had been made by the detectives to gain access to the building on the nights the "Marine Circle Club" held its meetings, it was learned, but without success, because of the refusal of the guards to permit anybody to enter unless they gave the "countersign."

Policemen on post were instructed by Captain Brennan to endeavor to obtain the "countersign," it was said, but they reported that none of the men who attended the meetings would talk to them as they were entering or leaving the place.

Lieutenant Gegan expressed surprise that Grand Kleagle Bush did not leave the meeting place in the automobile with the eight men arrested. He said that detectives who had watched the building during previous meetings of the Klan had reported to him that the Grand Kleagle usually remained in the meeting place with the other officers until the main body of the members had departed and then rode away with them in an automobile.

William Hadden, janitor of the building, said that he was not aware that the "Marine Circle Club" was a branch of the Ku Klux Klan. He said that the club rented the meeting place from the Ace Square Club to hold meetings every alternate Thursday night. He added that when he left the building last evening the members of the "Marine Circle Club" had assembled, and they had gone for the night when he returned.

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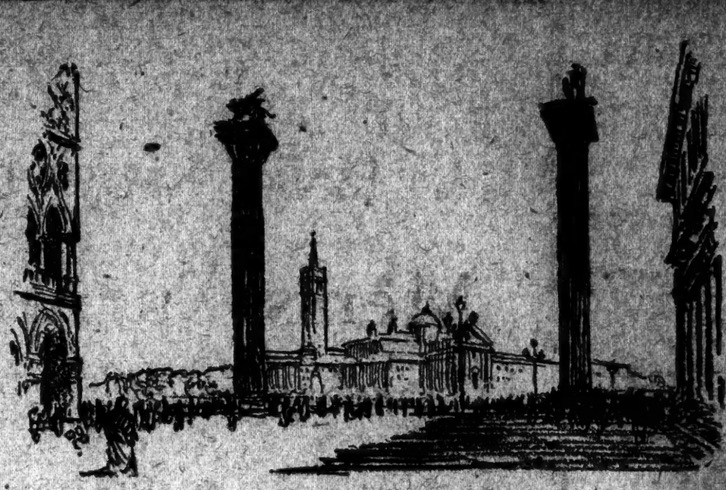

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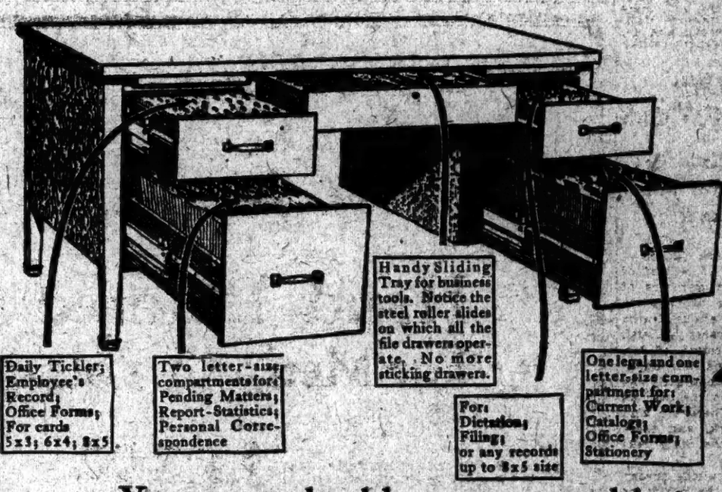

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NEW BUSINESS

To those who seek a new business or who wish to dispose of an old one, the Business Opportunities columns of The New York Times offer an unexcelled medium. References required.

GARMENT UNION IS PREPARED TO STRIKE

30,000 Dress and Waist Makers May Stop Work Feb. 1.

NEGOTIATIONS ARE ENDED

Each Side Issues Statement Blaming Other for Failure to Agree.

Negotiations have been terminated between the Joint Board of the Dress and Waistmakers' Union and the Association of Dress Manufacturers, Inc., and a strike of 30,000 dress and waist makers will take place on February 1 unless the wage conferences are renewed, it was learned yesterday.

Julius Hochman, manager of the Joint Board, and Salvatore Ninfo, Acting President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in a letter to Herman L. Flam, head of the manufacturers' association, refused to withdraw the demand that the union give up its request for the introduction of the week work system instead of piece work.

The union's letter said that the entire time of the last conference was devoted to the question of a fixed weekly wage instead of piece work and it was asserted that "the Association declared that unless the union withdrew the request for week work you would not take up the discussion of any other issue and our mutual efforts to reach a general agreement would cease."

The letter continues, in part, as follows:

"We do not claim the right to substitute peremptory demands for negotiations and ultamata for argument in our negotiations with you, and we will not submit to such arbitrary methods at your hands.

"This position of the union is final. If you are ready to resume conferences on the basis outlined, we shall be glad to make every bona fide effort to reach an agreement fair and equitable to both sides. If, however, you insist on your ultimatum, you will thereby force a definite and irremediable break in our negotiations, and will take the full and sole responsibility for any disastrous consequences that may result from your arbitrary attitude."

In a statement last night the manufacturers declared that the union's letter did "not properly state the facts." A statement issued by them follows in part:

"The working agreement between the union and this association expires on Feb. 1, 1923, and the union has now made certain demands for the changes to be incorporated in the renewal of that agreement. The first and foremost is a demand that the week work system be installed in the factories of the employers instead of the piecework system which now exists. For over three months past this demand has been discussed and argued between the association and the union, and before a conference was called by the union all the reasons were well known to them why it was an impossibility that the week work system could be installed in New York City in this industry and that no agreement could be negotiated or made with the week work system as a basis."

The Manufacturers' Association represents the contractors in the dress and waist industry. The contractors, known in the trade as stock houses, manufacture garments and also sublet the work to other concerns known as jobbers. In cases where the contractors do not directly employ labor they sign agreements with the union promising to see to it that the jobbers' shops employ union workers under union conditions.

The executive boards of the six local unions in the Joint Board will meet tonight at Italian Cloakmakers' Hall, Fourteenth Street, near Second Avenue, to hear the report of the general strike committee.

NEW CLUE IS FOUND IN NEWPORT MURDERS

Blood and Hair on Radiator Seems to Indicate McLeish Was Killed by Falling Against It.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 25.—Chief of Police John S. Tobin and members of his force are still trying to come to some solution of the mysterious deaths of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Fraser McLeish in their cottage on the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Fitz Simons, but up to tonight they were still apparently as far away from clearing up the case as they were at the start. There are also private detectives at work, and there was some talk today of the State taking a hand.

While the murder and suicide theory seems to be growing in the minds of many people in the city, there are some circumstances in connection with the finding of the bodies and the fire in the gardener's lodge that cannot be quite made to fit this theory. These circumstances would appear to point conclusively toward double murder. Chief Tobin is working on both theories. Naturally, he has not told all he knows, but the finding by the police of blood and hair on the radiator in the bathroom, where the body of Mr. McLeish was found, has made it almost certain that he received his fractured skull by falling against the radiator.

It has also been learned that Mr. McLeish had not been in the best of health for some time past and that his condition had been a cause of worry to his wife. There have been rumors that "the eternal triangle" may have played some part in the tragedy, but close friends of the couple scout this idea.

NEGROES QUIT BLANFORD.

All Obey Order of Whites to Leave Indiana Town.

BLANFORD, Ind., Jan. 25.—This little coal mining town was quiet today and all negro families had moved away, following the warning issued by white citizens that unless the negro who attacked an eleven-year-old white girl was turned over to them before noon yesterday they would be "run out of town."

When the "zero hour" approached, the last of the negroes were on their way to Terre Haute and Clinton, near here. Many families did not wait for the time limit to expire, but left immediately after the warning. No disorders were reported.

An investigation of the attack and of the orders issued by the citizens for negroes to move, was made today by Captain H. A. Collins of the Indiana National Guard, who was ordered here by Governor McCray. It was believed that he would make his report to the Governor before the week end.

The Governor, in communicating with the Sheriff and Prosecuting Attorney, said that none of the negroes, so long as they did not violate the law, would be compelled to leave.

FRANKLIN SIMON MEN'S SHOPS

FINAL REDUCTIONS

Men's Furnishings

Taken from Our Regular Stock

Silk Shirts . . .	*Former Prices $8.00 and $7.50*	5.00
Madras Shirts	Of Imported Materials *Former Prices $4.00 and $5.00*	2.85
Madras Shirts . .	*Former Prices $2.50 to $3.50*	1.85
Imported Wool Dressing Gowns	*Former Price $25.00*	18.00
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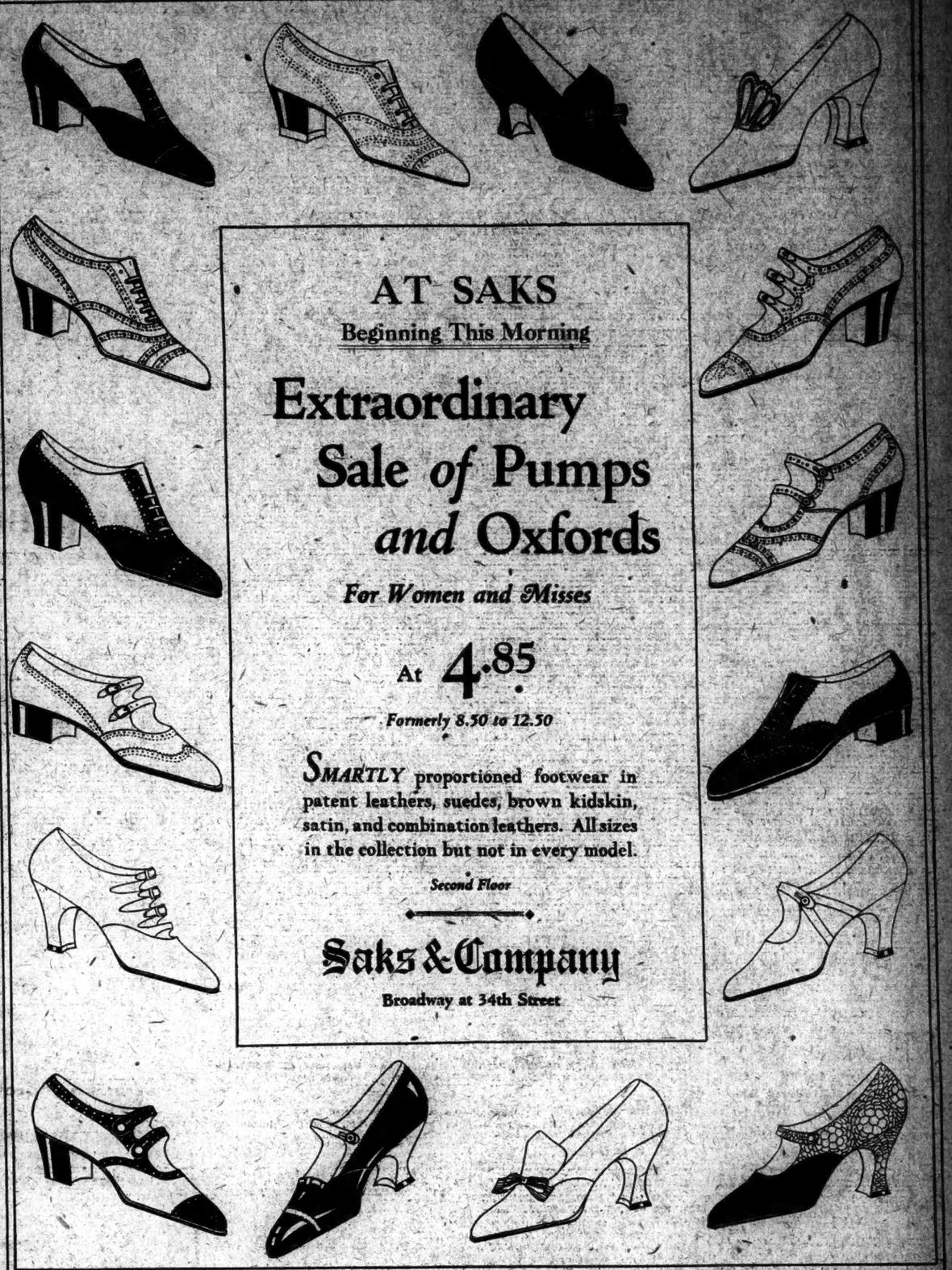
Silk Scarfs . . .	*Former Prices $2.00 and $2.50*	1.25
Silk Scarfs . . .	*Former Prices $1.00 and $1.50*	55c
Imported Wool Socks . .	*Former Price $2.00*	1.00
Silk Handkerchiefs	*Former Prices 6 for $4.50 6 for $6.00*	*6 for* 2.00
Linen Handkerchiefs .	*Former Prices 6 for $3.00*	*6 for* 1.75
Lined Capeskin Gloves	*Former Prices $4.50 and $4.75*	2.50

Equally Liberal Reductions in Robes, Sweaters, Mufflers or other adjuncts of a wardrobe that is complete and correct

Franklin Simon & Co. Fifth Avenue

Men's Shops—West 38th and 37th Streets—Street Level



AT SAKS

Beginning This Morning

Extraordinary Sale of Pumps and Oxfords

For Women and Misses

At 4.85

Formerly 8.50 to 12.50

SMARTLY proportioned footwear in patent leathers, suedes, brown kidskin, satin, and combination leathers. All sizes in the collection but not in every model.

Second Floor

Saks & Company

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FRANKLIN SIMON MEN'S SHOPS

CLEARANCE SALE—TODAY

Hand Tailored Suits

For Men and Young Men

$40.00

Reduced from $55.00

Taken from regular stock and reduced from actual former figures, not from so-called "values."

Including blues in unfinished worsteds.
Grays, browns or mixtures in tweeds.
All of which at their regular price were under the market.

A small charge for alterations—and small occasion for them.

Franklin Simon & Co. Fifth Avenue

Men's Shops—West 38th and 37th Streets—Street Level

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF BUSINESS SUITS & OVERCOATS

By FINCHLEY

SUITS

Formerly $50 and $60 NOW $39

Formerly $65 and $80 NOW $53.50

OVERCOATS

Formerly $45 to $60 NOW $35

Formerly $65 to $80 NOW $53.50

THESE GARMENTS HAVE BEEN CHOSEN FROM REGULAR STOCK AND ADHERE TO THE ESTABLISHED STANDARDS OF DESIGN, CHARACTER AND WORTH. THEY REPRESENT FINCHLEY DEVELOPMENT AT ITS BEST

OWING TO THE DRASTIC REDUCTIONS, SELECTIONS CANNOT BE RETURNED OR EXCHANGED.

FINCHLEY

5 West 46th Street

NEW YORK

USED CARS FOR SALE

An advertisement in the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times carries with it the assurance that investigation has been made of the good faith of the advertiser.

KEARNS SIGNS PACT WITH TEX RICKARD

Agrees Not to Arrange Bout for Dempsey With Any Other Promoter Until Feb. 1.

CONTRACT BOUND BY $1,000

Rickard Pays for Privilege of Having Six More Days to Consider Matches for Champion.

After a three-hour conference yesterday, Tex Rickard and Jack Kearns reached an agreement relative to a title bout for Jack Dempsey. It was a negative understanding, but a definite one and bound with coin of the realm. It offers concrete proof that Rickard and Kearns mean business, and consequently that Dempsey is almost sure to defend his world's heavyweight boxing championship in the near future.

The agreement follows:

This agreement entered into this 25th day of January, by and between George L. Rickard of New York City, party of the first part, and Jack Kearns, manager of Jack Dempsey, party of the second part, witnesseth:

For and in consideration of the sum of One Thousand ($1,000) Dollars paid to the party of the second part by the party of the first part, the party of the second part agrees that for a period of six (6) days from date he will enter into no contracts for engagements of Jack Dempsey in a boxing match with any other promoter or club.

GEORGE L. RICKARD.
JACK KEARNS.

With the contract duly signed, Rickard counted out ten crisp $100 bills and handed them over to Kearns. He remarked that he was paying for the privilege of a few more days to ponder over the heavyweight situation and to fully make up his mind as to what he wanted to do. The payment of the thousand does not guarantee that Rickard will promote the next heavyweight championship bout, but it indicates that he will. Kearns does not agree to accept any terms that Rickard offers, or to sign Dempsey to meet any man that Rickard selects, but in the discussion which followed he stated that he was anxious to do just that, always provided that the terms were right. Asked what he meant by right terms, he said that Dempsey was not looking for the moon, but for a fight, and would meet any man or men that Rickard selected for a reasonable sum.

Kearns Expects Other Offers.

Kearns said, further, that he had received an offer from O'Rourke and expected one from Harry Frazee and possibly Colonel T. L. Huston, and that he was simply guaranteeing Rickard that he would not close with any one of these three, or with any one else, in the next six days. To all practical purposes this means that Dempsey will not be signed for a bout before Feb. 1, although there is nothing in the contract which would prohibit Kearns and Rickard coming to terms in the interim.

Kearns was booked for another conference with Tom O'Rourke yesterday, but after his agreement with Rickard any conference with O'Rourke would have had little present significance. It has often been said that when Dempsey fights again it will be for Rickard, and the inference to be drawn from yesterday's agreement is that the statement is founded on fact. Certainly Rickard is to be given every opportunity to offer Kearns and Dempsey suitable terms.

Rickard would not be specific as to whom he had in mind for the champion's opponents, but he did name four boxers from among whom, he said he expected to make his ultimate choice. They were Harry Wills, Jess Willard, Luis Firpo and Tom Gibbons. The promoter said that he should like to choose two of these boxers and match them with Dempsey, one bout to be held next Spring, probably in June, and the other some time in the Fall. Both bouts, he said, would have to be fought outdoors, because Dempsey had grown to be too much of an attraction for an indoor bout.

Some one suggested that Rickard was referring to Boyle's Thirty Acres in Jersey City, but Tex denied this, adding that he was not even sure that he would try to hold either of the bouts in the metropolitan district and that the eventual site might be anywhere in the United States.

Rickard Seems to Favor Willard.

While he was talking Rickard picked up some pictures of Jess Willard which were lying on his desk and called Kearns's attention to the fact that Big Jess looked to be in good condition.

"Not so fat as you fellows have been making him out to be, is he?" asked Tex, turning to the newspaper men. Kearns agreed that from the picture Jess appeared to be in better condition than when he met Dempsey at Toledo. He said that in a bout between Willard and Tommy Gibbons he would be willing to bet $20,000 on Willard.

All this sounded as if Willard might be the man named for the first bout if the selection is left to Rickard. Tex, however, had a good word for Tommy Gibbons, calling him the best man in the world at his weight. Evidently Rickard and Kearns do not agree with the New York State Athletic Commission that Gibbons is too small to meet Dempsey, for Kearns insisted that Dempsey could make 182 pounds and Rickard chimed in that Gibbons's fighting weight is 178, which would make only a slight difference between the two.

Firpo's chances undoubtedly hinge on the outcome of his bout with Bill Brennan in the Garden on March 12. If the South American boxer makes a good showing against Brennan he would be much more interesting as a possibility for a title bout. Until he does prove his ability against the Chicago boxer, however, he cannot receive any great amount of serious consideration as an opponent for Dempsey.

This leaves only Harry Wills, the Brown Panther, of New Orleans. There was surprisingly little said about the dusky shadow which has clung so persistently to Dempsey's trail. Kearns mentioned him once or twice; said that he hoped that Wills would be one of the two men named by Rickard. The promoter was silent. For a man who was reported to have been actually matched with Dempsey, Wills got scant attention. That may mean much or nothing, but the feeling persists that when the other contenders have been disposed of, Wills will still be camping there in the background. This was felt, if not expressed, when Rickard and Kearns met yesterday, and it will have to be considered again when Rickard and Kearns meet after Feb. 1.

VIRGINIA HONORS BATTLE.

New York Boy Is Elected Manager of 1923 Football Team.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Jan. 25.—James M. Battle of this city has been elected manager of the University of Virginia football team for next season. The General Athletic Association of the university also has named Walter Brown of Huntington, W. Va., as manager of baseball to succeed Edward R. Stetinnius of New York City, who has recently resigned. As assistant managers of football the committee selected Robert N. Hawes of St. Louis, Eppa Hunton of Richmond, Va., and Richard H. Merritt of Pensacola, Fla. Robert S. Osborne of Ithaca, N. Y., will take Brown's place as manager of baseball. Other assistant managers of the baseball team are Charles Valentine of Richmond, Va., and Edmund Wingfield of Lynchburg, Va.

Ellis Brown, who is serving as graduate manager of all athletic activities at the university, has announced to the General Athletic Association Board that he will resign at the close of the college year. However, efforts are being made to induce Mr. Brown to reconsider his action and continue to handle the business end of the university athletics.

Firpo Is to Sail on Feb. 1; Comes First Class This Time

Cable advices received yesterday by the Munson Steamship Line from Buenos Aires stated that Luis Angel Firpo, Argentine heavyweight, who aspires to the world's title, has booked passage on the S. S. Southern Cross, sailing from Buenos Aires on Feb. 1. The liner is scheduled to reach New York on Feb. 19, which will give Firpo ample time to train for his bout with Bill Brennan in Madison Square Garden on March 12. On his previous American trip Firpo was a third class passenger on the Munson Line, arriving in this country with little money, but what proved to be considerable fighting ability. His bouts here were so successful that he returned to Buenos Aires last summer as a first-class passenger and considerably more affluent than when he left there.

JOE MOORE EASILY WINS MILE EVENT

National Indoor Skating Champion, Starting From Scratch, Victor at Iceland.

Joe Moore, national indoor speed skating champion, was the leading figure in last night's races at Iceland in West Fifty-second Street, capturing the one-mile Class A handicap from scratch. Moore caught his field after he had skated half a mile, and from there on loafed along in fourth position until three laps from home. When he started his final sprint he quickly passed the three leaders and finished with ten yards to spare over Ray Becker, who started with a 95-yard handicap. Becker was ten yards in front of Sam Goldberg, who had a 20-yard handicap.

Miss Hattie Dose of Iceland, with whom the winning of races for women has become a fixed habit this Winter, captured the quarter-mile handicap women's race from scratch, finishing with a lead of some fifteen yards. Miss Elsie Muller was on the list of entries, but she is in Chicago for the Silver Skates tourney.

In the novice mile race there were thirty-four starters and only five survived the wild scramble, J. Fornans winning. J. Staffenberg captured the Class B half-mile race.

The summaries:

One-Mile Handicap, Class A Race—Won by Joe Moore, Ice Palace (scratch); Ray Becker, Tremont S. C. (95 yards), second; Sam Goldberg, Tremont S. C. (20 yards), third. Time—3:04 1-5.

One-Half-Mile Handicap, Class B—Won by J. Staffenberg, Brooklyn Ice Palace (65 yards); E. Searles, unattached (60 yards), second; E. Myers, Peerless S. C. (45 yards), third. Time—1:29 2-5.

One-Mile Novice Race—Won by J. Fornans; Al Schiffman, second; Tom Cook, third. Time—3:58 1-5.

Quarter-Mile Ladies' Race—Won by Miss Hattie Dose, Iceland (scratch); Miss Martha Dose, Tremont S. C. (20 yards), second; Miss Alice McDermott, Women's S. C. (45 yards), third. Time—0:50 2-5.

CRESCENT A. C. FIVE BEATS SOUTHERNERS

Defeats Mercer University Quintet by 29 to 22—Parmele Plays Star Game.

The Crescent A. C. basketball five displayed better team work last night than the quintet from Mercer University at Macon, Ga., and won the game on the Crescent court by a score of 29 to 22. Crescent led at the end of the first half by 19 to 11 and fought hard all the way. Especially in the latter part of the second half was the going spirited, and the Southerners might have made it even closer had their passing game been more finished. They relied too strongly upon long shots, most of which they missed.

Harmon of Mercer caged two brilliant throws from difficult angles, while Sim of Crescent landed in the basket from the centre of the floor. Most of the scoring for Crescent was done by Parmele, who made 19 of his team's 29 points, including six field baskets.

The line-up:

CRESCENT (29).		MERCER (22).
Parmele	L. F.	Harmon
Barker	R. F.	Smith
Griffin	C.	Gamble
Sim	L. G.	Simmons
Nicklas	R. G.	Stone

Goals from field—Crescent: Parmele (6), Barker (2), Griffin, Sim, Nicklas; Mercer: Smith (4), Harmon (3), Pope. Goals from fouls—Parmele (7), Harmon (6).
Substitution—Mercer: Pope.
Referee—Brunn, Cornell. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

WOMEN FIVES PLAY.

Educational Department Team Defeats Health Section, 7 to 6.

Basketball teams composed of women employes played two matches last night in the Municipal League, the Education Department defeating the Health Department by a score of 7 to 6, while the Tenement Health Department humbled the Office of the Borough President of Manhattan, 9 to 6. Among the men's teams in the league, the Fire Department defeated the Office of the Borough President of Manhattan, 31 to 21.

Park Commissioner Francis D. Gallatin announced yesterday that the finals in the Municipal Basketball League would be held on Feb. 19, 26 and March 1. The tournament began on Jan. 8 and is under the direction and auspices of the Mayor's Committee on Municipal Athletics. The finals will be played at the public gymnasium at 348 East Fifty-fourth Street.

PATERSON ARMORY ENGAGED

Passaic High Five Will Play St. Mary's on Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 25.—To accommodate the many who will want to see the game and to show critics that it does not have to be a home court battle, E. A. Blood, coach of Passaic High basketball team, today arranged for the Paterson Armory at Paterson for the game Saturday afternoon, when the team will try to register its one hundredth consecutive victory with St. Mary's Academy of Ogdensburg, N. Y., as its opponent. Plans are under way now for Passaic to play the teams representing Naugatuck, Conn., and Butler, N. J., high schools in a doubleheader on the armory court next Wednesday afternoon.

WILL BENCH POMS TODAY.

Many New Fanciers to Exhibit in Show at Waldorf-Astoria.

Many new fanciers of the Pomeranian and others who have returned to the showing of this popular toy dog will exhibit their pets today in the roof garden of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where there will be benched the finest array that has been on exhibition in the thirteen years of the American Pomeranian Club. Charles G. Hopton, who will make the awards, is one of the best judges of the breed and has drawn a fine entry.

FIVE FAVORITES WIN AT FAIR GROUNDS

Other Two Races at New Orleans Go to Well-Supported Second Choices.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—Those followers of form who like to back their judgment with their bank rolls were in good fettle and high spirits at the Fair Grounds this afternoon, for five favorites and two well supported second-choices showed in front at the finish line.

In the opening race, at a mile and seventy yards, Johnny Corcoran sailed home aboard the J. W. Foreman colt Nuyaka far in advance of the public choice, J. L. Holland's Rupee. Thereafter, for five successive events the talent found it impossible to go wrong. In the longest test of the card, the mile-and-an-eighth trip, which ended the sport, Earl Pool gave Ettahe, the second choice, a tidy ride and brought the old gelding home ahead of the rest.

Pool captured the riding honors of the occasion with two victories and a second out of four mounts. His victorious effort, aside from that on Ettahe, came in the featured number of the program, the Eclipse Handicap, in which he rode John McPherson's chestnut horse Marvin May.

Marvin May, which was played down from a high price of 13 to 10 to close at 11 to 10, proved far and away the best of the field of five which made the journey of six furlongs. Pool kept him under restraint back of the pace set by Wolf's Cry until the fifth furlong pole was passed. Then the son of McGee disposed of the weary leader and drew out to a two-length advantage at the wire. J. Greenberg's colt Barracuda closed with a rush down the stretch and finished second, a length in front of R. J. Brown's filly My Reverie. The latter was a dismal last until the field was straightened out for home, but staged a gaudy burst of speed at the end.

This was the sixth victory scored by Marvin May in eight starts during this Winter's racing in the Crescent City. The excellence of his present form is demonstrated by the fact that he picked up 120 pounds today and covered the six furlongs over a slow course in 1:13 1-5, although under wraps most of the way.

The racing was almost devoid of thrills, for close finishes were lacking. The winner which came nearest to earning his passage was Kirklevington, victor in the sprint run as the third event. This R. T. Wilson discard, which now carries the colors of G. R. Allen, was winning easily a furlong out, but an outsider, Mountain Rose 2d, finished from far back with such a dash that Kirklevington was shaken up in the final fifty yards to win by a length. Kirklevington, although the favorite, was quoted at the liberal odds of 4 to 1.

Eight four-year-olds made the one-mile trip in the Magnolia Purse, the secondary feature of the card, and William Daniels's Olynthus, the public choice, was a handy winner.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; maidens; purse $1,000; one mile and seventy yards. Nuyaka, 101 pounds (Corcoran), 7 to 2, 7 to 5, 7 to 10, first; Rupee, 106½ (E. Pool), 4 to 5, 2 to 5, second; Juno, 111 (Babin), 2 to 1, third. Time—1:47 1-5. Kitty Carpenter, Bonfire, Henry Dattner, Walespa, Eulalia, Hermoden, Forestiere, Recoup, Old Blue, Maggie Murphy and Ula also ran.

SECOND RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $1,000; six furlongs. Hillsdale, 99 pounds (Shillick), 16 to 5, 6 to 5, 1 to 2, first; Begum, 106½ (Corcoran), 3 to 1, 7 to 5, second; Stamp, 104 (McDermott), 4 to 1, third. Time—1:14 2-5. William of Corotoman, Delhi Maid, Trooper, Royal Dick, Zoona, Mahony, Brown Bill and Moon Winks also ran.

THIRD RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $1,000; six furlongs. Kirklevington, 115 pounds (McDermott), 4 to 1, 8 to 5, 4 to 5, first; Mountain Rose II., 115 (Schwartz), 8 to 1, 4 to 1, second; War Pennant, 117 (Butwell), 8 to 5, third. Time—1:14 3-5. Grayson, Spring Vale, Betty J., Ukase, Younced, Radiant and Stock Pin also ran.

FOURTH RACE—The Eclipse Handicap; for four-year-olds and upward; purse $1,100; six furlongs. Marvin May, 120 pounds (E. Pool), 11 to 10, 1 to 3, out, first; Barracoda, 103 (Romanelli), even, 1 to 3, second; My Reverie, 114 (McDermott), out, third. Time—1:13 1-5. Wolf's Cry and Boy from Home also ran.

FIFTH RACE—The Magnolia Purse; for four-year-olds; allowances; purse $1,000; one mile. Olynthus, 106 pounds (Merimee), 7 to 5, 1 to 2, 1 to 5, first; Plucky, 101 (Chalmers), 3 to 1, 7 to 5, second; Colando, 106 (Lang), 1 to 2, third. Time—1:40 2-5. Cap Rock, Hermis Kemble, Last Effort, Tulalip and The Franciscan also ran.

SIXTH RACE—For three-year-olds; claiming; purse $1,000; one mile and seventy yards. Superbum, 108 pounds (Mein), 6 to 5, 2 to 5, 1 to 5, first; Beach Beauty, 101 (Abel), 4 to 5, 1 to 3, second; Al Stebler, 109 (Smallwood), 4 to 5, third. Time—1:46 3-5. Minnie B., Irish Pat, Slanderer, Manicure Maid and Rockgarden also ran.

SEVENTH RACE—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $1,000; one mile and an eighth. Ettahe, 116 pounds (E. Pool), 9 to 2, 8 to 5, 4 to 5, first; Jack Fairman, 97 (Frank), 12 to 1, 5 to 1, second; General Cadorna, 109 (Lang), 2 to 5, third. Time—1:55 2-5. Tulsa, Phelan, The Wit, Lord Herbert, King Trojan, Nan McKinney and Cantilever also ran.

Weather clear; track slow.

NEW ORLEANS ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Purse $1,000; the Nursery Purse; for two-year-olds; three furlongs. Milton, 104 pounds; Gladys V. 103, †Aunt Jane 107, Black Gold 113, ‡Worthmore 106, Bamra 115, Belle Isle, Easter Bonnet, 103 each; Vulareo 106, Edna V. 115, Mike Morrissey, Jim Sanda, 108 each; †Blotter 114, ‡Will Land 118.

†Daniel entry.
‡Worthington entry.

SECOND RACE—Purse, $1,000; claiming; for three-year-olds; six furlongs. Flying Boat, 109 pounds; Child's Play 110, *Admirer 112, Rork 118, Bigger Still 109, *Evelyn Sawyer, *Reformer, 107 each; *Punta Gorda, 105, *Poor Sport, Alluring, 110 each; *Hillhouse, Dearie, *Royal Crown, *C. A. Reinhart, 107 each.

THIRD RACE—Purse, $1,000; claiming; for four-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. *Paul Micou, 116 pounds; *Ablaze 112, *May Bodine 113, Erskindale 108, Firecracker 117, *Comedie d'Amour 98, *Sewell Combs 113, *Alex H. 105, Canyon 114, *Belgian Queen 108, *Archie Alexander 109, *Tingling 105, Rekab 108, *Orlovo 108.

FOURTH RACE—Purse, $1,200; the Palace Theatre Claiming Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Crack o' Dawn, 115 pounds; Copper Demon 114, Episode 105, American Boy 111, Louis A. 107, Wynnewood, Pastoral Swain, 112 each; Fannie Bean 106.

FIFTH RACE—Purse, $1,000; the Sunny South purse; allowances; for three-year-olds; one mile. Bess L., 94 pounds; Majority 101, Briand 99, All American 109, Stump Jr. 99, Brunell 101, Mayor Carroll, Slanderer, 99 each; Leslie 101, Edward Gray, Chiva, 99 each; Contour 107, Golden Crest 99.

SIXTH RACE—Purse, $1,000; claiming; for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Rankin, 113 pounds; Blue Brush 100, *Doughnut 99, Simplicity 95, *Tody, Zone d'Armee, 102 each; Consort 100.

SEVENTH RACE—Purse, $1,000; claiming; for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and an eighth. *Radical 101 pounds, *War Victor 110, Handful 108, Solid Rock 108, Ailliro 103, *Buxom 109, *Exhorter 107, *Ballybell 98, Eternity 108, *Mormon Elder 107, Moody 103, Bolster 103, Little Ed 108, *Carmencita 100.

*Apprentice allowances of five pounds claimed.

Weather clear; track slow.

HAVANA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Purse $500; for three-year-olds and foaled in Cuba; five and one-half furlongs. Donna Novina 97 pounds, Relox 103, Vueltabajo 102, Veneno 105, Virulilla 106, †Havana Electric and †Frank S. 110 each.

†Steinhart entry.

SECOND RACE—Purse $500; for four-year-olds; claiming; six furlongs. *Ostelle 98 pounds, *Miss Merle and *Miss Hope 96 each, *Whispering 100, Bridgette 101, *Mad Nell 106, Valentine d'Or 107, *Nig 108, Blazing Fire and Bobbed Hair 110 each, *Acosta 113.

THIRD RACE—Purse $600; for three-year-olds and upward; claiming; five and a half furlongs. Miss Caltha 103 pounds, *Redmon and *Scurry 105 each, Puff Ball 106, Different Eyes 107, Carrie Moore 108, Ras, Approval, Sandiego and Apple Jack II. 110 each.

FOURTH RACE—Purse $600; for three-year-olds and upward; Blue Jackets' Handicap; five and a half furlongs. The Boy 98 pounds, Doctor Hickman 104, Chief Sponsor 109, Edgar Allen Poe 113, Belle of Elizabethtown 120.

FIFTH RACE—Purse $500; for four-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile. *India 95 pounds, *Fly Cast, *Berretta 100 each, *Bob Giles, *Tom Norris, Our Maid 105 each, Mary Erb, Hazel W., 107 each, Top Rung, *McLane, Patrol, Temlock, Marshal Tilghman 110 each.

SIXTH RACE—Purse $500; for four-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and an eighth. Ferrum 100 pounds, *Miss Rankin 104, *Thos. F. McMahon, *Ollie Palmer, *Johnny O'Connell 109 each, Canso, Le Bleuet 114 each.

*Apprentice allowance of five pounds claimed.

Weather clear; track good.

LAST CHANCE II. IS WINNER AT HAVANA

Beats Runnan by Half a Length—Dougherty Stable Captures Three Races.

HAVANA, Jan. 25.—Last Chance II., owned by H. Dougherty, captured the third race, one of the best events on an ordinary program at Oriental Park this afternoon. Last Chance II. trailed the field during the early stages of the six furlongs and closed in a great stretch run and beat Runnan by half a length in a driving finish.

Two Eyes, the favorite in the opener, took the lead soon after the break, but at the top of the home stretch retired in favor of Carrure, which came through on the inside in the final drive to beat Gonwithim by a length. Top Rung finished a head behind Gonwithim.

Elmont, a first time starter at the meeting, made a runaway affair of the second race. In the fourth event, which was a race of a mile, Short Change led the field, winning by a neck over the favorite, Harold K. The H. Dougherty stable made it a triple when Pretty Baby followed the victory of Last Chance II. by taking the fifth race, and Prospector easily took the winner's share of the purse in the sixth event.

Jockey McDermott was suspended for five days for rough riding in the first race, and Glick drew a similar penalty for a like offense in the fifth.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $500; five and a half furlongs. Carrure, 107 pounds (McDermott), 6 to 1, 5 to 2, 6 to 5, first; Conwithim, 97 (Stutts), 4 to 1, 2 to 1, second; Top Rung, 114 (Lilly), 6 to 5, third. Time—1:08. Mrs. Grundy, Two Eyes, Josephine K., Dick Nell, Clark M., Flying Orb, John K., Spohn and Doctor D. also ran.

SECOND RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $500; five and a half furlongs. Elmont, 112 pounds (G. Williams), 7 to 2, 6 to 5, 3 to 5, first; Mary Mallon, 107 (W. Taylor), 5 to 2, 6 to 5, second; Mambi, 112 (Hunt), 1 to 3, third. Time—1:07 2-5. Adventuress, Hemlock, Good Enough, Humpy and Old Pop also ran.

THIRD RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $500; six furlongs. Last Chance II., 112 pounds (Glick), 10 to 1, 4 to 1, 2 to 1, first; Runnan, 112 (Gross), 6 to 5, 3 to 5, second; Ras, 113 (Stutts), 3 to 5, third. Time—1:13 2-5. Rockabye, Piagan, Chow and McLane also ran.

FOURTH RACE—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $500; one mile. Short Change, 109 pounds (Ball), 5 to 1, 2 to 1, even, first; Harold K., 104 (Gross), 4 to 5, 2 to 5, second; Medusa, 104 (Kirke), even, third. Time—1:42. Little Neice, Landslide, Burley, Bloomington, Marshall Tilghman, Canso and Suez also ran.

FIFTH RACE—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $500; one mile. Pretty Baby, 99 pounds (Glick), 4 to 1, 8 to 5, 4 to 5, first; Bierman, 109 (Stutts), 5 to 2, 6 to 5, second; Ferrum, 100 (Woodstock), 2 to 5, third. Time—1:41. Shingle Shack, Miss Dixie, Who Can Tell, Thomas F. McMahon and J. Alfred Clark also ran.

SIXTH RACE—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $500; one mile and fifty yards. Prospector, 108 pounds (Glick), 3 to 1, even, 1 to 2, first; Dainty Lady, 108 (W. Taylor), 6 to 5, 3 to 5, second; King B. 108 (N. J. Barnes), 3 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Swift Cricket, Walter Turnbow, Mary Erb, Shortstop and Battle Mountain also ran.

Weather Clear; track slow.

MISS EMMA G. PAYS BACKERS 132 TO 1

E. W. Moore's Four-Year-Old Filly Captures Tijuana Race at Long Price.

Special to The New York Times.

TIJUANA, Mexico, Jan. 25.—Miss Emma G., a four-year-old filly owned by E. W. Moore, furnished the sensation of today's racing at the local track when she captured the fifth race at a fabulous price in the pools. The few investors in her chances drew down $266.80 for each $2 ticket purchased in the mutuels—$132.40 to $1.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $500; five furlongs. Careen, 108 pounds (Ralls), $12.20, $6.20, $4.60, first; Zainer, 105 (Petzoldt), $6.20, $5.40, second; Cicely Kay, 109 (Martin), $3, third. Time—1:03 4-5. Fickle Fancy, Lena's Boy, Circulate, Cave Man, Dan Arvl, Lola Fluke, Alice Richmond, Emelda and May Smith also ran.

SECOND RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; purse $500; five furlongs. Tom Roach, 111 pounds (Stevens), $74.80, $32.20, $9.80, first; Squash, 103 (Creery), $17, $7, second; Plantagenet, 111 (Long), $3.20, third. Time—1:03 3-5. Charlotta Smith, Miss Edna, Three X, Clearfield, McCrean, Ermitana, Victory Won and Belle Flower also ran.

THIRD RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $500; one mile and seventy yards. San Hedron, 110 pounds (Martinez), $17, $5.80, $3.80, first; General Byng, 115 (Petzoldt), $6.20, $4.80, second; Plunger, 113 (Studer), $3.60, third. Time—1:49 3-5. Tag Day, John Arbor, Christie Holters, Tours, Pattern, Starry Banner, Dienero, Dalwood and Go On also ran.

FOURTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $600; five furlongs. Corncutter, 115 pounds (Martinez), $4.20, $3.20, $2.80, first; Milda, 108 (Martin), $9, $5.40, second; Count Boris, 115 (E. Fator), $4, third. Time—1:03 1-5. Philander, Virge, Don Jose, Dr. Stevenson, North Shore, Midian and Undine also ran.

FIFTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700; six furlongs. Miss Emma G., 110 pounds (Thompson), $266.80, $78.20, $15.80, first; Noonhour, 100 (Pevic), $36.20, $9.40, second; Mollie Barnes, 113 (Haplin), $5.20, third. Time—1:16 3-5. Faber, The Vengeance, Delhimar, Sam Reh, Irosity, Rifle and Clock Stocking also ran.

SIXTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; purse $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth. Ten Buttons, 105 pounds (Hurn), $9.80, $5.40, $4.40, first; Carabosse, 109 (Taplin), $4.60, $3.40, second; Buckhorn II., 96 (Martin), $4, third. Time—1:48 2-5. Teddy R., John S. Reardon and East Indian also ran.

SEVENTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Barriskane, 94 pounds (Long), $8, $4.80, $2.60, first; Whippet, 103 (Claver), $9.60, $3.60, second; Frank Fogarty, 113 (Petzoldt), $2.40, third. Time 1:51 3-5. Blossom House, Wedding Prince, El Roble, Donatello and General Czar also ran.

EIGHTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $600; one mile and a quarter. Madge F., 111 pounds (Thompson), $8, $4.80, $2.40, first; Vic, 106 (Stevens), $3.40, $2.20, second; Dominator, 108 (Ralls), $2.40, third. Time—2:13 1-5. Rhymer, Judge David and Argento also ran.

Weather raining; track muddy.

TIJUANA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $500; six furlongs. Maudie Wilson 110 pounds, Cannonball 115, *Pink Tenny 105, *Choir Master 107, Double Eye 112, *Onwa 102, *Fizer 105, Clearfield 107, Lone Pine 107, Hanover's Topaz 112, *Lena's Boy 102, Kahani 107.

SECOND RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $500; six furlongs. Joe Campbell 112 pounds, Emma Weller 110, My Laddie 112, Clear Lake 105, Harrigan Maid 105, Canvasback 107, *Veiled Colleen 100, *Marion Fluke 100, *Wild Brier 100, *Yorkshire Maid 100, Gold Flush 107, Old McKenna 107.

THIRD RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $500; six furlongs. *View 107 pounds, W. C. Dooly 112, *Fickle Fancy 105, *Dora 105, Ermitana 105, Jazz 112, Hopover 107, American Maid 105, *High Olympus 102, *Dalwood 102, *Miss Cantata 100, Bon Sante 107.

FOURTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $500; one mile. *Poor Puss 95 pounds, *Pinaquant 92, Jolly Sailor 102, Jane A. 97, Sarah Cochran 97, Red Planet 99, *Silver Maid 95.

FIFTH RACE—For three-year-olds; purse $800; five furlongs. Paisley 118 pounds, Carlos Enrique 99, Jack Bauer 105, Tule 92, Reap 103, Virginius 102, Cedric 100.

SIXTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $1,000; one mile. *Crystal Ford 107 pounds, Seraphs 114, Catharine Marrone 107, *Duc de Morny 102, Bowsprit 90, *Roisterer 93, Hyanpom 107, *Dorius 102.

SEVENTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $600; five and a half furlongs. *Poacher 110 pounds, *Corncutter 110, North Shore 113, Little Pointer 113, Eye Bright 112, Red Man 115, Cancion 113, Nebraska Lad 115, Midian 118, *Quincy Ward 110, Dr. Stevenson 115, *Philanderer 110, *Lebella 108.

EIGHTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $600; five and a half furlongs. F. G. Corley 115 pounds, Duc de Guise 115, *Neg 110, Kimono 110, *Fond Hope 108, *Emma Williams 105, *Lariat 110, Count Boris 115, *Amackassin 110, Orleans Girl 113, Railbird 115, Rafferty 115, Balfour 115.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Weather, raining; track muddy.

Navy and Colgate Elevens To Play at Annapolis, Nov. 3

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 25.—The three-cornered misunderstanding over the fooball game between Colgate and the Naval Academy, arranged to be played at Annapolis on Nov. 3 has been settled and the game will be played as scheduled. It will be the big home game of the year for the midshipmen. Lehigh protested against the playing of the game, claiming that Colgate had agreed to play at Bethlehem on that date. The Navy stated it would not play without Lehigh's consent. Lehigh has filled the date with Carnegie Tech. The Naval Academy will play Pennsylvania State, Princeton and Colgate on consecutive Saturdays, giving it as big a job as any Colgate team will have during the coming football season.

ELI WON'T SPONSOR WESTMINSTER TEAM

Yale Cannot Take Barred Hockey Organization Under Its Wing.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 25.—Any possibility that the Westminster Hockey Club of this city, barred from the United States Amateur Hockey League because of its failure to appear for a scheduled game in Boston last night, will be placed under the direct management of the Yale Athletic Association disappeared tonight when Harold F. Woodcock, General Manager for the association, announced that Yale could not take under its wing any outside organization.

Woodcock said that Yale would lease the arena, where the team played, to the Westminsters through a "suitable person" for any future games. He said that he desired to correct an erroneous impression that Yale might assume control of the team.

It was learned tonight that, under the terms of the contract for the use of the arena, the agreement made with the Westminsters last Fall was automatically canceled when the team ceased to be a member of the league.

Haddock Recommends Expulsion.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 25.—W. S. Haddock, President of the United States Amateur Hockey Association, today declared that the Westminster club of New Haven was an "insubordinate member," and its expulsion had been recommended to the Executive Committee. "Meanwhile," added President Haddock, "under my power as president, it stands suspended."

"If my recommendation is followed the club will be permanently expelled and the players will be suspended. Their individual cases will be considered later," said Mr. Haddock.

The club, Mr. Haddock explained, had entered for the national championship and bound itself, as did the other clubs, to follow the rules and regulations and instructions of the association's officers. Mr. Haddock continued:

"The club not only failed to take into account the legalized authority governing hockey, but still worse, the great hockey-public, the loyal and enthusiastic followers of the game whose interests also are of some concern and should be respected.

"The association has not disclosed its entire hand with respect to the Westminster club. It will do so at the proper time and in the proper place.

"Meantime the officers of the association desire to say that they have been very lenient, expecting that as the organization became older the clubs would outgrow some of their faults."

Fans' Money Refunded.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—Hockey fans trooped to the arena today to obtain a refund of the cash they paid last night to see the Westminsters of New Haven, amateur champions of the United States, cross sticks with the Boston A. A. team. The game was not played because the Westminsters remained in New Haven, and dispatches from Pittsburgh said President W. S. Haddock of the United States Amateur Hockey Association had declared the Westminster management and team members barred forever from the amateur hockey associations of this country and Canada. An exhibition game was arranged and the fans were promised their money back.

The largest crowd of the season had gathered and it was not until after game time that it was learned that the Westminster players had remained at New Haven.

At 10:20 last night the arena management received the following telegram from President Haddock:

"Van Norman (Coach of the Westminsters) threatens not to play in Boston tonight. Notify us if team does not appear or it attempts to hold you up, as club will be barred if it does not go through tonight."

The trouble arose from failure of the Westminster management to receive playing certificates for some of the players who came from Canada. President Haddock at Pittsburgh last night said he had been prepared to forward the certificates as soon as desired information was received from Canada.

LANDIS TO BE GUEST.

Baseball Commissioner Will Speak at Donovan Dinner Tonight.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 25.—Commissioner Landis of the major baseball leagues will be the special guest of honor here tomorrow night at a banquet given by George M. Weiss, owner of the New Haven nine, in honor of "Wild Bill" Donovan, under whose management the New Havens not only won the Eastern League championship but defeated Baltimore in the post-season series with the International League title-holders.

Other distinguished guests will include President John A. Heydler of the National League, Alvin Owsley, National Commander of the American Legion; Babe Ruth and Joe Dugan of the Yankees, Cy Perkins and Frank McGowan of the Athletics, Frank Frisch of the Giants, "Stuffy" McInnes of the Indians, Ed Walsh, former American League pitcher and umpire; "Smoky" Joe Wood, former Cleveland player, now Yale coach; Danny Murphy, former Athletic star and coach; "Hughie" Jennings, Kid Gleason, Hughie Fullerton, Captain Eddy, Coach Tommers, Athletic Director Jack Blossom, Graduate Manager Woodcock and President Charles Stone of the Yale Baseball Association, and delegations of the Baseball Writers' Association.

AMERICANS WIN AGAIN.

Major League Players Defeat the Honolulu Wanderers, 6 to 1.

HONOLULU, Jan. 24.—(Associated Press)—The American major league baseball players, visiting here on their return home from a tour of the Orient, today won the fourth and final exhibition game against the Wanderers, 6 to 1.

The visiting players will sail for the mainland tomorrow on the Korea Maru.

CHILL GETS TWO OFFERS.

Two Other Circuits Seek Veteran American League Umpire.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 25.—Ollie Chill, veteran baseball umpire, formerly of the American League, declared today he had received two offers to umpire in other circuits, but he has not decided whether he will remain in baseball. Although President Ban Johnson recently announced Chill would not be reappointed, Chill said he had heard nothing official from the head of the American League.

NEW PITCHER ADDED TO GIANTS' ROSTER

Hamman to Join Early Training Squad at Marlin—Gaston Signs Contract.

The Giants annexed a new pitcher yesterday, got the signed contract of Catcher Alex Gaston, learned from Heinie Groh that he will be with the early squad at Marlin, and received a letter from Ralph Shinners which bristled with confidence and bad tidings for the other centre-field candidates. Adding more grist to the mill, Jim Tierney gave out a list of pitchers—nineteen of them—who will form the advance contingent at Marlin on Washington's Birthday.

The new pitcher is Fred Hamman. Some day he may be famous, but for the present he is just a big, husky youngster who has been doing some nice pitching around Brooklyn. When the mad, mad wags heard the news they suggested that all that is needed now is a catcher named Egg to work with him. Be that as it may, Hamman has shoulders as broad as those of Jeff Tesreau, and he is said to have lots of stuff. He was recommended by a friend, and when John J. saw those shoulders and that muscled frame he decided that it would not be amiss to give Fred an inspection at Marlin and San Antonio. McGraw has a weakness for brawny pitchers.

Heinie Groh wrote in that his knee is all well again, but he requested permission to start work at Marlin a week before the other regulars. Henry develops slowly in the Springtime; he always needs plenty of time, and that is the reason why he will get a jump on the other veterans. Gaston's contract came in the same mail with the letter from Shinners.

"I've been roughing it up in the Wisconsin woods," wrote the centre fielder, "doing all sorts of hunting. My eyes are in wonderful shape now, and the fellow who gets that outfield berth away from me will know he has been in a battle." The eyes referred to are those that were dimmed when Ralph was "beaned" by George Smith of the Phillies in Cincinnati. Shinners went to a hospital, stayed there several weeks and never could win back his regular job. He had headaches and wavery vision for months after the accident.

Bill Cunningham succeeded him for a few days, then Casey Stengel came in to stay. Add to these two worthies the name of Jimmy O'Connell and you have the players whom Ralph will have to beat out for the vacant spot between Irish Meusel and Ross Young.

Giants Have Nineteen Pitchers.

Only one new name besides Hamman's is to be found on the list of pitchers which Tierney gave out. That belongs to one George Schesler, a Jersey semi-pro, recommended highly by scouts who saw him work against International League clubs. He and Hamman are right-handers.

Here is the list of flingers:

Left-handers—Arthur Nehf, Jack Bentley, Olin Voight, Mike Cvengros and George Walburg.

Right-handers—Jack Scott, Hugh McQuillan, Jess Barnes, Virgil Barnes, Claude Jonnard, Bill Ryan, Fred Johnson, Clinton Blume, Earl Webb, Guy Morrison, Fred Lucas, Chester Lucas, Fred Hamman and George Schesler.

The total is nineteen, of which fourteen are right-handers. The most noteworthy feature of the list is the number of southpaws who will come in for inspection. Last year McGraw had only one other besides Nehf, and this one was not seriously considered. Next Spring he will have Bentley, a great prospect himself; Cvengros, who showed up handsomely in a late game at the Polo Grounds; Voight, who was tried out two years ago, and George Walburg.

Besides Groh there will also will be four catchers at Marlin—Gaston, Casey, an old-timer who will help coach, and two rookies, John Anderson and Jim Kernan. With Chief 'Cosey Dolan, the Marlin detachment will number twenty-five.

Babe Ruth was found ensconced in a davenport when the reporters filed into the Yankee offices yesterday. He looks fine, does the Babe—his legs supple, waist line respectable, face tanned and eyes clear. He said he weighs 215 pounds on the hoof. The only time he would talk baseball was when somebody brought out prints of the new Yankee field. Then the Babe ran a finger over the right field section, meditated over the statistics, did some figuring and finally announced that he didn't see any fences there that he couldn't knock a ball over. But when Colonel Huston spoke of seventy homers next season, the Babe growled his disapproval.

Otherwise, Ruth was an entertaining lecturer on golf. He got up once and took a vicious swing with a golf club that was handed to him. He looked as if just on edge for a good game of baseball.

Heydler Issues Call for Meeting.

John Heydler issued a call yesterday for the annual Spring schedule meeting of the National League at the Waldorf-Astoria on Feb. 13. Ban Johnson hasn't come to bat yet, but reliable reports say that the American League will meet in Philadelphia at about the same time as the senior circuit.

The Braves' owner, George Washington Grant, was around the Giants' offices and proudly displayed a list of pitchers whom Fred Mitchell will convey down South. It is quite a list at that. Some of the other clubs would give large quantities of money to get Tim McNamara, the youngster, from Fordham, and Johnny Cooney, a southpaw. Hulihan and Benton, obtained from the Giants, are also comers, and Grant expects Garand Braxton, a left-hander, to go well next season.

Mitchell will have six southpaws and ten right-handers in charge, as follows: Left-handers, Rube Marquard, Brayton, Cooney, Anderson, Hulihan and Matthews; right-handers, Oeschger, Watson, Fillingim, Miller, McNamara, Benton, Genewich, Lansing, Lynch and Yeargin.

Charley Ebbets, who recently made his semi-annual "offer" to sell the Brooklyn Club, is now in Paris. He and Mrs. Ebbets arrived in the French capital yesterday afternoon, according to word received, after having completed a 3,000-mile automobile tour of Europe. They will sail from Cherbourg Jan. 31 on the Olympic, arriving here Feb. 6.

"I spent the night figuring how to save some money.

"That's why I'm here this morning to invest in a new suit and overcoat.

"I've decided to save by spending."

$45, $48 and $50 now for many of our men's suits and overcoats that were more.

Southbound?

We're mid-Summer outfitters in the middle of Winter.

Everything from straw hats to white oxfords.

Footnote: As a real economy in boys' shoes we're featuring one of sturdy all-leather, built for hard use—$5 per pair.

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A MEDIUM width, close meeting, smart looking

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Annual Sale
Our Regular Stock of Suits & Overcoats

CONSIDER the fact that these suits and overcoats are sold only in our eight clothing stores. Consider that they are made solely for the well-dressed metropolitanite—that the woolens and patterns possess an individual charm—that the tailoring is flawless down to the smallest of details.

Consider these things. Then consider the values represented by the reductions at this annual clearance of our regular stock.

SUITS		OVERCOATS	
$40 . .	reduced to $33.50	$40 and $45	reduced to $36.50
$42 and $45	" " $39.50	$50 " $55	" " $44.50
$50 . .	" " $44.50	$60 " $65	" " $53.50
$55 and $60	" " $49.50	$70, $75, $80	" " $62.50
$65 and $70	" " $59.50	$85 and $95	" " $77.50

At all clothing stores — *No charge for alterations*

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BUTLER AND SCHOLZ SUSPENDED BY A. A. U.

Stars Punished When They Fail to Appear and Explain Unfulfilled Dates.

PROMOTERS ALSO CALLED

Decision in Case of the Management of the Fordham Games Is Reserved.

Sol Butler and Jackson Scholz, who rank among the foremost sprinters of the metropolitan district, were indefinitely suspended last night by the Registration Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union, which met in executive session at the A. A. U. offices, 290 Broadway. The reason for the suspensions was that the two athletes had failed to appear at the meeting, as they had been notified to do, to explain why they did not compete in track games in which they had been announced as entered.

Butler competes unattached, while Scholz runs under the N. Y. A. C. colors. Butler is the joint world's record holder at 60 yards and Scholz, a former Western Conference sprint champion, is the metropolitan titleholder at 75 yards. According to A. A. U. officials, Butler had entered the Municipal A. A. games held at Madison Square Garden Jan. 15, but did not compete. Scholz had been advertised as a competitor in the Fordham University games held last Saturday in the medley sprint race and did not contest. It was for explanations of these matters that the Registration Committee had summoned the two athletes to appear at last night's meeting.

It was stated unofficially after the meeting that the reason the two men failed to appear to defend themselves was that they were out of town and probably had not received the summonses to appear. Butler is said to be playing amateur basketball in the Middle West and it is reported that Scholz is in Washington.

Officials Attend Meeting.

Representatives of Fordham University were in attendance at the meeting to explain why they had allowed the use of Scholz's name in advertising the games. They explained that the arrangement with Scholz had been simply verbal. Scholz had agreed to start in the medley sprint, which was purely an invitation and not an open event, and the Fordham officials considered that, as no formal entry was required, the matter was simply between themselves and the athlete. Decision in the matter was reserved.

Eddie Farrell, star sprinter at Fordham, and Victor Graeb, Columbia University sprinter, were also summoned to the meeting and both attended. Farrell stated that the reason for his failure to appear at the Municipal A. A. games, after entering, was that he was forced to take a law school examination that night and the A. A. U. board agreed with him that this was of greater importance than a track meet. Graeb had been expected to start in the Fordham meet. He explained that his entry had been made verbally and that later he had informed the Fordham officials, also verbally, that he could not run for the reason that he had sprained his ankle. His explanation, like Farrell's, was accepted.

Two More Suspended.

The A. A. U. Board suspended Sam Bienfield and Joe Kaufman, both of whom are boxers representing the Clark House A. A., for failure to attend the meeting after being notified. J. Burkhardt of St. Anselm's A. C. was suspended for a period of thirty days on the ground that he had used impolite language to the judge of a bout in which he figured. Sam Krinsky and Don Petrone, boxers, were reprimanded for talking back to a referee after being disqualified for not trying to box at their best.

Two metropolitan relay titles won in recent meets by the St. Anselm A. C. were lost to this club because of the inclusion in its team of two runners not yet eligible to compete for it. These runners are John E. Barnes, who will not be eligible to represent the club until next month, and J. F. Mitchell, who will not be eligible until next Monday. The metropolitan half-mile relay championship, contested in the Samaclar Club games, thus reverts to Loughlin Lyceum, which finished second, and the 2,400-yard title, contested at the Newark games, goes to the New York A. C.

The session was one of the longest the Registration Board has held all season, continuing for more than four hours.

BOYD AND TARRANT TRIUMPH ON LINKS

Lead Field With a 64 in Best-Ball Matches at San Antonio Course.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 25.—Golf that would have won laurels at any tournament set the pace at the Breckenridge municipal course today in the amateur-pro best-ball matches, played as a preliminary to the annual Texas open championship competition. Three of the pairs broke 70s. A 64 won the money and gold medal.

Jack Tarrant, local amateur champion, and Tom Boyd, of the Foxhill Country Club, New York, made a clean sweep of the match with their best-ball 64, five strokes under the runners-up.

Boyd carried off $100 in cash and Tarrant will wear the gold medal. Both of the golfers had 70s. Each won six holes, and six holes were halved. The 64 gives the course a new best-ball record.

Walter Hagen, British open champion, paired with F. N. Lewis Jr., San Antonio, and John Bredemus, Corpus Christi, paired with Bob Scott, San Antonio, tied for second honors with 69s. Their prize awards will be determined by a toss-up.

Other low best-ball scores:

Bob Peebles and G. B. Barnes, 71; John Farrell and Tom Loggan, 71; Bill Mehlhorn and George Wilson, 70; Dan Kenny and J. E. Smith, 72; Jim Barnes and E. L. Brown, 71; Clarence Mangham and Ross Young, 70; E. Nelson and Roy Lewis, 72.

The first pair of professionals will tee off tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock in the State open title play.

MEDAL WINNER DEFEATED.

Hyde Loses to Carroll in Palm Beach Golf Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 25.—James C. Hyde, South Shore Field Club, medal winner in the Lake Worth Golf Tournament, lost his match in the semi-final round this morning to M. A. Carroll, Oshkosh Country Club, 3 and 1, on the Palm Beach Club links. Carroll's card for the eighteen holes was 74, which tied the medalist's score made Monday.

Hugh L. Willoughby Jr., Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, and Chris Dunphy, Washington, D. C., carried their match to the twenty-first hole where a par three for Willoughby gave him the match.

In the second flight Horace Woork, New York, won his third successive match at the nineteenth hole by defeating Clarence Hall, 1 up, and Russell C. Love defeated W. L. Kingsley, Rome, N. Y., 1 up.

Golf Clubs to Use 2,000,000 Pounds of Seed During 1923

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Golf clubs will use 2,000,000 pounds of grass seed this year for reseeding the 2,500 links extant and for planting approximately 200 new courses, according to an estimate made today by a seed dealer. The older courses, comprising some 200,000 acres, use an average of 400 pounds a year, while the new links require 5,000 pounds for the first sowing. Most of the seed used for fairways is bluegrass and redtop, while on the velvety putting greens rarer grasses of the best variety find favor.

FRANCIS APPLEBY VICTOR WITH CUE

Defeats Rice, 300 to 212, in Eastern Class A Billiard Tourney—Other Results.

Francis T. Appleby scored his third straight victory in the Eastern Amateur Class A 18.2 balkline billiard championship tournament at the Liederkranz Club last night when he defeated Julian Rice by a score of 300 to 212. Francis and his brother, Edgar, the national and international amateur champion, are tied for first place with three victories each and no defeats. They will meet on Saturday night in a match that will decide the championship.

The winner last night took the lead at the outset and never was seriously threatened. He made high runs of 55, 31 and 27 and his average was 8 12-36. His opponents best innings were productive of 31, 30 and 23 and his average 5 32-36. Tonight Dr. J. L. Mial will play Jacob Klinger.

The standing follows:

Player.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
E. S. Appleby	3	0	1000
F. T. Appleby	3	0	1000
J. Rice	2	2	.500
J. L. Mial	0	3	.000
J. Klinger	0	3	.000

Cannefax Is Winner.

Bob Cannefax, former professional champion, won two matches in the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League at the Strand Academy yesterday. Cannefax, who represents this city, twice defeated Byron Gillett, the Buffalo veteran. In each instance the margin of victory was decisive. In the afternoon the New Yorker won, 50 to 27, in fifty-six innings, and in the evening Cannefax was the victor by a score of 50 to 26 in fifty-five innings.

As the scores and the number of innings indicate, Cannefax was in excellent stroke. While in the afternoon his best run was a cluster of 5, he counted consistently. In the evening he made a high run of 10. Gillett's best innings netted him clusters of 4. In both games Cannefax came within a fraction of averaging one.

Gillett will engage George Moore, another New York representative in the league, in two matches at Joe Thum's Academy today. They will play fifty points this afternoon and repeat the dose this evening.

The standing follows:

Player.	Won.	Lost.	Best Game. Innings.	H. R.
J. Layton	25	9	39	11
T. Denton	25	9	40	14
R. Cannefax	25	12	32	10
O. Reiselt	15	9	29	11
C. Jackson	17	11	40	11
H. Wakefield	13	11	32	10
C. McCourt	14	12	54	12
P. Maupome	12	12	48	11
J. Hahman	8	12	68	14
H. Heal	10	14	53	11
G. Moore	11	21	39	8
E. Lookabaugh	10	22	43	10
B. Gillett	8	20	46	8
F. Lopez	8	24	52	8

Tourney at Lawlers'.

Three matches were played last night in the inter-club pocket billiard tournament in progress at Lawler Brothers' Academy in Brooklyn. The St. John's A. A. defeated the Eldert A. C., 75 to 58. C. and J. Sheldon, brothers, played for the winners, and F. and H. Ashley, also brothers, for the losers. The Bergen Beach Yacht Club defeated the Prospect A. C., 75 to 65, G. Sheldon and R. Flack played for the winners and G. Steiker and L. Govin for the losers. The Lawler A. A., represented by T. Weingerter and C. Bauer, defeated the Parker Social Club, represented by M. Wenzel and L. Kennedy, 75 to 41. The pocket billiard matches in the junior tourney at Lawler's resulted as follows: C. Freyer beat H. Steth, 75 to 65; A. Tobin beat D. Rotherbach, 75 to 45 and W. Steth also defeated Rotherbach, 75 to 54. Rotherbach was eliminated from further competition. In the straight rail tourney for the Brooklyn championship, J. Clemens defeated E. Crozier, 100 to 92, averaging 3 10-30 and having a high run of 18. The loser's average was 3 2-30 and his high run 17. S. Pickell defeated S. Huggard in the other of the two matches played by 100 to 97 in 45 innings. Pickell had a high run of 12 and Huggard one of 18.

John O'Neill retained his title of national amateur English billiard champion when he defeated Robert Marsh at Doyle's Broadway Academy last night by a score of 300 to 124 in twenty-one innings. This is the third time O'Neill has won the title and in each instance he has gone through the tournament without losing a match. He went into an immediate lead last night, but Marsh, successive runs of 32 and 26 in the third and fourth innings, passed O'Neill by seven points, making the total 91 to 84 against the champion. The latter then knocked off 60 points, which proved to be the high run of the contest. He soon followed with a pretty 42 and from then on the contest was practically over. O'Neill will receive a gold medal and have his name again inscribed on the Dewar shield.

In the championship snooker tournament, Al Thomas won his second match by defeating George La Rue, 100 to 64. In the three cushion tourney, Charles Shongood won from Jay Northrup, 25 to 23, and lost to Harry Miller, 25 to 18.

Two more games were played last night in the national Class C amateur 18.2 balkline billiard tournament now in progress at the Recreation Billiard Academy, Brooklyn. In the first game, which was conceded by many to be the best contest of the tournament to date, Emmett Crozier defeated Joseph Neustadt 150 to 98. Crozier went out in thirty innings, thus attaining an even five for an average, and made high runs of 26 and 22. Neustadt averaged 3 8-30 with a high run of 16. The second game resulted in a victory for L. W. Fisher over Gus Gardner, 150 to 70. Fisher averaged 3 24-42 and made a high run of 22, while Gardner's average was 1 29-41 and his high run 9. Gardner suffered the misfortune of breaking his eye-glasses before the play began and this no doubt interfered with his game, although Fisher played a very good game himself.

Class B Players Meet.

The annual New York State Class B 18.2 balkline billiard championship tournament was started at the Manhattan Recreation Academy, John and Nassau Streets, last night under the auspices of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players. Robert M. Steinbugler, former national Class B champion, defeated Sidney Brussel, former national Class C champion, by a score of 200 to 195. The winner made a high run of 27 and averaged 4 4-49. Brussel had a high run of 21 and averaged 3 48-49. The game was just as closely played and keenly contested as the score indicates. Steinbugler took the lead at the start and maintained a slight advantage throughout. This evening C. J. Steinbugler will play Charles Hanf.

Jean Bruno, Czechoslovakian billiard champion, played an exhibition match at Julian's Academy last night, making 300 points at 18.2 balkline, while his opponent, C. M. Perry of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, was scoring 118 at straight rail billiards. Bruno had a high run of 164 and averaged 25. Perry's high run was 58.

AMATEUR MAY GO TO SLEEPY HOLLOW

Westchester County Golf Association Championship Will Start on May 31.

The Westchester County Golf Association last night tapered off its most successful year, and perhaps one of the most successful seasons ever enjoyed by a district association, with a dinner at the Hotel Commodore. Twenty-eight clubs are now affiliated with the association, and of these twenty-six were represented by delegates, the total number of members present at the banquet table being sixty-five, as contrasted with a former record figure of seventeen.

Among the numerous honors that have come to this little wheel within the big Metropolitan Golf Association wheel are the winning of the national amateur championship by one of its members; representation of three players on the Lesley Cup intercity team, which came within a narrow margin of annexing the 1922 title; a victory in the intersectional team matches with Long Island and New Jersey and, recently, the employment by one of the new clubs in the association, Briarcliff Lodge, of Gene Sarazen, national open and P. G. A. champion and a former Westchester County caddie.

In recognition of the honor brought to the association by Jess W. Sweetser of Ardsley and Siwanoy, who captured the national amateur title after one of the most spectacular displays of golf ever witnessed in the blue ribbon event of American golf, the delegates passed a resolution of thanks, which will be sent to the Yale student by the new President.

In accordance with the precepts followed by the Association in the past, officers for 1923 were not elected at the meeting but will be chosen later on by the following committee which was selected last night: George A. Nicoll, Jr., of Wykagyl, Merrill K. Waters of Ardsley, John G. Anderson of Winged Foot and Grassy Sprain, C. V. Benton of Hudson River, George H. Sweetser of Ardsley, C. F. Bretzfelder of Fennimore, Douglas Hartshorn of Apawamis, L. B. Rice of Quaker Ridge, M. B. Staring of Sleepy Hollow.

Dates for Amateur Named.

Dates for only one of the season's fixtures were assigned last night, that being the amateur championship which will be played on May 31, June 1 and 2; at the same time as the New Jersey amateur event. Two courses were offered for the event, Quaker Ridge and Sleepy Hollow. Although no definite decision as to the course was made, it was generally believed that the event will go to Sleepy Hollow in view of the fact that only last year Quaker Ridge staged the district open championship.

The junior event will be played at Westchester Hills, some time in June, the officers declaring that an effort will be made to set the date at a time which will not conflict with the regents' examinations.

Scarsdale and Mount Kisco offered their courses for the open event, which will be held in September. At Scarsdale the course is to be remodeled during the season and the event will, in all probability, be played at Mount Kisco.

Four clubs bid for the Victory Cup event—the Westchester-Biltmore, Pelham, Hudson River and Wykagyl. No action was taken by the delegates, who left the final decision in the hands of the Tournament Committee.

Secretary Anderson in his report on the activities of the association during the last year, brought out the fact that there were in the district in 1922 no less than 7,500 playing members in the twenty-eight clubs that make up the association. He stated that before the start of the next playing season there will be three more clubs in the association, and in another year six more.

The Treasurer's report showed receipts during the last year were $1,068.07 and expenditures $783.90, leaving a balance of $284.17.

Caddie Welfare Work.

Louis Dempsey of Wykagyl gave an enlightening talk to the members on the caddie welfare movement in which two of the local districts, Westchester and New Jersey, have led the way. During the two years that the committee has been at work, Mr. Dempsey said that the efficiency of the caddies had been improved to a marked degree.

"Whereas, at the beginning of the work we found that only 50 per cent. of the caddies could be classified as good in their work, this year 70 per cent. of them were rated excellent," he said.

Following the talk on "Savings in Golf Course Expenditures," delivered by Riggs Miller, an expert on agrostology, the delegates voted to send copies of the talk to the members of the Boards of Governors of the various clubs in the district, and a committee was appointed to confer with the clubs as to the advisability of appointing a general supervisor for Westchester County along the lines of co-operative purchasing committees now in operation in Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, Toledo and St. Louis. The commitee consists of Mont Rogers of Pelham, R. P. Walden of Apawamis and C. N. Miller of Siwanoy.

The following new clubs were admitted during the year: Winged Foot, Bonnie Briar, Rye, Briarcliff, Westchester-Biltmore and Nannahagan.

One-day tournaments, two per month to be held during the Summer months on Tuesdays, Wednesdays or Thursdays, will be continued in the coming season and the following clubs were offered: Winged Foot, Green Meadow, Quaker Ridge, Sleepy Hollow, Mount Vernon and Hudson River.

The Westchester district also voted to contribute its share toward the purchase of a cup to go to the team winning the interdistrict team match championship.

DRAW FOR SQUASH TOURNEY IS MADE

First Metropolitan Title Series Starts Tomorrow With 32 Players Entered.

Thirty-two players will start action tomorrow afternoon in the first metropolitan squash racquets tournament ever contested. The draw was made last night at the University Club, which will be the scene of the tournament, by a committee headed by R. E. T. Riggs.

A. H. Lockett, champion of the University Club, is the favorite to win the title. He is in the second half of the draw, where it is likely that his opponent in the semi-finals will be H. A. Jackson of the Racquet and Tennis Club. Results in the upper half are far harder to forecast. Beals C. Wright, former national lawn tennis champion, representing the Rockaway Hunting Club, is in this half.

The Rockaway Hunting Club leads in number of entries with thirteen; the University Club has eleven, the Racquet and Tennis Club five, the Montclair Athletic Club two and the Harvard Club one.

The draw follows:

Final Round, Upper Half—L. M. Bass, University Club, vs. R. W. Gilmore, University; E. W. Nash, Rockaway Hunting Club, vs. J. S. Browning, Rockaway; Beals C. Wright, Rockaway, vs. W. A. Read Jr., Racquet and Tennis Club; W. H. Greene, Rockaway, vs. R. K. Osborne, Rockaway; W. S. Robertson, Racquet and Tennis, vs. W. T. Ketcham, Rockaway; Henry Harper, Rockaway, vs. H. C. Taylor, University; A. R. Shiland, Rockaway, vs. R. W. Seabury, Montclair Athletic Club; G. W. Minot, Racquet and Tennis, vs. A. E. Ellis, University.

First Round, Lower Half—R. E. T. Riggs, University, vs. J. T. Terry, Rockaway; H. E. Mills, University, vs. W. A. Krine Jr., Rockaway; L. McK. Miller, Rockaway, vs. H. Norton, Montclair A. C.; H. A. Jackson, Racquet and Tennis, vs. Ralph G. Coburn, Harvard Club; A. McIlwaine, Racquet and Tennis, vs. B. N. Eyre, University; G. M. Rodman, University, vs. C. P. Barton, Rockaway; L. J. Wyeth, Rockaway, vs. N. D. Gatch, University; D. Milbank, University, vs. A. H. Lockett, University.

YALE CLUB PLAYERS MAKE A CLEAN-UP

Eli Class A Squash Team Defeats Princeton Club in Seven Straight Matches.

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS LEAGUE STANDING, CLASS A.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Yale Club	7	0	1.000
Harvard Club	5	3	.625
Columbia Club	2	5	.286
Princeton Club	2	5	.286
Crescent A. C.	2	5	.286

The Yale Club's Class A squash tennis team, already certain of the championship of the Metropolitan Squash Tennis League, drew further away from its competitors yesterday afternoon by defeating the Princeton Club in seven straight matches for its seventh victory of the season. The Yale team has one more contest to play. This will be with the Crescent A. C. next Thursday, when the Class A tournament will close. On form, Yale ought to win and thus conclude its season undefeated.

In yesterday's other contest, the Harvard Club, retiring champion, won from the Columbia Club by a score of 6 to 1. The Harvard Club ended its season with this match with a record of five victories and three defeats, two of them at the hands of the Yale Club and the third adminstered by the Princeton Club.

Yale had its strongest line-up to present to the Princeton Club, with the national champion, Thomas R. Coward, as usual, the outstanding figure. Coward won from Harold R. Mixsell 15-8, 18-16. Coward started at a faster clip than he has been wont to exhibit this season and won the first game handily. The second was no such easy matter. Mixsell had the lead until the late stages. He was ahead at 3-1 and it was not until a dozen hands later that Coward tied it at 8-all. Then Mixsell once more went into the lead at 10-8, 12-10 and, finally 13-11.

At that stage, Coward began to play some of the cagiest squash tennis he has exhibited all season and, by changing pace unexpectedly, offering a soft shot when Mixsell was looking for a smash, he tied the count at 13-all and went ahead to win by 18-16. Mixsell, too, was at his best in this game. His angle shots were as severe as they always are and his court-covering was nothing short of brilliant. It was only by resorting to a greater variety of tactics that Coward was able to take the game.

Of the other players who helped to make it a clean sweep for the Elis, Auguste J. Cordier, C. J. MacGuire, Otis L. Guernsey and Clyde Martin won in straight games. Cordier, playing No. 2, was at his best in defeating John Taylor by 18-17, 15-12, Taylor playing some of his best squash of the season in the first game and Douglas Bomeisler won for Yale from Basil Harris in three games. He made a runaway of the first and the next two were both decided by 15-13 scores, Bomeisler's great speed standing him in good stead in the third. Livingston Platt also had to travel through three games to down Armin W. Riley by 15-13, 15-17, 15-2, the Princetonian resisting stoutly until the swiftness of the pace slowed him up.

For the Harvard Club against Columbia, Anderson Dana, William Rand Jr. and C. F. Fuller won in straight games, while F. S. Whitlock, G. M. Rushmore and R. C. Rand were extended to three. R. C. Rand's victory over Frederick S. Keeler by 4-15, 15-12, 17-5, was in the nature of an upset. Rand has been playing all season on the Harvard Club's Class B team, while Keeler is veteran in Class A circles. The Harvard man disclosed superior powers of endurance. Kingsley Kunhardt was the sole winner for the Columbians. He beat George E. Abbot, the national Class B champion, in straight games, 15-7, 15-3. An especially well played match was the one which Whitlock took from Frank Kidde by 15-8, 5-15, 15-11.

The summaries:

Yale Club 7, Princeton Club 0.

Thomas R. Coward, Yale, defeated Harold R. Mixsell, Princeton, 15—8, 18—16; August J. Cordier, Yale, defeated John Taylor, Princeton, 18—17, 15—12; Douglas M. Bomeisler, Yale, defeated Basil Harris, Princeton, 15—4, 13—15, 15—13; Livingston Platt, Yale, defeated Armin W. Riley, Princeton, 15—13, 15—17, 15—2; C. J. MacGuire, Yale, defeated O. S. Greene, Princeton, 15—2, 15—12; Otis L. Guernsey, Yale, defeated J. M. Denison, Princeton, 15—10, 15—10; Clyde Martin, Yale, defeated Jarvis Cromwell, Princeton, 15—12, 15—8.

Harvard Club 6, Columbia Club 1.

Anderson Dana, Harvard, defeated Irwin H. Cornell, Columbia, 15—9, 15—12; Fred S. Whitlock, Harvard, defeated Frank Kidde, Columbia, 15—8, 5—15, 15—11; William Rand Jr., Harvard, defeated Duncan Bulkley, Columbia, 15—12, 15—4; Kingsley Kunhardt, Columbia, defeated George E. Abbott, Harvard, 15—7, 15—3; G. M. Rushmore, Harvard, defeated R. B. Haines, Columbia, 8—15, 15—12, 15—7; C. F. Fuller, Harvard, defeated Willis Putnam, Columbia, 15—10, 15—12; R. C. Rand, Harvard, defeated Frederick S. Keeler, Columbia, 4—15, 15—12, 17—15.

VERNON REACHES FINAL.

Will Defend State Handball Title Against Butler.

Murray Vernon and Edmund W. Butler, both of the Crescent Athletic Club, became the finalists last night in the tournament at the Crescent courts for the New York State one-wall handball championship. Vernon, the defending champion, defeated R. W. Dowling in straight games, 21—7, 21—14, 21—9. His thorough court covering left his opponent comparatively few openings. Butler was the victor over Robert W. Powers, three games to one, 13—21, 21—9, 21—13, 21—15. Powers's sharp-breaking serve bothered Butler and was the chief explanation of his dropping the opening game, the first Butler had lost during the tournament.

The summary:

New York State Championship — Semi-Final Round—Murray Vernon, Crescent A. C., defeated R. W. Downley, Crescent A. C., 21—7, 21—14, 21—9; Edmund W. Butler, Crescent A. C., defeated Robert W. Powers, unattached, 13—21, 21—9, 21—13, 21—15.

CASS TAKES CHESS TITLE.

Defeats Dr. Kerby and Wins Crescent A. C. Championship.

With a victory over Dr. W. H. Kerby, his fifth in succession, Alvin C. Cass yesterday won the tournament for the chess championship of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn. Cass played the French defense, won a pawn at his 13th turn and, after establishing two passed pawns in the centre, scored the game in 29 moves. The new champion, a former Vice President of the Manhattan Chess Club and later champion of the Brooklyn Chess Club, succeeds H. M. Barrett, title-holder since 1916, who, however, did not participate in the competition just decided. The scores of the other finalists follow: Dr. Kerby, 2—2; R. M. Smythe, 1—3; G. P. Sanborn, 0—3.

OPENS NEW GYMNASIUM.

Bayside Tennis Club Will Entertain in Its Building Tonight.

Members of the Bayside Tennis Club at Bayside, L. I., will hold a house-warming and get-together night in the new gymnasium this evening. The building, which has just been completed, is being used by an increasingly large number of members to keep in trim during the season when the courts are not available.

There will be no formal program this evening, but a number of short exhibition games will be played between individuals and teams. Special numbers will be given by club members.

McGowan Sets World's Mark By Skating Mile in 2:24½

EDMONTON, Alberta, Jan. 25.—Everett McGowan, St. Paul, Minn., skater, broke the world's record of 2:35 for one mile on the ice by going the distance in 2:24½. The timing was done by railway watch inspectors and the track was surveyed by the City Engineer. Ten laps made the mile and McGowan made a standing start.

RECORD ENTRY FOR CLASS B TOURNEY

Seventy-One Drawn for Squash Tennis Championship Tomorrow at Harvard Club.

The draw was made yesterday at the Harvard Club for the national individual Class B squash tennis championship tournament in which play will begin there tomorrow afternoon. The entries numbered seventy-one, the largest number in the history of Class B tourneys. The Yale Club led with sixteen entries and next in order came the Columbia Club with thirteen, the Princeton Club with ten, Harvard Club nine, Crescent A. C. eight, D. K. E. Club six, New York A. C. four, Englewood Field Club and Heights Casino two each and the Montclair A. C. one.

The draw was made under the supervision of George E. Abbot, present Class B champion, who has graduated into Class A ranks. Abbot is Chairman of the Harvard Club's committee in charge of the tournament, the other members being A. Musgrave Hyde, Grover O'Neill and R. C. Rand.

The talent is well distributed in all quarters of the draw. In the first quarter Jesse Spalding, Yale Club; O. S. Greene, Princeton Club, and H. S. Thorne, D. K. E. Club, are leading figures. Among those in the second quarter who seem to have a good chance of reaching the late rounds are J. M. Denison and Jarvis Cromwell, Princeton Club; D. McK. Blodget, Yale Club, and F. W. Chambers, Columbia Club. R. C. Rand of the Harvard Club stands out prominently in the third quarter, while in the fourth are such excellent players as G. L. Smith of the Yale Club and R. H. George, D. K. E. Club. The result of the tourney is a wide-open question.

The draw follows:

FIRST QUARTER.

Second Round (first round byes)—O. S. Greene, Princeton Club, vs. H. K. Jones, Princeton Club; W. L. Brown, Englewood, vs. Jesse Spalding, Yale Club; A. S. Rothwell, Columbia Club, vs. K. R. Smith, Yale Club; Grover O'Neill, Harvard Club, vs. R. F. De Voe, New York A. C.; H. S. Thorne, D. K. E. Club, vs. E. G. Paramore, Yale Club; F. F. Fisher, Harvard Club, vs. T. H. Andrews, Crescent A. C.; W. D. L. Starbuck, Columbia Club, vs. F. B. Lund Jr., Harvard Club; E. Muller, Princeton Club, vs. C. W. Fyfe, Crescent A. C.

SECOND QUARTER.

Second Round (continued)—A. Mugrave Hyde, Harvard Club, vs. L. Prettyman, Yale Club; John C. Tredwell, Crescent A. C., vs. J. M. Denison, Princeton Club; F. W. Chambers, Columbia Club, vs. E. A. Guggenheim, Yale Club; Frank M. Loughman, New York A. C., vs. G. M. Sidenberg Jr., Yale Club; H. Thorne, New York A. C., vs. P. E. Stevenson, Harvard Club.

First Round—Donald Bellows, Crescent A. C., vs. M. Minette, New York A. C., winner to meet Jarvis Cromwell, Princeton; H. R. Burroughs, Crescent A. C., vs. H. G. Larson, Columbia Club, winner to meet W. P. Fay, Harvard Club; Arthur Goldberg, Yale Club, vs. J. W. Ivins, Crescent A. C., winner to meet S. McK. Blodget, Yale Club.

THIRD QUARTER.

First Round (continued)—S. H. Stevens, Englewood, vs. W. W. Taylor, D. K. E. Club, winner to meet C. A. Hipkins, Montclair A. C.; S. S. Walker, Yale Club, vs. R. C. Rand, Harvard Club, winner to meet J. N. Cole, Columbia Club; H. M. Turner, Yale Club, vs. J. W. Pulleyn Jr., Columbia Club, winner to meet R. W. Wolf, Yale Club; R. L. Brown, Heights Casino, vs. E. C. Huntington Jr., D. K. E. Club, winner to meet Richardson Pratt, Heights Casino.

Second Round—A. S. Moses, Columbia Club, vs. Fisher Goodhue, Yale Club; J. C. McKibbin, Princeton Club, vs. George Brackenridge, Princeton Club; L. A. Coffin Jr., Columbia Club, vs. W. M. Carson Jr., Harvard Club; N. N. Rothschild, Princeton Club, vs. Norman F. Torrance, Crescent A. C.

FOURTH QUARTER.

Second Round (continued)—John C. Neely, Princeton Club, vs. G. G. Davidson, D. K. E. Club; R. L. Farrelly, Princeton Club, vs. W. Murray Lee, Columbia Club; W. C. Becker, D. K. E. Club, vs. R. E. Wigham, Columbia Club; F. D. Shaw 2d, Columbia Club, vs. N. J. Smith, Yale Club; H. P. Davison, Yale Club, vs. Edward P. Cyplot, Crescent A. C.; Norman N. Alexander, Columbia Club, vs. Gurney L. Smith, Yale Club; R. B. Haines, Columbia Club, vs. C. P. Goodhue, Yale Club; Gerald Henderson, Harvard Club, vs. R. H. George, D. K. E. Club.

DELLA UNKO WINS FEATURE.

Takes 2:16 Pace at Winter Harness Meet at Windsor, Ontario.

WINDSOR, Ont., Jan. 25.—Della Unko won the 2:16 pace, the best race of the opening card at the Devonshire Winter meet today. Driven by Lynn Fleming, the mare came in second in the first heat, then took the remaining heats by close finishes with Blend J. and Peter Hall, the second being negotiated in 2:14¼. Della Unko started three times at the recent Mount Clemens meeting and was a popular favorite.

Alvin Pointer and Peter Johnson won the 2:30 pace and the 2:20 trot, respectively, in straight heats. Snow covered part of the ice track and made the going rather slow. It was the first time many of the horses ever had performed on a mile track at a Winter meet.

KATE GLENN WINS 'CHASE.

Scores Fifth Consecutive Victory at Pinehurst Race Meet.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 25.—Kate Glenn, entered by H. B. Swoope of Merion and ridden by Smith, recorded its fifth consecutive victory in the mile and a half steeplechase event, one of the features of today's race meeting of the Pinehurst Jockey Club. W. H. Cane of Hackensack, N. J., the well-known amateur driver, drove Love Berry to its eighth consecutive Pinehurst victory in the Carolina Pace.

LANDIS TALKS AT READING.

Calls Baseball a Fundamental Part of American Life.

READING, Pa., Jan. 25.—Baseball Commissioner K. M. Landis, principal speaker at a mass meeting tonight under the auspices of the Reading International League Baseball Club, said that baseball was a fundamental part of American life and declared that he had entered his position to keep it clean and honest. He did not touch on the draft question, which the International League does not recognize.

More than one thousand persons attended the meeting. Other speakers included John C. Toole, President of the International League, and Hughey Jennings of the New York Nationals.

To Play for H. S. Chess Title.

The annual tournament for the high school individual chess championship of New York City will start at the Manhattan Chess Club tomorrow morning. The preliminary rounds will be played on the elimination plan, a player dropping out after losing 1½ points. Four or six survivors will enter the finals for the four medals.

Harvard Game Called Off.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 25.—The illness of its five regular and three substitutes with the influenza has caused the New Hampshire State basketball team to call off its game with Harvard tomorrow night.

LORD DEWAR WINS AT POULTRY SHOW

His English Bantams Carry Off Six Blues and Other Ribbons—Big Crowd Attends.

The second day of the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show was marked by the fine crowds in attendance, crowds which began to arrive early in the morning and continued so unceasingly that when the doors closed close to a record attendance had seen the show. Practically all the judging was completed yesterday and by nightfall hundreds of cages were marked with the blue, red and yellow symbols of success. Many a cock crowed as an unknown in the morning and went to roost a champion in the evening.

One of the features which attracted the crowds was the exhibit of Lord Dewar. The English birds won seven first prizes, six seconds, a third, a fourth and a fifth yesterday. All the prizes were won in the class for bantams.

Among the most successful of the exhibitors was H. Cecil Sheppard of Berea, Ohio, whose Anconas have been a feature of the Madison Square Garden shows for sixteen years. Sheppard's birds won eleven first and eleven seconds yesterday.

The Ancona strain was unheard of in this country when Sheppard began importing birds from Ancona, Italy. Since that time they have gained great popularity and are to be found in nearly every poultry-raising section of the United States.

A loving cup offered by Tex Rickard, lessee of Madison Square Garden, for the best display of any one color or strain of pit game cocks went to the Wildwood Farms, Sayville, L. I.

Because of the mutilation of one of the largest single entries of white Leghorns on the previous day there was much interest in the award made in this class. First prize for single-combed white Leghorns fell to Henry P. McKean of Beverly, Mass. The Schilling Leghorn Farm of Rochester, N. Y., carried off first honors for hens in the same variety. The Schilling entry also won first place for the cockerels and the McKean entry for the pullets. There were 32 entries in the cock and hen classes and 50 and 37, respectively, in the cockerel and pullet classes.

Pigeons attracted more attention yesterday than they have in the past, and rightly so, for birds are being shown from eight States, making one of the strongest pigeon exhibits the show has known. The blues were well scattered through the various pens. In the Carneaux classes the Lucknow Farm of South Norwalk, Conn., won six firsts, Josiah H. Clark of Paterson, N. J., won five blues and Adolph Besche of Baltimore three. The show continues through today, tomorrow and Sunday.

ROSS IN SPLENDID FORM.

Has Round of 68 in Golf Match on Pinehurst Course.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 25.—Alex Ross, the Detroit golf professional, disposed of the first nine holes of the championship course in 32 strokes at Pinehurst today and came home in 36 for a total of 68. Ross's great round was played in a match which he and Charles F. Lancaster of Brae Burn finished with a best ball of 32—34—66, and won by 4 and 3 from Jack Jolly of Newark, N. J., and R. C. Shannon 2d of Brockport.

Jolly had an individual round of 35—39—74, and Shannon finished in 79.

Mearkle's Contract Received.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 25.—A contract from W. Clyde Mearkle, physical instructor in the public schools at Coatesville, Pa., and crack semi-professional baseball player, has been received by the Seattle club of the Pacific Coast League, it was announced today.

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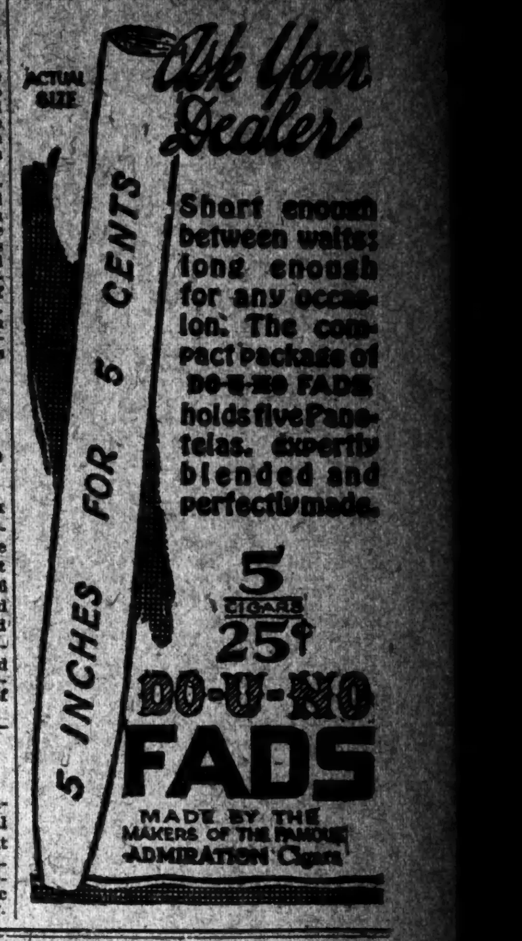

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 26, 1923.

LAST WEEKS OF CONGRESS.

March 4 draws near. The country will sigh with relief when it comes. There is no reason to expect a called session. Everything indicates another long vacation, a needed rest from word-hurling and law-making. Nobody but the inexhaustible Senator LA FOLLETTE and his band of stern and unbending "radicals" wants a called session of the new Congress. Let the old one get through its regular work with as few experiments and additions as possible.

Whatever its earlier failings, it has been industrious and speedy in passing the appropriation bills, of which all but three are out of the way. The House kicked at the Budget Bureau and worshipped the "pork barrel"; indulged in an old-fashioned River and Harbor spree. The Senate ought to tear out that inexcusable, superfluous $19,000,000; but such a height of virtue is hardly to be expected. Yet surely there must be enough respect for fair play and law in the Senate to kill the House amendment to the Army bill, embezzling from Major Gen. HARBORD the right to retire with pay.

Part of the program to help the farmers has gone through. About the rest, there is only a difference of opinion as to the character and extent of the help. Every Senator and every Representative loves the farmers and will give them all they want, if they could only agree among themselves. It is to be hoped that a satisfactory adjustment of the British debt to the United States can be reached in time to be approved by this Congress; but that depends on the decision of the British Government, not to be delayed many days longer if this Congress is to consider it.

We all but forgot our much-mauled old friend, the Ship Subsidy bill. The dead are so soon forgotten!

A NOVA SCOTIA STATESMAN.

After twenty-seven years of service as Prime Minister of Nova Scotia the Hon. GEORGE HENRY MURRAY has resigned, and his Minister of Public Works and Mines has formed a new Cabinet. It is the same as the old one, with Mr. MURRAY left out. Here was no party upheaval, no overturn of Government because the confidence of the people had been forfeited. Nova Scotia is the land of steady political habits. Two years ago when Premier MURRAY's silver anniversary was celebrated his health was not of the best, and probably he needs a rest from the wear and tear of office. He might be hailed as Premier emeritus if he were not in the prime of his faculties—a bright-eyed, clean-cut, shrewd and kindly faced man, with a remarkable capacity for getting on with everybody. Halifax, in sending out the dispatch about his resignation, said nothing of his career; the news was that up there in maritime Nova Scotia, just across the Bay of Fundy from Maine, a Prime Minister had been twenty-seven years in office and might have added to his score, for the electorate was satisfied with his work. All through the World War and the hard times that followed it he survived serenely. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE's achievement pales before this record.

If you don't at first succeed, try again. Early in his career Mr. MURRAY had a rebuff; he was an unsuccessful candidate for the House of Commons from Cape Breton in 1887. Two years later he received an appointment to the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, and having got his foot on a rung of the ladder would not be shaken off. On July 18, 1896, he succeeded Mr. FIELDING as Premier. Thereafter the Opposition could never dislodge him. He was the most liberal of Liberals; he could adjust himself to any situation; nothing him dismayed, and there really wasn't much to worry about. In the year when the war burst upon Europe, one reads this tribute to the tranquil Premier:

> There was no great public issue in Nova Scotia, and the Premier's comfortable majority, complete knowledge of the people and the Province, and prolonged experience, enabled him to traverse the path of politics with a minimum of discomfort.

How much like Acadia! A Premier easy in his mind and secure in his seat. Everybody satisfied. Once, it is said, the Opposition dwindled to a leader and a single follower. It is true there were flurries in the twenty-seven years, but the Premier was unperturbed. For instance, J. J. POWER, K. C., made an attack upon the Nova Scotia Temperance act, complaining of its interference with "ordinary personal liberty." He cited an outrage in the County of Lunenburg (where the champion fishing schooner Bluenose comes from): A citizen had been convicted of "buying liquor for his own personal use." It was about this time that "Mr. "Premier MURRAY was presented with "a set of pipes and a handsome trav-"eling bag by his supporters in the "two houses as a birthday remem-"brance." It is worthy of note, though it has no connection with this friendly gift, that when a proposal was made "to establish complete prohibition in Nova Scotia" by applying the Provincial act to Halifax, the Premier demurred on the ground that temperance legislation must have the people behind it in order to insure enforcement, and "the people of Halifax were not in that position." The Premier was an expert on agriculture and "solid" with the farmers. He was well informed about fishing, lumbering, coal, iron and steel. He got along with union labor, taking a hand in settling the Sydney coal strike. An all-around man, sage, deliberate, with an infinite fund of patience. It is not surprising that Mr. MURRAY was so long a fixture as Premier.

TWO FIGURES.

The exact amount thus far paid by Germany in reparation is variously estimated. The difficulty is to value accurately her payments in kind. But on the basis of reports made by the Reparation Commission, and from other sources, the total figure was given in a dispatch from London to The World yesterday as $2,400,000,000. This is probably too high, but let it stand. It is the sum offered up to the present to make good the havoc wrought in France. But what has France herself spent to restore her ravaged areas and to put back on their feet her ruined industries? According to a memorandum prepared for the British Chambers of Commerce, she has already laid out $7,000,000,000 on the work of reconstruction, and more will be required. It will thus be seen how far reparation lags behind devastation.

Be it remembered that the losses of France were not a necessary incident of the war. They were deliberately planned. In Northern France and Belgium a Board of Destruction was attached to the armies of occupation for the purpose of systematically destroying every industry which competed with the Germans. The entire industrial system of the occupied regions was scientifically torn to pieces. It is said now that the seizure by the French of the chief industrial centre of Germany will have the result not only of pushing Germany into bankruptcy, but of injuring the prosperity of England and the United States. That may or may not prove to be true. But there is at least something to be said for the position taken by The London Morning Post in declaring: "We are willing to waive the "prosperity conferred upon this coun-"try by the success of German iron "and steel, if thereby a little justice "might be done to France."

TO IMPROVE COMMITEE HEARINGS.

Mayor HYLAN can't leave Palm Beach orphaned of his presence. He must go there next week. He wants the other members of the Board of Estimate to go to Albany in his absence and explain and boost "the people's plan." Whatever the fate of the Steinberg resolution, asking the Mayor twenty-two questions about the city's borrowing capacity, and so on, those questions will have to be answered. They are difficult; and a hearing at Albany is not conducted in the somewhat peremptory fashion which obtains in hearings before the Mayor.

The other side will have a great deal to say and weighty arguments to present. The convenience, health, proper housing, the property and business interests of the city and its development are bound up with the achievement of an improved, extended, consolidated rapid transit system, capable of adaptation to the future needs of the city, and, if put into operation, it must be run as business, not as politics. Is "the people's plan" such a plan? Does it require of the city an expenditure which the city's finances would make it impossible to meet?

The proposed Steinberg questionnaire covers thoroughly the financial examination which "the people's plan" or any other plan must pass to be accepted. The Steinberg examination paper ought to be disseminated among the voters. It is a satisfactory little syllabus of doubts and objections which must be satisfactorily answered. It points to twenty-two things which the citizen ought to know about, which the Legislature should be entirely satisfied about before acting on the proposals. As a result of this questionnaire, the hearings at Albany should bring out and stick to the facts. Committee hearings are only too much infested with cranks, propagandists and persons suffering from suppressed oratory.

Here is a practical matter of the utmost moment on which the attention of thoughtful citizens is concentrated. Whether at the hearings or not, they will know just what information they want. This is a marked public advantage. Committee rooms of all Legislatures doze in the long line of perfunctory hearings. The use of a public questionnaire on bills of general importance and interest would increase the value of hearings and enlarge the stock of public information about and judgment of public affairs.

COLORADO'S LAUREATE.

It is a pleasure to note the increasing readiness to reward civic virtue, but a pain to observe the inadequate means available for such honors in a country which has no titles of nobility and has quit passing out medals. Mrs. NELLIE BURGETT MILLER of Colorado Springs deserves some sort of decoration. She has been writing poems for fifteen years, but they have not yet been published in book form. Mrs. MILLER is probably the only person in the United States above the age of seven whose poems have not been published in book form (we mean the actual physical age of seven; if mental age is considered, the limit must be reduced to about two and a half, or even lower). But a grateful Commonwealth which wants to reward her for this abnegation can think of nothing better than to make her poet laureate, thereby making it certain that some enterprising publisher will presently bring her out.

Her work is said to be "lyric, nar-"rative, dramatic and universal in its "appeal." This is good old-fashioned poetry, rare in a time when the average bard thinks he has lost caste if a single reader can understand him. She has "won all the poem prizes of the State Literary Club." Perhaps other Colorado poets want to kick her upstairs, send her to New York and thus get her out of the way while they restore competition. Just what are the duties of a State laureate we do not know—probably to write occasional poems on the Governor's inauguration. But this could be done as well, perhaps better, from the enchanting distance of New York.

More than one State now has its laureate, usually a good and representative poet. But official appointment, after all, hasn't everything to do with these matters. JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY never had a commission from the State of Indiana, but for nearly forty years he was the mouthpiece of Indiana as ADE or even TARKINGTON never was. "Sea Drift" is possibly the finest thing ever written on Long Island (with apologetic genuflections to the resident of Forest Hills who wrote "Main Street"), and yet no Long Island real estate agent ever named a desirable residential development after WALT WHITMAN.

THE PUEBLO INDIANS.

The Indian chiefs from Wisconsin who visited Philadelphia a few days ago and made claim to land in the very heart of the city, persuaded thereto by some sentimental ladies and a "Philadelphia lawyer," found seemingly to their surprise that, where not many generations ago their ancestors had "pursued the panting deer," people were living "encircled by all the embellishments of life." Shocked by the structures that have taken the place of the primitive wigwams, they went back to the neighborhood of Green Bay, wiser but poorer Indians than they came. Like disillusionment has come to Indians in other places, as in this State, a few years ago, when the Chairman of the committee of the Legislature on Indian affairs allowed the remnant of a certain tribe or tribes to think that they had a rightful claim to a great tract reaching up from Syracuse along the shore of Lake Ontario.

These are, after all, only losses of imagined riches. With the Pueblo Indians who have come from New Mexico to make appeal to the President and to Congress it is different. They see what has been regarded as their land, in their own lifetime or that of their immediate ancestors, gradually encroached upon by white squatters, their irrigating waters exhausted or diverted, and the means of livelihood so diminished that starvation looks them and their children in the face. They cannot even pursue the chase, so narrow has their hunting ground become. Their average per capita income is reported to be below $40—in some cases only $14 or $17, including all they produce, earn and consume. If the Bursum bill had been passed, they would be in almost as bad a plight as the exiles from Smyrna. Happily, that fate has been averted; but unless something can soon be done to oust such settlers as are illegally there and to bring water to what is left of these lands, the disaster will be but deferred for most of them.

If charity were needed, it should begin at the aboriginal home. But the only charity, says Mr. JOHN COLLIER, their champion, that is asked is of a medical nature for trachoma and tuberculosis. What the Pueblos and those who have not forgotten the national obligation to these wards seek is an appropriation for an improved irrigation and drainage system, long promised. Their minds, though "untutored," wish any old white settlers who are on the land in good faith to have clear title to it. To that end a commission is asked to "quiet" all titles. But they desire the lands that are left to them to be made productive enough to keep them alive.

Miss AUSTIN, the novelist, wants to save these people, for one reason to show that we can as a nation deal successfully with minorities and keep up a moral front toward the rest of the world. Another reason is that in losing these picturesque people, "who "see GOD in clouds, or hear Him in "the wind," we should be losing a great national asset of beauty and strangeness, as expressed in their sacred observances. Still another is their value as an archaeological asset. But the chief reason, after all, is that it would be neither decent nor civilized to let these people die.

TRADE UNION BANKS.

More of the trouble between capital and labor is due to misunderstanding than to original sin. Anything which acquaints them with the conditions under which both must work or go broke is likely to be mutually instructive. The American workman is nobody's fool. Bankers are neither bootleggers nor confidence men. Get them together around a table and the mistrust of motives which embitters their relations may be dispelled. It is hardly too much to say that better understanding between money and muscle may easily be a by-product of greater national value than the profits made by either.

Labor banking on a co-operative basis began about three years ago. Labor's income is $25,000,000,000 a year. The founder of the labor bank with the largest deposits has declared that wages can be so used as to dictate the financial policy of the country in ten years. Labor now has its chain of banks. But it is still a question whether labor is to learn or to teach banking. The Locomotive Engineers show versatility both in buying into an old-fashioned bank and in starting locally a co-operative labor bank. The Railway Trainmen and the Railway Telegraphers are also starting banks on their own ideas. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America have several banks of their own. Ohio has chartered the Brotherhood Holding Company, an investment concern. No opposition to any of these banks has appeared. There is no closed shop in banking. All dollars are brothers under the skin. There are no legal discriminations against labor banks.

Also, there are no exemptions in favor of labor banks. They have their misadventures when they make mistakes, and they are not infallible. Banking is not best conducted as a side line, and in that way some labor banks have come to grief. The same union officials who are conducting the largest labor bank have invested $2,000,000 of labor capital in West Virginia and Kentucky coal lands. Only union labor will be employed, and coal will be sold cheaply, and preferably to unionists, in a chain of retail shops. The idea is to give miners a share in the profits of the industry in which already there is an excess of both capital and labor. Presumably the co-operative colliery will not cut the $7.50 wages just agreed upon.

These railway-worker investors should not forget that farmers have met with setbacks in some of their co-operative ventures. The United States Graingrowers, Inc., sunk large sums and wound up its business. Five farmers' co-operatives, formed to share the profits of the packers, stopped with losses published as $18,000,000. A receiver recently was applied for on the ground that the managers of the Maintenance of Way Union had dissipated the union's funds by a contract to purchase a plant for co-operative purposes. Co-operation has merits, but no magic. It is entitled to profits, but it must earn them in a fair field.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Might Have Been Much Worse. People who were caught in one of the several subway jams at Times Square Wednesday afternoon, instead of complaining about the annoyances and inconveniences to which they were subjected, should congratulate themselves that their experience was not more trying.

In every such crowd in a confined space there is always the possibility, almost the probability, of a panic rush, those behind pushing those in front, and neither group knowing what is the cause of the trouble or how it is to be met. That only two persons were forced off the platforms to the tracks this time, and that neither of them was badly hurt—that was mere good luck.

The station officials found the occasion one for utilizing their recently installed device for preventing further additions to the throng already on the platforms, and that of course helped—in all likelihood prevented something like a disaster.

To explain the unusual crowding, mention is made of the bad weather, but is it true that the subway has more passengers in bad weather than in good? It is a little hard to see why that should be so, for to few persons is the subway a means of transportation alternative to some other means or to walking. For the shuttle trains this theory does have some plausibility, but not for those on either the east or west side lines.

It is most unfortunate—and not a little perilous—that those same shuttle trains are obliged to stop on a curve, with consequent wide spaces between the platforms and either the front or middle of the cars. Why more people do not fall into those holes is a mystery, but presumably their guardian angels help the platform men to guide them safely over what the latter call the "big step."

Whisper It Not in Zenith. President HEDLEY—who has the commendable habit of riding often on the road he manages—was himself in the subway jam at its beginning, and he remained till it was over. He saw it all, therefore, and felt a good deal of it. His comment on the alarming episode in urban transportation is that the city needs more subways. It does indeed need them, and how it could get them most promptly is known to everybody except the Mayor and the rather mysterious engineers who have inspired him with the unhappy determination to replace a good extension plan with an impracticable one.

But is it certain, or even probable, that the city, if it continues to grow in the future as in the past—and as everybody in real estate and most people out of it seem to hope—ever will have enough subways to meet its needs much better than do those it now has meet its present needs?

Those of us who are older inhabitants, with memories running back to horse-drawn street cars, can recall many a promise of a happy time to come after this, that or the other increment of transit speed, but never a one of these promises has been kept—never has the additional or improved facility met the demand it encountered, and the transportation situation, instead of improving, steadily has grown worse.

A few people are beginning to ponder the terrible question whether the thing to do is not to decrease the transit needs instead of trying to meet them. Innumerable activities now are carried on in the city that could be conducted just as well in the outer suburbs, or still further away. That a city can grow too fast and get too large for its own advantage, and for the happiness and prosperity of its inhabitants—that is a suggestion to fill with rage and horror all the George F. Babbitts in the country, but it is one that will receive attention some day, and as soon as thought is given to it several now carefully concealed or ignored facts will come into view.

To mention just one of them: Municipal expenditures go up in geometrical, not arithmetical, progression as cities add to their population.

To mention just one more: The greater the number of people in a given community the more difficult of solution become all of the community problems, and there is a point at which they become insoluble.

His Inquiry Might Be Answered. HENRY ARTHUR JONES, sometime playwright and ever implacable enemy of Mr. WELLS, has written to The London Morning Post, calling the attention of all and sundry to the fact that when the great LENIN is ill groups of eminent specialists are summoned from Berlin and they hurry to him by special trains.

That costs money anywhere. What it would cost in rubles of the newer vintage would exhaust the powers of arithmetic to express, but the chances are that the specialists—a gentry notable for their ability to get what is coming to them—insist on payment before they start for Moscow, and on payment in gold or gold's equivalent.

What troubles—or pleases—Mr. JONES is the difference between the medical services commanded by the leader of the proletarian revolution and that accorded to the Russian millions to whom he has brought—or promised—their full share, at last, in all those good things of earth which their labor produces.

The contrast does have its pertinence, but a "Red" probably would say—and possibly might be able to prove—that the German specialists go to LENIN, not at his own demand, but on the insistence of his fellow-Communists, who realize his value to their cause and consider the expenditure of public funds in his behalf fully justified.

Many charges against LENIN are true, and unquestionably he has brought hardship and death on millions of Russians, but he never has been accused of rapacity—of exploiting his powers for his own financial advantage. According to all accounts he lives with the utmost simplicity, and, though obviously he has not starved, as have so many victims of his theories, that hardly is enough to prove him insincere.

He Must See Difference. A reader of THE TIMES who writes to it from Park Avenue, where the residents are supposed to know something of many things and much about at least a few, asks a truly astonishing question. Here it is:

> Will you kindly inform the writer whether there is any difference between the Ku Klux Klan and the average college secret society? If so, what is that difference?

It is impossible to believe that anybody living on Park Avenue cannot see that the differences are many and great—that the similarities are few and irrelevant to any discussion of the two sorts of organizations. The college societies have their critics, but even the severest of the critics never have numbered murder among either the purposes or the habits of those societies, and their secrecy is of a kind wholly unlike that which conceals the fact of membership, with consequent evasion of responsibility.

Just a few college societies have done that, but their avowed ambitions were mischievous, and they did not come in the general category.

Strangely many people seem to resent denunciation of the Ku Klux Klan. All those who do so lay themselves open to suspicion of being affiliated with that miserable conspiracy.

The Porto Rican League.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letter in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Jan. 21 signed by Jose Ortiz Lecodet as President of the Porto Rican American League of New York (which to our understanding does not exist), we wish to state that the said league has nothing to do with our Liga Portorriquena (Porto Rican League) of New York City, with offices at 80 Maiden Lane.

The Liga Portorriquena, organized in New York City in August, 1922, and of which Mr. Lecodet is only a member of the Governing Committee, is an association to bring into closer relationship all of the Porto Ricans now residing in this city and to work with the American Government as American citizens for the betterment of Porto Rico and its people. Mr. Lecodet's statement is contrary to the by-laws of our organization and no doubt will work against the progress of the same.

LIGA PORTORRIQUENA.
CHARLES ABELLA, Secretary.
New York, Jan. 21, 1923.

BELITTLING OSTEOPATHY.

Failure to Co-operate on the Part of the Medical Fraternity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Arthur F. Chase, the new President of the New York County Medical Society, is reported to have said in his recent inaugural address: "It is because the profession looks down upon manual therapy that an army of osteopaths and chiropractors has sprung up."

We shall not deny the "army," though many of its recruits are doubtless of the "Red" variety and lacking even a reasonable education and minimum medical training, but this host of charlatans and undesirables, preying upon the credulity of the people, is due largely to the continued and unwitting prejudice of the medical fraternity and to its failure or refusal to co-operate with the one standard school of manipulative therapy, osteopathy, which has, in the past quarter century, proved its worth and made a place for itself in the therapeutic field.

In spending vast sums of money and making futile efforts (as it has done in the past) in endeavors to belittle and treat as a belligerent this one recognized standard school and neglecting to properly use the great resources behind it, in helping to stamp out the one real evil—quackery—the medical profession and the American Medical Association have, in my humble opinion, lost a great opportunity for doing humanity a genuine and lasting good and committed a grave error.

On the other hand, in no small way, because of prejudice and short-sightedness, is the medical profession responsible for the multitude of converts to drugless methods of healing—good, bad and indifferent. Dr. Chase and others of his professional standing know that osteopathy has justly earned its place in medicine and that the time has long passed since the osteopathic physician was looked upon as a questionable personage and practitioner.

As President of the County Medical Society and an enlightened physician, Dr. Chase is certainly cognizant of the following facts: That in New York there has been a law on the statute books establishing the status of osteopathy; that for fifteen years an osteopathic member has continuously sat in the joint State Medical Board; that since the passage of this bill every applicant to practice medicine and osteopathy must have graduated from a chartered and recognized medical or osteopathic school requiring a four-year course, with a preliminary scholastic training measuring up to the standard set by the State Board of Regents, before he or she may take the State medical examination, and if passed receive a license to practice his or her particular profession—the examination being identical for all schools.

All this Dr. Chase and his confrères know and furthermore that osteopathy is the one and only school of drugless therapy which has maintained this high standard.

GEORGE PERCY LONG.
Bronxville, N. Y., January 23, 1923.

The Law of a Case.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By the canons of the Episcopal Church every minister of that church is liable to trial and presentment for "holding and teaching publicly or privately and advisedly any doctrine contrary to that held by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America," and if found guilty he shall be "admonished, suspended or degraded." The Apostles' Creed is recited or sung every Sunday in every Episcopal church in the United States and must be assumed to contain a fundamental part of the Church doctrine. If Dr. Grant, therefore, either publicly or privately and advisedly denies his belief in the assertions, or any of them, made in the Apostles' Creed he is liable to presentment and trial by the authorities of that Church.

I understand that Dr. Grant does, both publicly and privately, hold and teach that the statements contained in the Apostles' Creed are not all of them true. If this be so, until the canons and tenets of the Church are changed Dr. Grant is liable to trial and punishment by the Episcopal Church. If found guilty, he will have to leave the Ascension Church, no matter whether the majority of his vestry supports him in his views or not. It is the civil and ecclesiastical law that a vestry cannot devote church property of the Episcopal Church to any other purpose than the maintenance of the church worship and the propagation of her doctrines as set forth in her Book of Common Prayer, nor can they sever their connection with the Episcopal Church and unite with any other religious body without impairing their title to the property of the parish, and the civil courts will restrain any attempt by a vestry to maintain a rector or minister who has been duly deposed by proper ecclesiastical authority.

This is the law of all the States in which the question has arisen. And this rule has been applied by the Supreme Court in this State in the case of the Presbyterian Church on a state of facts somewhat similar to the Ascension case. Where the clergyman of the First Presbyterian Church of Dunkirk, N. Y., adopted and advocated religious views at variance with the Presbyterian Articles of Belief he was held by our Supreme Court to have forfeited his right to use the church edifice, and the Trustees of the church were deprived of authority to allow church property to be so used by him.

LAWRENCE GODKIN.
New York, Jan. 25, 1923.

An Analogy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The matter of the Rev. Dr. Percy S. Grant seems to be one of such unusual interest that I think it is fitting that I should call your attention to an analogous case.

In 1912, after the National Republican Convention and when the Progressive Party was about forming, President Roosevelt was a member of the Republican Club of New York, of which at the time I was President. Almost immediately upon his return from Chicago I received a letter directed to me as the President of the club, which read about as follows:

"In view of the fact that I am not in sympathy with the principles of the Republican Party as enunciated by the platform adopted at the National Convention, I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Republican Club of New York."

This resignation was promptly and necessarily accepted and the matter ended.

It would seem that a similar course should be pursued by Dr. Grant, but then there is evidently a great difference in the character of the two men.

J. VAN VECHTEN OLCOTT.
New York, Jan. 25, 1923.

Auburn Boy's Record Matched.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Pictorial Supplement of today's TIMES I note the picture of a boy of Auburn, N. Y., credited with holding the world's record of Sunday school attendance over a continuous period of fifteen years. Permit me to say that in the Sunday school of this parish a boy attended without the break of a single Sunday for fifteen years from the age of 9 until he was 24. His name was Lester Monroe.

ELBERT FLOYD JONES.
Rector St. Mary's Church.
Cold Spring, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1923.

Quite the Reverse.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If, instead of having been defeated, the Germans had won the war, and if the Allies had defaulted on the indemnity the victors had seen fit to exact, what would have been the course pursued by the Imperial German Government?

ROBERT WITHINGTON.
Northampton, Mass., Jan. 21, 1923.

THE TAX ON SECURITIES.

Points at Issue Between Mr. Fish and Professor Seligman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is unfortunate that the attack by Mr. Fish on Professor Seligman's article concerning tax-exempt securities did not come out until the day after Professor Seligman left this country for Europe. However, even in his absence, one cannot think that there will be a dearth of adequate replies to Mr. Fish's contentions. It is the purpose of this letter to note only a few of the most obvious points.

Mr. Fish quotes the Federal Constitution to the effect that our Federal Government is one of delegated powers, and from that concludes that Professor Seligman is wrong in applying the term "exempt" to State and municipal securities. That this is only a verbal quarrel is indicated by the fact that Professor Seligman's article points out his realization that such bonds have never been subject to taxation by the Federal Government.

Second, Mr. Fish obscures the issue by his concern over Professor Seligman's use of the "lost" in his reference to the revenue which the Federal Government cannot get from tax-free securities. Accurately speaking, this may not be a loss, but that fact does not invalidate the figures as to the amount of revenue which might be obtained if the income from these bonds were taxable.

Mr. Fish seems to think that by showing the average income throughout the United States to have been $3,270 in 1920 he has effectively disposed of Professor Seligman's assumption that tax-free bonds "are so held that they are subject to an average tax of 40 per cent.," a tax which, he states, is levied only upon incomes of $68,000 or more. Now, it is difficult to see how a figure for the average income returned for tax purposes could yield any information whatever concerning the incomes of persons holding tax-free bonds. Mr. Fish's figure is correct, no doubt, but not pertinent. Furthermore, the progressive character of income tax rates causes investment in tax-exempt securities to be, on the whole, more attractive to individuals of higher income groups and at least makes plausible the assumption that these securities are held by persons receiving relatively large incomes.

Mr. Fish quotes the Secretary of the Treasury to show that there are other means than investment in tax-free bonds of reducing the amounts of income subject to taxation. Indubitably there are, and it seems probable that Professor Seligman was aware of the fact. The statement quoted by Mr. Fish does not imply that the whole falling off in returns of income of over $300,000 from 1916 to 1920 was due to such investment, but only that a very considerable part of it was.

By asserting that the poor as well as the rich endeavor to escape from tax burdens, Mr. Fish seems to think that he has met Professor Seligman's point that the existence of tax-exempt securities offers a peculiarly acceptable means of escape to wealthy taxpayers. But has he really done so? And has he touched at all upon the further point that such escape from taxation by the wealthy results in the imposing of unduly heavy burdens on the taxpayer of moderate income?

In regard to various criticisms made in somewhat scattered fashion in the closing paragraphs of the article, we wish to note, simply, that Mr. Fish, who pleaded in Section IV. for restriction of Government expenditure, in Section VI. contemplates with equanimity "fresh borrowing of untold billions."

MARION RUBINS.
LUCY B. WINSOR.
New York, Jan. 23, 1923.

The Late Charles Clive Bayley.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Charles Clive Bayley, whose death was recorded in THE TIMES on Jan. 24, may fairly be included in the list of men who gave their lives to the cause of the Allies in the war. He came here in 1915 to fill a difficult position—that of British Consul-General. He had already a large acquaintance in New York where he had served nine years as British Consul. In the two years between the time of his return and the time when the United States got into the war, his labors were multitudinous and very harassing. Those years were full of squabbles about British commerce. His office was undermanned and his staff overworked. His errand was to keep the business of his country moving in the port of New York and other ports under his jurisdiction. He put all his strength and all his training into that labor. By the time the end of the war came he had exhausted the powers of his physical heart, and broke down in health and went home.

To those who knew Bayley and recognized the force of his character, his qualifications for service, and the unsparing nature of his exertions, it has been a surprise that there was not more visible recognition from the British Government of the value of his labors.

Here in New York, where he lived first and last for thirteen years, he had many warm and admiring friends who will lament his too early death.

EDWARD S. MARTIN.
New York, Jan. 25, 1923.

Mr. Gompers's Course.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES there is a stern denunciation by Mr. Gompers of the lynching of a railroad striker by an Arkansas mob. Every good citizen will join with Mr. Gompers in his demand for "a speedy determination of responsibility and an adequate and quickly determined punishment of those guilty," &c. It occurs to me, however, that I do not remember to have seen any similar demand by Mr. Gompers for the vindication of law and order at Herrin, Ill., but of course this may have escaped my notice.

WM. B. DICKSON.
New York, Jan. 24, 1923.

WHITE MAGIC.

How silently—how silently
The spinners in the night
Have plied swift fingers at their lace!
The moon is misty white,
And every darkling bough is hung
With finest traceries.
The spinners love to work their charm
Upon the sombre trees.

Each sober chimney wears tonight
A bonnet frilled and fine—
I hope the spinners won't forget
A lacy cap for mine!
My lilac bushes, white as May,
Are wreathed in mystic blooms—
A gleaming silvered filigree
From off the spinners' looms.

And there, before my neighbor's door,
Some miracle! For see—
Now shines a wishing-rug, just where
A door-mat used to be!
Far down the street and up the hill
There winds and winds away
A trail that shimmers bright with hoar—
It was not there today!

A carpet, from the silver earth
Up to the silver moon!
Oh, spinners in the lovely night,
Where does it go—at noon?
Your blossoms and your tapestries,
Your laces, fine and gay,
Lose all their magic at the dawn.
They are just snow—by day.

BARBARA YOUNG.

DECLINE IN DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Health Service Points Out Recent Rapid Drop May Be Due to Periodic Wave.

MORTALITY PEAK IN 1917

Definite Trend of the Disease Cannot Be Accurately Fixed for Years.

There has been a marked decline in mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis in the last few years, but the question arises as to whether this should not be attributed to a receding periodic wave, the crest of which was reached in 1917.

Statisticians of the United States Public Health Service point out that the course of mortality from this disease during and since the World War becomes clearer since the official records for 1920 and the provisional data for 1921 and the first four months of 1922 have become available. It is said that the disease in the last four years cannot be considered significant unless viewed against the background of previous experience and in relation to possible conditions of a temporary character.

"A decrease during a relatively short period first must be established as a significant variation among the different kinds of variations that occur in a continuous series of death rates covering a much longer period," says the Health Service. "If, after allowing for possible changes in diagnosis and classification of causes of death, it is shown to be a significant variation, then it properly may be analyzed for the purpose of evaluating as far as practicable the effect of various factors.

Finds Trend Unusual.

"In the first place, it may be pointed out that a distinct 'wave' of unusual magnitude in mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis occurred in this country during the past seven or eight years. The fact that such a wave occurred at once suggests that at least part of the rapid decline since 1918 may have been simply the return to a normal level or, to put it more exactly, to the line of the trend as determined by the experience of previous years. To determine this point, it is necessary to ascertain what this trend has been and what the course of mortality from the disease would have been had the same trend been maintained."

These conclusions are drawn from an analysis of available records of several States:

A period of increased mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis is definitely indicated in the United States during the period 1915-1918. In some States, notably Massachusetts, this wave was quite marked and its magnitude exceeded previously recorded variations of a periodic nature when the trend is taken into account.

The rates for 1921 are so far below the trend line, as established by preceding years, in most of the States for which sufficient data are available and for the 10 "original" registration States as a whole, that the decline since 1919 or 1920 appears definitely to be unusual.

When the effect of the influenza epidemics in 1918-19 and 1920, in apparently or actually increasing the pulmonary tuberculosis death rate in those years is taken into account, the wave of increased mortality is more accurately described as beginning in 1915 or 1916, reaching its crest in 1917, and beginning to decline well before the major influenza epidemics occurred. This "wave" occurred in European countries also, but began earlier than in the United States, reached a much greater magnitude, and subsided later. The possibility of an association between the "wave" as it appeared in the United States and the unfavorable economic conditions in 1914 and 1915 has been suggested.

Whether or not a new direction or trend of mortality from this disease began about 1918 cannot be ascertained until a considerable period of years has elapsed and the magnitude of the shorter periodic variations has been determined.

There are indications that a low point has been temporarily reached in mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis in the United States and that either the recent rapid decline will be arrested or an actual increase—possibly another upward variation—will take place. In other words we may be in the "trough" of a periodic "wave."

Rise in England and Wales.

"In England and Wales," continues the Health Service, "a marked rise in the death rate began as early as 1914, reaching its peak in 1918, and falling rapidly to a low point in 1920. In the United States, while the rate was on a higher level before the war than in England and Wales, there was quite a definite rise in the latter part of 1916, later than in England and Wales, but definitely before our entry into the war. In fact, the crest of the wave was passed in 1917 in this country, and the decline of the wave actually set in prior to the major peaks of the influenza epidemic.

"In studying the course of the death rate from this, as well as other non-epidemic diseases, however, one cannot fail to recognize the fact that periodic variations occur with more or less regularity. As a result, the epidemiologist, while having faith in the continued decline in the trend of tuberculosis, may seem pessimistic at the very times when the death rate is dropping most rapidly, because he has learned to recognize the probability that marked acceleration of a decline will be followed by a period of arrested decline, or even of increased mortality. Just as at least some of the recent decreases in the tuberculosis death rate properly might be considered as the descending limb of a curve which had its peak in 1917, so it is reasonable to conceive of the possibility that we are reaching the minimum rate of a cycle—the 'trough' of a 'wave.'

"There are already evidences of a very definite slowing up of the rapid decline in the tuberculosis death rate, and, in at least some localities, of an increase over the 1921 rate. In New York City, for example, the rate declined from 105.1 per 100,000 in April, 1920, to 84.2 for the same month in 1921, or nearly 20 per cent., whereas the rate in April, 1922, was 82.5, a decline from 1921 of only about 2 per cent.

"In New York State, exclusive of New York City, the April rate declined from 95.5 in 1920 to 76.4 in 1921, or 20 per cent., while the April, 1922, rate was 85.4, an increase of more than 10 per cent."

NEW TRADE ARGOSY SAILS.

Pacific Delegation Goes on Initial Trip to South America.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—The Shipping Board liner President Hayes, carrying a capacity passenger list, left here today on a trip starting a combined freight and passenger service between the Pacific Coast of North America and the Atlantic Coast of South America. Bands played and a carnival was held ashore and aboard to mark what is expected to be a new trade conquest.

The passenger list was made up for the most part of a trade delegation composed of Seattle, Portland and San Francisco business men. A delegation of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce will board the ship at San Pedro.

The ship was not only well filled above decks, but was loaded to the Plimsoll mark with a cargo of Pacific Coast products. Her big cold storage holds contained delicacies rarely seen in the Latin republics.

Mayor James Rolph, Consul General Gonzi of Argentina, representatives of the army and navy and a bevy of girls dressed in Spanish costume took part in the colorful bon voyage.

MRS. BUTLER WEDS GERALD H. DEMPSEY

Daughter of Ex-Justice and Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien Married in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

BRIDE'S BROTHERS USHERS

Miss Ruth E. Houston Wed to Robert Gordon Young in the Louis XVI. Suite at the St. Regis.

The wedding of Gerald H. Dempsey, a son of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Dempsey of Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, and Mrs. Maude O'Brien Butler, a daughter of ex-Justice and Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien and a niece of the late John D. Crimmins Sr., took place quietly yesterday in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Rev. Father Sullivan of Lowell, Mass., officiating.

Mrs. Butler, in beige crêpe topped by a brown lace hat, and carrying orchids, walked with her father. She was attended by her sister, Miss Estelle B. O'Brien, in blue moiré and a blue hat with pink roses. Justin Dempsey was his brother's best man, and the two ushers were Kenneth O'Brien, who married Miss Katherine Mackay last September, and Justin C. O'Brien, brothers of the bride. A small reception for the families followed at the home of the bride's father, 779 Park Avenue. After a honeymoon tour in Florida Mr. and Mrs. Dempsey will live at Westbury, L. I.

Mrs. Dempsey's first husband was Pierce H. Butler, a son of James Butler, and who died in the service during the war. She is a sister of Mrs. Lyttleton Fox, Mrs. Henry James and Mrs. Stuart Duncan Preston. Her brothers include Morgan J. O'Brien Jr. and Esmond P. O'Brien.

Mr. Dempsey attended West Point. He was commissioned a Lieutenant in 1917 and the same year won the cup offered by the officers at Plattsburg at a jumping exhibition. Last Summer he managed the polo tournament at Narragansett Pier.

Young—Houston.

Miss Ruth Eleanor Houston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Houston of Paterson, N. J., was married last evening at 8 o'clock to Robert Gordon Young of Brooklyn in the Louis XVI. suite at the St. Regis.

The bride was attended by the Misses Ruth Estelle Carroll and Romain W. Carroll. Ralph W. Lester acted as best man, and the ushers included Wyllys James, Stewart Wark, Charles Zabriskie and Edward Elliott.

Following the ceremony there was a large reception, dinner and dance.

Mr. Young is a graduate of Williams College, class of '17, and served two years overseas in the American Field Service during the war.

After a honeymoon trip in the South Mr. and Mrs. Young will live in Brooklyn.

McGill—Thaxter.

Earl William McGill, President of the Crawford County Trust Company and head of the Meadville Chamber of Commerce of Meadville, Pa., and Miss Julia Eleanor Thaxter were married yesterday in Miss Thaxter's apartment, 1 West Sixty-fourth Street, by the Rev. Dr. Jefferson of the Broadway Congregational Church. The bride and the bridegroom were unattended. Two of the bride's sisters and their husbands came from Minneapolis, the bride's home, for the ceremony. They were Mr. and Mrs. George B. Clifford, Mr. Clifford being the President of the Cream of Wheat Company, and Mr. and Mrs. Byron Cowles.

The bride was formerly employed as a stenographer in the office of a firm of mining engineers in Minneapolis, but came to New York last Summer and became a stenographer with the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

EMMET-DENBIGH TROTH SURPRISE TO FRIENDS

New York Girl First Met Popular Catholic Peer and War Hero, Almost 60, 16 Years Ago.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The engagement of Kathleen Emmet of New York to the Earl of Denbigh came as a surprise to many of their friends. The Earl is one of the best known and most popular Roman Catholic peers and President of the Catholic Union of Great Britain. Although he was then nearly 60, he served in the great war in the Dardanelles and Egypt. Two of his sons were killed in action. The late Lady Denbigh and her daughters, seven in number, did valuable work, Lady Denbigh receiving the Military Medal for her courageous devotion to the wounded in Belgium.

Lord Denbigh has achieved note as a speaker and lecturer. He is a favorite at Court, where for eight years he was Lord in Waiting to Queen Victoria and King Edward. Some of the old masters which it was Lord Denbigh's hobby to collect were sold to America during the war. For five Vandycks he is said to lved300 havereceh aombfgwyp apaoupp have received £300,000. Two years ago he auctioned his Downing estate in North Wales for a total of about £40,000.

The friendship between the Emmet and Denbigh families began twenty years ago when Lord Denbigh's brother took a letter of introduction to Mr. Emmet in America. It was there that Kathleen was first introduced to a representative of the family and when she arrived in England sixteen years ago for a year's visit she was invited to Newnham Paddocks, where she made the Earl's acquaintance.

So delightful did she find her holiday that she remained in England ever since. Her brother is Major Robert Emmet, D. S. O., now a naturalized Englishman, who fought with the British Army throughout the war.

Women Painters' Dinner Tonight.

The annual dinner of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors will be held at the National Arts Club, 119 West Nineteenth Street, tonight at 7 o'clock.

Among the guests of honor who will speak are Leon Bakst on "Modern Russian Art," Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton on "Ivan Maestrovitch, the Michael Angelo of Today and Serbian Art," and John G. Agar of the National Arts Club.

Other guests will be Samuel Parrish, donor of the Parrish Museum at Memorial Hall, Southampton, L. I., where the association held such a successful exhibition last July, and Miss Cecilia Beaux.

Reception for Miss Alice Kenny.

Miss Alice Kenny, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Francis Kenny of 820 Fifth Avenue, who is to marry Count Byron Kuhn de Prokok on Feb. 6, was the principal guest at a reception given yesterday afternoon by Miss Angela Meenan of 276 Riverside Drive.

The guests were Mrs. Thomas M. Alexander, Mrs. George R. Roe, Mrs. Joseph Hickey of Detroit, Mrs. Howard M. Alexander and the Misses Faith Douglas, Katharine Cunningham, Estelle Canavan, Katherine Maxwell of Rye, N. Y., Aline Cohalan and Mabel Bulger.

Mann-Hirsh Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Mann of Brooklyn announce the engagement of their daughter Phyllis to Leonard L. Hirsh. Miss Mann is a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Hirsh. The wedding will take place in the early Spring.

SOCIAL NOTES

New York.

The Society of Mayflower Descendants in this State will give a dinner dance on Friday evening, Feb. 9, at Delmonico's. John P. Hasen Perry, Chairman; L. Effingham de Forest, Walter Hayward Powers and Governor Thomas Denny form the Dinner Committee.

Lord Glentanar, who is at the Ambassador after a trip through the States, will sail for England on Feb. 10 on the Olympic.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo, who were here recently on a visit, are at the Bon Air, in Augusta, Ga., for a stay of some weeks.

Mrs. George Blumenthal of 50 East Seventieth Street is in Egypt.

The Countess de Bremond d'Ars will entertain at Allerton House, 130 East Fifty-seventh Street, next Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding and her daughter, Miss Edith Wilmerding, are at the Broadmoor, Colorado Springs, for a fortnight's visit.

Miss Elsie de Wolfe of 13 Sutton Place will leave for Palm Beach on Feb. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving T. Brokaw entertained at luncheon yesterday at Delmonico's before leaving for Lake Placid, where Mr. Brokaw is to judge the fancy figure skating events at the midyear carnival at the invitation of the Lake Placid Club.

Lady Greene Price gave a luncheon party yesterday at the Ritz-Carlton.

Miss Caroline Tousey Burkham of 37 West Forty-ninth Street gave a luncheon and bridge party yesterday in the white and gold suite at the Plaza for twenty guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray W. Dodge are to give a débutante dinner for seventy guests at Pierre's for Miss Elizabeth Dodge on Feb. 2, the night of the third and last Junior Assembly.

Dr. and Mrs. Preston P. Satterwhite will entertain with a dinner on Feb. 3 at Pierre's for Miss Betty Gilbert, débutante daughter of Mrs. Cyril P. Dugmore, and will have 100 guests.

Mrs. L. Hastings Arnold of Smithtown, L. I., is at the Lorraine for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. James G. Blaine Jr. of Wheatley Hills, L. I., are at the St. Regis.

Dr. and Mrs. George Fales Baker have come from Philadelphia and are at the St. Regis.

Mr. and Mrs. Dean Bedford, who were married on Wednesday, entertained at luncheon yesterday at the Marguery before leaving for California.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mrs. R. Thornton Wilson, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. John Aspegren and Mrs. Jay Gould will be among those entertaining this evening at the Bachelors' Dance at the Vanderbilt.

SHOWS CASH DEFICIT IN PINKNEY ESTATE

Brother Files Accounting at Demand of $16,000 Creditor—Actress's $150,000 Claim.

An accounting in the estate of Cornelius S. Pinkney, lawyer, who died suddenly at the Columbia University Club on Jan. 19, 1921, came to light in the Surrogate's Court yesterday, showing that he had only $7,531 in personal property, which was insufficient to pay his debts. He had, however, a substantial interest in parcels of realty in the city.

The accounting was filed by his brother, Townsend Pinkney, as the result of a demand made by Simon Straus of 204 West 110th Street, a creditor for $16,000 on a note given nine days before Mr. Pinkney died. Mr. Straus asked yesterday for an order compelling Townsend Pinkney to sell the realty and liquidate the debts.

The accounting showed that forty-four claims had been lodged against the estate and allowed by the administrator. Among these was a claim of Mrs. Edith Stockton Rexes, an actress, for $150,000. This, the account shows, was compromised by deeding to her the premises 2,283 Eighth Avenue, this city, and turning over $10,000, an automobile and certain household effects.

A claim of $5,000 of Mabel Smith of 1,694 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, was also allowed, and $1,910 has thus far been paid to her on account. Thomas E. Rush, former Surveyor of the Port, got $7,500 for legal services rendered Pinkney for a year prior to his death, and a similar sum for legal services rendered to his brother as administrator in settling the estate and contest proceedings. A claim of Vaughn S. Hall of 993 Park Avenue for $1,500 on a note also was allowed, as was one of $166 to the Columbia University Club on a house account, and $1,643 of Edwin Bach & Co. of 2,283 Eighth Avenue for merchandise. After Mr. Pinkney's death four wills were filed, three of them leaving the bulk of his estate to Mrs. Rexes. The fourth and last one left the estate to his brother, Townsend, and a legacy of $10,000 to Harry J. Robinson, who was Mr. Pinkney's law partner.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Many persons of prominence will arrive on the United States liner President Roosevelt from Bremen, which will reach her pier this morning, and on the Cunarder Berengaria, from Southampton. The Berengaria will be at Quarantine about 4 o'clock this afternoon. On the President Roosevelt will come the principals and chorus of the Wagnerian Opera Company of Berlin, more than 100 in number. The members include Leo Blech, conductor; George Hartmann, director; Elsa Alsen, Meta Seinmeyer, Maria Lorenz-Hoellischer, Eva von de Osten, Ottilie Metzger, Jessyka Koetrik, Jacques Urlus, Robert Hutt, Frederich Schorr, Friedrich Plaschke, Theodor Lattermann and Alexander Kipnis.

Passengers on the Berengaria include George M. Cohan, Brig.-Gen. Ronald Storrs, Military Governor of Jerusalem; Capt. Robert L. Douglas, Director of the National Gallery, Ireland; Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady, Percy S. Straus of R. H. Macy and Co; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Daniels, Baroness Hutvany, Count Paul Munster, Countess Munster, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Rule, Neil Wainright, R. M. Bryan, Charles Wilcox, W. de Forest Baker of London, and Grover C. Loening.

Those sailing today on the Munson liner Munargo, for Nassau and northeastern Cuba, include: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Crimmins, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Friel, Miss Catherine Kearney, Mrs. P. T. Sife, Miss Carol Sife, Master Paul Sife, Macourt Foster, Miss Margrett Hannsome, Mrs. Harriet Burton, F. B. Allen, Stephen Leonard, Nick Rebarich, M. F. White, Mr. and Mrs. William Hintelmann, James A. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. John Mack and son, E. Watson Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Norton, Edward R. Hendricks, Louis W. Rapeer, Mr. and Mrs. William Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Woodworth, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ince, Mrs. Florence Gill, Mr. and Mrs. Devereaux Emmet, Mrs. Irene Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Griggs, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bullock, Mr. and Mrs. T. Wistar Brown, Andrew Onderdonk, Miss Genevieve Butler, C. Ritchie Simpkins, Mrs. Harold W. Brooks, William A. Spelman, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Engs, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Shields, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Sumner, Donald A. Gray and Dr. Clifford Chapin.

Ten travelers from the Middle West sailed yesterday on the Grace liner Santa Ana, to visit the South American countries. They were Roy C. Fulcher, foreign trade department of the Union Trust Company, Indianapolis; W. A. Zumpfe, investment banker, and Mrs. Zumpfe; E. Luhring, lumber manufacturer, and Mrs. Luhring; Jesse French, Newcastle, Ind., piano manufacturer, and Mrs. French; Dr. Clarence W. Dicks, Mrs. S. R. Artman, Miss Clotilde Schwartz and R. Bonker. Other passengers included Colonel Jay J. Morrow, Governor General of the Panama Canal Zone; E. A. Drake, Paul Mayer, Bishop H. R. Carson, E. B. Latham of the General Electric Company, going to Valparaiso, and Fred T. Holt.

Carroll Club Gives Water Ballet.

"Narcissa and the Hunter," a water ballet, was presented by the swimming and dancing departments of the Carroll Club, 120 Madison Avenue, last evening, and will be repeated this evening and tomorrow night.

The ballet was written and directed by Miss Olive McCormick, assisted by Miss Pauline Creamer, Miss Marjorie Doust and Miss Anne Daly.

30 PAINTINGS SHOWN.

Works of Thirty Well-Known Artists in Macbeth Galleries.

On the upper floor of the Macbeth Galleries is a distinguished collection of pictures, "Thirty Paintings by Thirty Artists," all well known men. There is the magnificent painting by George de Forest Brush, loaned by Victor Harris, "Mourning Her Brave." High on the snowy mountain top is the Indian squaw, standing above the tree tops, voicing her sorrow for the loss of the brave, whose swathed figure rests upon the rocky ledge above her head. A feathered arrow marks the place. There is coldness and silence in the grayness of the atmosphere where the birds of the heights fly swiftly, and a warm note in the rich brown which encloses the woman's figure.

Rightly named is "Moon Magic, Coast of Monterey," by William F. Ritschel, for there is glorious magic in the light upon the waters between the rocks and the coast line, the latter showing tall slender trees with delicate umbrella tops, which rise to the top of the canvas. Gari Melcher shows "The Nurse," a large painting, the nurse with a red cap and a little blond baby at her breast; F. C. Frieseke has a Frieseke "Girl in Brown," Robert Henri, an Indian girl, "Berna in the Persian Scarf;" there is a Blakelock, a Murphy, an Inness, a Sargent potrait, "Countess Chiericati"; a Carlsen marine; Bruce Crane, Daingerfield, Davis, Dearth, Albert Groll and Leon Kroll, Twachtman, Weir and Wiggins among others are represented.

An interesting exhibit at the same galleries is that of Belmore Browne of the Parker and Browne, McKinley expedition, which reached an altitude of 10,000 feet on the mountain. Mr. Browne, who is less well known as a painter than as an explorer, is having his first one-man exhibition, showing twenty-three of his smaller canvases of the country about Banff, Alberta, where he now makes his home. Where his work is known, he is recognized as the best of the rugged mountains painters. The titles tell the stories of the paintings: "Quaking Aspens, Autumn;" "Below the Glacier," "Forest Fire Haze," "A Glacial Lake" and "Above the Saskatchewan." The largest and most important canvas is "November," showing a number of mountain deer.

Felicie Waldo Howell has delightful setting for her flower paintings, "Decorative Panels," which she is now showing at the Macbeth Galleries. No one who likes old things should delay a moment to see this charming place. A room has been made to suit the paintings and the paintings suit the room admirably. It is an early American setting, there is a charming painted mantelpiece simulating a fireplace in which are delightful andirons. On the mantlepiece are two charming old glass jars. There is an early American chest of drawers, two drawers with an upper compartment in maple or perhaps only pine; there is an old maple table with Dutch feet, a little butterfly table, other little stands, old mirrors, Windsor chairs and some others. Everywhere hanging on the dull toned walls, as they might be in any room, are the paintings.

Flower paintings of course require a solid background, so one has thought, but in these old wall papers, calicoes and spriggy designs of whatever they may be, are used with charming effect. Take "Pink Roses," which is loaned by John B. Hayward. They are lovely, delicate pink roses and back of them what looks to be more flowers scattered at random and giving the painting as a whole the look of an old sampler. There is a charming old wall paper for a background for "Monkshood and Stiegel Glass," "Old Calico and Copper Luster," is the name of a painting of delightful yellow flowers in a copper luster pitcher and the old calico is the background in a rich brownish tone which is charming with the gold of the blossoms.

"Garden Flowers" shows a variety of blossoms, spraying out heterogeneously and a little fern-like design covers the background. The frame of this painting is interesting, modern, but suggesting the simple frame of an old Colonial mirror. "White Porcelain and White Lilies" show the blossoms of the calla in a jar painted from one in the Altman Collection at the Metropolitan Museum. The background is a gay scarlet and so is the frame.

In "Jade and Lilies," both museum jade and a Japanese painting have been drawn upon for a design. Every painting is a delight by itself and any one would fit charmingly into some room.

FELETIN TAPESTRY FOR $900

First Day's Sale of Keller and Funaro Collection Yields $19,605.

Ancient textiles, furniture, French and Italian, with a few pictures and some smaller articles made up the first afternoon's sale of the Keller and Funaro collection, to liquidate the interest of the late Mme. Anna Keller, at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance.

Among the pieces bringing the higher prices were two needlework armchairs of the Louis XIII. period, No. 142, which sold to A. H. Ivins for $310. No. 147, an Italian sixteenth century crimson velvet oak bench, went to F. Alvin for $410, and for No. 149, two Aubusson tapestry oak chairs, seventeenth century, Mrs. Whitmarsh gave $400.

Charles Erlanger was among the buyers, paying $320 for No. 183, a French seventeenth century Renaissance Feletin tapestry, and another Feletin tapestry, No. 182, sold to L. L. Wilkeman for $350. No. 184, a sixteenth century Renaissance Feletin tapestry, with a Biblical subject, was bought by Henry Bengal for $900, the highest price of the day. Mrs. T. F. Whitmarsh paid $525 for No. 188, an Italian sixteenth century carved walnut refectory table.

Returns for the day were $19,605. French and Italian furniture, tapestries, textiles and a number of pieces of old wrought ironwork will be sold this afternoon.

HOMER LEE DIES AT 73.

Artist and Engraver Was Founder of the Homer Lee Bank Note Co.

Homer Lee, engraver and artist, died at his home, 551 West End Avenue, yesterday in his seventy-fourth year. Born at Mansfield, Ohio, the son of John Lee, who was also an artist, he studied under his father for a number of years, and later went abroad to study.

In Europe he achieved success as an artist, designing the arms of the United States which surmounted the American pavilion at Vienna. The French Government bought his picture "Building the Skyscraper," which was exhibited at the Paris Exposition in 1900 and which received honorable mention.

He was the President and founder of the Homer Lee Bank Note Company, Vice President and Director of the Franklin-Lee Bank Note Company and founder of the Ohio Society of New York. He was the inventor of the Homer Lee steel plate printing system, together with numbering devices used by the United States Government and abroad. He also invented many improvements for linotyping machinery.

Mr. Lee is survived by his widow, who was Charlotte B. Riddle, and two sons.

Joseph F. Silvers.

Joseph F. Silvers, widely known in the furniture trade and for eighteen years with the firm of S. Karpen & Bros., died on Wednesday at the Lenox Hill Hospital after a few days' illness of pneumonia. He was 45 years old.

He lived at 1,116 Hoe Avenue, the Bronx, and was one of the Directors of the Bronx Hospital besides being active in many other philanthropical enterprises. Mr. Silvers was a member of St. Cecile Lodge, 568, F. and A. M., under whose auspices funeral services will be held in the Renaissance Room in Masonic Hall at 2 P. M. today.

The Rev. Adam Chambers.

The Rev. Adam Chambers, retired Baptist clergyman, died at his home in Scotch Plains, N. J., Wednesday, in his 79th year. He was born in Ireland and was active in the Baptist ministry for nearly sixty years. He was at one time pastor of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia and held pastorates at Elizabeth and Millburn, N. J., and in New York City. He left a daughter.

DR. PAUL S. REINSCH DIES IN SHANGHAI

Former U. S. Minister to China Suffered Mental Collapse From Overwork Last Fall.

WRITER AND LECTURER, 52

Adviser to the Chinese Government Was Defeated in 1920 for Senator From Wisconsin.

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SHANGHAI, Jan. 24.—Dr. Paul S. Reinsch of Wisconsin, former United States Minister to China, and recently adviser to the Chinese Government, died here today following a long illness. Dr. Reinsch suffered a mental collapse last October which was attributed to overwork and worry over the Chinese situation. He was born in Milwaukee in 1870. He was prominent in politics in his State where he ran for Senator but was defeated.

Dr. Reinsch was born in Milwaukee June 10, 1870. He was graduated from the University of Wisconsin and later studied in Paris, Rome and Berlin. His diplomatic activities began in 1906 and continued through several years, during which he acted as delegate to various Pan-American Congresses devoted to bringing about a closer union with South America.

In 1911 and 1912 he was Roosevelt Professor at the Universities of Berlin and Leipsic. At that time he had become widely known as a writer on law, economics and diplomacy, devoting himself particularly to Oriental questions.

President Wilson in 1913 named Dr. Reinsch as Minister to China. In 1917 he was said to have headed a "flying wedge" of Americans and Australians in China which induced that country to follow the United States in breaking off relations with Germany. He was Minister until his resignation in 1919. It was asserted at the time that his resignation was the result of American approval of the Shantung award in the Peace Treaty.

After quitting his post in Peking, Dr. Reinsch returned to this country, where he lectured and wrote in the interest of better relations between China and the United States. In 1919 Dr. Reinsch was appointed counsellor to the Chinese Government at a salary of $20,000 a year. He was adviser to the Chinese delegation at the Washington Arms Conference and returned to China soon afterward.

In 1920 Dr. Reinsch was the Democratic candidate for United States Senator from Wisconsin. He was defeated by Senator Lenroot.

Among Dr. Reinsch's writings are "Common Law in the Early American Colonies," 1899; "World Politics at the End of the Nineteenth Century as Influenced by the Oriental Situation," 1900; "Colonial Government," 1902; "Colonial Administration," 1905; "American Legislation and Legislative Methods," 1907; "Intellectual Currents in the Far East," 1911; "International Unions," 1911; "An American Diplomat in China," 1922. In addition he contributed to many journals and reviews.

Dr. Reinsch married Alma Marie Moser of Ashland, Wis., in 1900.

HENRY M. WHITNEY DEAD.

Boston Capitalist, Organizer of the Dominion Coal Company, Was 84.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Jan. 25.—Henry Melville Whitney, known as one of the greatest captains of industry of his time, died at his home here tonight at the age of 84 years. Until his retirement several years ago from active affairs he was an international figure as capitalist and transportation magnate.

As the organizer of the Dominion Coal Company, from which grew the present coal and iron industry of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, it had been said of him that "no American ever did more for Canada."

He began his industrial career as a clerk in the general store of his father, General James S. Whitney, who later become Collector of the Port of Boston. Mr. Whitney later went to work in a banking institution in Conway, N. H., his birthplace, and in later years went to New York and engaged in the shipping business. In 1886 he was made agent of the Metropolitan Steamship Company, which then operated a line between New York and Boston. He later became president of this company.

BENJ. F. CRESSON JR. DEAD.

Chief Engineer for Port of New York Authority Dies After Operation.

Benjamin F. Cresson Jr., Chief Engineer for the Port of New York Authority, died early this morning at the Mountainside Hospital, Montclair, N. J., following an operation for appendicitis. He was taken ill in the corridor of 11 Broadway, where the offices of the Port Authority are, on Wednesday and removed at once to his home in Montrose Avenue, South Orange, N. J. From there he was taken to the hospital and operated on.

Mr. Cresson was born forty-nine years ago in Philadelphia. He was educated at the Episcopal Academy in that city and after attending Lehigh University for two years, transferred to the School of Engineering at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1896.

Lothrop Randolph.

Lothrop Randolph, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund D. Randolph and a member of a prominent New York family, died yesterday at his home, Broodwood, Mount St. Vincent, N. Y., after an illness of six months. He was 46 years old. He was a graduate of Columbia in the Class of 1897. He is survived by his wife, who was Mrs. Frances Wann Sankey, and two sisters, Mrs. Richard Trimble and Mrs. F. Egerton Webb. Mr. Randolph was a member of the Knickerbocker, Union and Rockaway Hunting Clubs. The funeral will be tomorrow at noon in Trinity Church, Broadway and Wall Street.

Wm. B. Rogers Dies in 105th Year.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 25.—William B. Rogers, one of the oldest men in Canada, died last night at the home of a daughter in Musquash, St. John County. He was born at Mages Bay, Charlotte County, in 1818. His father came from New York during the Revolutionary days. He was in vigorous health until paralyzed two years ago. He smoked for eighty years. He left more than 100 descendants.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES B. ROBERTS, prominent Baltimore merchant and clubman, died at his home in that city yesterday.

ISAAC HIRSCH GUSDOFER, 48 years old, for many years a cotton broker in the South and East, died at his home, 255 West Eighty-fourth Street, yesterday, after a short illness.

HENRY ATKINSON MOORE, a freight solicitor for the Pennsylvania Railroad, died yesterday at his home, 40 Central Park South, in his sixty-seventh year.

SAMUEL CONLY, 87 years old, Vice President of the Russell, Burdsall & Ward Nut and Bolt Company of Port Chester, died at his home in that city yesterday.

JAMES H. SQUIRE, 87 years old, died yesterday at the home of his nephew, Eben H. Squire, of White Plains. For many years he was associated with the firm of J. P. Jones Company in Wall Street.

Mrs. ELIZABETH KAISER, mother of Paul Kaiser, a member of the legal staff of William De Ford, died at her home, 227 East 236th Street, Woodlawn, Wednesday. Funeral services will be held at her late home tomorrow afternoon.

Mrs. ANNIE E. BRADY, widow of John T. Brady, former head of the Brady Building and Construction Company, died on Tuesday at her home, 402 West 153d Street. She is survived by two daughters.

J. H. OTTLEY LEFT $8,256,202

Publisher's Net Estate Is Appraised at $7,902,222.

MINEOLA, L. I., Jan. 25.—The net estate of the late James H. Ottley, former president of the McCall Company, publishers of McCall's Magazine, is shown to be $7,902,222.08 in a transfer tax appraisal filed here today. Mr. Ottley, whose Summer residence at Glen Cove was one of Long Island's best known places, died March 3 at his New York home, 20 West Fifty-third Street. The gross estate was appraised at $8,256,202.85.

Four loft buildings in East Twenty-seventh Street, New York, are valued at $600,000, and the Glen Cove home at $135,000. Stock holdings included 6,349 shares of the McCall Company; 2,000 shares of United States Steel; 500 Standard Oil of New York, $187,500, and 1,200 Standard Oil of New Jersey, $217,200.

Mr. Ottley's will bequeathed to his widow, Mrs. Lucetta Banks Gilbert Ottley, according to the appraisal, $1,489,651.50; to his sons, Gilbert and James H. Ottley Jr., $1,104,317 and $1,106,967, respectively. Charitable bequests amounted to $50,000.

Born

DAVIS—Mr. and Mrs. Isadore Davis announce the birth of a daughter Jan. 23, 1923, Mount Vernon Hospital.

KATZ—Dr. and Mrs. David Katz (nee Mae Florence Hirsch) announce the birth of a son on Jan. 25 at the New York Polyclinic Hospital.

Married.

EMSHEIMER—FOX—Mrs. Esther Fox of Los Angeles, Cal., announces the marriage of her daughter Frederica to Dr. Herbert W. Emsheimer of New York City, Thursday, Jan. 25.

NESS—FERRY—Miss Helen Ferry, daughter of Edward S. Ferry of East Orange, N. J., to Percy John Ness of Wichita, Kan., at Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, East Orange, by Rev. Dr. Frank Diefendorf, Jan. 24.

WOOD—FAY—Charles Parkinson Wood to Frances Laura Fay, Jan. 6, 1923.

Died.

ABRAHAMS—On Jan. 25, Bernard, dearly beloved husband of Dora and devoted father of Florence Folgman, Martha Susmin, Sadye, Albert and Toby. Funeral from his late residence, 1,960 Madison Av., Sunday, Jan. 28, at 2 P. M.

BENSEN—After a short illness, John H. Bensen, beloved husband of Wilhelmina Bensen (nee Wurthmann), in his seventy-fourth year. Funeral services at his late residence, 216 Hooper St., Brooklyn, 8 P. M., Friday. Interment private.

BETTS—At Glen Ridge, N. J., Jan. 25, 1923, Mrs. Laura Colby Clark, widow of the late Judge Edward J. Betts of Ashtabula, Ohio, and St. Petersburg, Fla., in her 81st year, passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Artemas B. Luce of 44 Hamilton Road.

BIXLER—Herbert W., on Jan. 25. Remains at The Funeral Church, Broadway at 66th St. Interment Kendallville, Ind. Funeral notice later. Cleveland, Youngstown and Elkhart papers please copy.

BLANEY—On Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1923, Irene G., beloved daughter of Hugh J. and Annie E. Blaney. Funeral from her late residence, 209 Weirfield St., Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 27, 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at Church of St. Martin of Tours, Weirfield St., corner Knickerbocker Av., Brooklyn. Interment Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, South Orange, N. J.

BLOCH—Rose, daughter of the late Caroline and Samuel, sister of Sidney and Jesse. Funeral from the West End Funeral Chapel, 200 West 91st St., Friday, Jan. 26, at 2 P. M.

BLOOMFIELD—Passed away Jan. 24, 1923, Henry F. Bloomfield, aged 81 years, beloved father of Mrs. Eugene C. Morris. Funeral services at his late residence, 813 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, Friday, Jan. 26, 1923, at 8 P. M. Please omit flowers.

BRADY—Suddenly, on Jan. 23, 1923, Annie E. Brady (nee Dolan), widow of John T. Brady and beloved mother of Mrs. Henry E. Owen and Mrs. Frank Boylan. Funeral Friday, 9:30 A. M., from residence, 402 West 153d St. Solemn requiem mass, 10 A. M., St. Catharine's Church, 153d St., near Amsterdam Av. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers. Automobile cortege.

BROWN—Suddenly, at Norwalk, Conn., on Jan. 24, 1923, George Elliot Brown, husband of Inez Keeler Brown. Funeral services at his late home, 12 Mott Av., Norwalk, Conn., on Saturday, Jan. 27, at 2 P. M. Burial private. Cars will meet trains leaving Grand Central depot 12:03 P. M. Newburgh, N. Y., papers please copy.

BRYCE—On Jan. 24, 1923, Harriet Tileston, daughter of the late James and Harriet Tileston Bryce. Funeral private.

CARDOZO—On Jan. 24, 1923, Edwin J., son of the late Abraham H. and Sarah Cardozo, aged 63 years. Funeral private.

CHAMBERS—At Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1923, Katherine Chambers, daughter of James and Helen Dewitt Chambers, late of Bronxville, N. Y. Funeral services at her late residence, 285 South St., Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 27, at 11:15 A. M. Interment private. Train from Hoboken 9:45 A. M. will be met by motor cars on arrival at Morristown.

CHAMBERS—At Scotch Plains, N. J., at his residence, on Union Av., on Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1923, Rev. Adam Chambers, in his 77th year. Services at the Scotch Plains Baptist Church on Sunday, Jan. 28, at 3:30 o'clock; train leaves foot of Liberty St., New York City (C. R. R. of N. J.) at 2 o'clock, arriving in Fanwood at 3:02, where autos will meet train.

CHETWOOD—On Jan. 25, 1923, at his home, 559 Westminster Av., Elizabeth, N. J., Robert E. Chetwood, son of the late Robert E. and Kate A. Chetwood in the 50th year of his age. Funeral services at his late home on Saturday, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M.

CLEVERDON—On Jan. 24, Margaret M., in her 92d year, widow of Robert J. Cleverdon. Funeral service at her late residence, 205 East 179th St., Friday evening 8 o'clock. Internment Lakeview Cemetery, Bridgeport, Conn.

COMLY—At Port Chester, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1923, Samuel Comly, in his 88th year. Funeral private.

CONRAD—William B., Jan. 24, 1923, at his home, South Broadway, Nyack, N. Y. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Saturday, Jan. 27, at 2:30 P. M.

CRESSON—At South Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 25, 1923, Benjamin Franklin Jr. Funeral services at his late residence, 132 Montrose Av., on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 28, on arrival of train leaving Hoboken (D., L. & W. R. R.) 2:25 P. M. and due at Mountain Station 3:01. Cars will meet train at Mountain Station. Kindly omit flowers. Fall River (Mass.) papers please copy.

DAVIS—On Wednesday, Jan. 24, at her residence, 23 Park Av., Minnie Davis, daughter of the late Thomas J. and Mary A. O. Davis. Funeral services at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and 76th St., Friday, Jan. 26, at 10 A. M.

DEMEREST—At Elizabeth, N. J., Jan. 25, 1923, Lillian, wife of P. V. Demerest, aged 33 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 922 Sheridan Av., Elizabeth, N. J., Jan. 26, at 8 P. M. Interment at Pittsfield, Mass.

DEVLIN—On Jan. 25, Angela Fitz Gerald (Jerry), aged 6 years, beloved daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Devlin of 114 West 87th St. Funeral services at St. Gregory's Church, 144 West 90th St., Saturday, Jan. 27, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

FALK—Albert, on Jan. 25, 1923, brother of Olga F. Duschnes, Linda F. Ellis and Arthur Falk. Funeral Sunday, Jan. 28, at 2 P. M., from late residence, 155 Riverside Drive, corner 88th St. Relatives, friends and fraternal organizations invited.

FALK—Brethren: You are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication of Citizens Lodge 628, F. and A. M., for the purpose of holding Masonic funeral services for our late brother, Albert Falk, to be held at his late residence, 155 Riverside Drive, Sunday, Jan. 28, at 2 o'clock sharp.
HENRY JELLINEK, Master.
MORRIS D. JACOBS, Secretary.

FARRAR—Henriette, wife of Sidney D. Farrar, at her residence, Wednesday, Jan. 24. Services private. Please omit flowers.

FLANAGAN—John J., fireman Engine Co. 67, N. Y. F. D., beloved son of Anna and the late William Flanagan. Funeral Saturday 9:30 from his late residence, 555 West 169th St. Solemn requiem mass, 10 A. M., Church St. Rose of Lima, West 165th St. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

FRANKENBERG—Anna, on Jan. 25, 1923, in her 88th year, at Danbury, Conn., beloved mother of Mrs. Mary A. Almy, Mrs. James K. Clark, Charles, William, Edward and Henry. Funeral services Saturday, Jan. 27, 1923, at 2 P. M. at home of E. J. Frankenberg, 409 Union Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FRANKLIN—On Jan. 24, at his residence, 28 Union Place, Lynbrook, New York, Walter Scott Franklin, in his 72d year. Funeral service at residence Friday, Jan. 26, at 8 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

GUSDOFER—Isaac Hirsch. The Funeral Church, B'way, 66th St., Friday, 3 P. M.

GUSTERSON—Jan. 24, 1923, Mathilda Gusterson. Funeral services at Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av. (near 21st St.), Saturday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

GUTTZEIT—On Jan. 25, 1923, F. Paul Guttzeit, beloved husband of Marie and father of Edward A. and Carl F., in his 72d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 126 Clarkson Av., Flatbush, Brooklyn, Saturday at 8 P. M.

Died.

HART—At Ossining, N. Y., entered into rest on Jan. 25, 1923, James A. Hart, beloved husband of Annie E. Hallock. Notice of funeral later.

HENRY—On Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1923, Kate Henry, widow of Jacob Henry and sister of Miss Annie Rafferty. Remains at residence of her sister, 729 8th Av., between 45th and 46th Sts. Solemn high mass at Holy Cross Church, 42d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., on Friday, Jan. 26, at 10 A. M.

HERMES—On Wednesday, Jan. 24, Lena, widow of the late George L. Hermes. Funeral from her late residence, 339 East 50th St., on Saturday, Jan. 27, at 1:30 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

HYAMS—George, on Jan. 24 in his 71st year, devoted husband of the late Rosa Silverman and beloved father of Leon, Mrs. Hattye Waxberg, David, Drs. Joseph, Harry and Mortimer. Funeral services Friday, Jan. 26, 10 A. M., at his late residence, 120 West 122d St., Manhattan. Interment at Mount Zion Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

HYEMS—On Thursday, Jan. 25, Amalie, widow of Henry and devoted mother of Dr. Edward H. and Florence and the late Hattie Hyems. Funeral services at the West End Funeral Chapel, 200 West 91st St., Sunday, Jan. 28, at 10 A. M.

IZOR—Will C., at Pinehurst, N. C., Jan. 24. Funeral services in charge of Jamaica Lodge, No. 546, F. & A. M., at his late home, Belmont Av., Laurelton, L. I., 2:30 P. M., Saturday. Train leaves Penn. Station 1:29 P. M.

JOHNSON—At Narberth, Pa., on Jan. 24, 1923, Orville G., husband of Annie G. Johnson. Relatives and friends, also Industry Lodge, No. 131, F. and A. M., are invited to the services on Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at his residence, 208 Essex Av., Narberth, Pa. Interment at Fairview Cemetery, Red Bank, N. J., on Saturday at 11:30 A. M.

KAISER—On Jan. 24, 1923, Elizabeth, beloved wife of Paul Kaiser and mother of Madeline Greenwood and Henry and Paul Jr. Funeral services at her late residence, 227 East 236th St. (Woodlawn), Saturday, Jan. 27, 1923, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

KASNER—On Jan. 25, in his 60th year, Adolph, beloved husband of Caroline Kasner. Funeral from his late residence, 80 West 94th St., on Sunday, Jan. 28, at 10 A. M.

KASNER—Metropolitan Lodge, No. 266, Knights of Pythias: Officers and members are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Adolph Kasner, from his late residence, 80 West 94th St., Sunday, Jan. 28, at 10 A. M.
IRA J. SCHUSTER, Chancellor Commander.
SAMUEL SELIG, K. of R. and S.

KING—Rachel Landreth, aged 94 years, widow of Hezekiah King and daughter of the late David and Elizabeth Rodney Landreth, at New York, Jan. 25, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Francis R. Masters. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

KLEM—On Jan. 25 at Buffalo, Anna Platt Klem, wife of William A. Klem. Funeral services at Owego, N. Y., Saturday afternoon, Jan. 27. Binghamton and Scranton papers please copy.

KRESSIN—On Jan. 25, Minnie, beloved wife of Abraham; mother of Leo, Frances, Jennie, Ray and Mollie, at her residence, 1,554 Minford Place, Bronx. Funeral Friday at 9 A. M.

LACKMAN—E. H. Architect Lodge, No. 519, F. and A. M. Brethren: It is with sorrow we announce the death of our late brother, E. H. Lackman. Service at his late residence, 552 East 86th St., New York City, Friday, Jan. 26, at 8 P. M.
CHARLES A. MILLER, Master.
J. ADAM WILHELM, Secretary.

LANDIS—Suddenly, on Thursday, Emma T., beloved daughter of Monica Landis and the late Frederick Landis. Funeral from her late residence, 843 West 179th St., Saturday. Mass at 9:30 A. M., St. Rose of Lima Church, 165th St. and St. Nicholas Av., New York City. Interment Cedar Lawn, Paterson, N. J.

LEE—On Thursday, Jan. 25, 1923, Homer Lee, beloved husband of Charlotte Riddle. Funeral services at his late residence, 551 West End Av., between 86th and 87th Sts., on Saturday, Jan. 27, at 2 P. M. Interment Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y. Mansfield (Ohio) papers please copy.

LIEB—On Thursday, Jan. 25, 1923, Magdalena Stephan, widow of Charles A. Lieb. Funeral services at her late residence, 58 Central Park West, corner 66th St., Saturday evening, Jan. 27, at 8:15. Interment at convenience of family.

LUDLOW—At his residence, 50 Smith Terrace, Stapleton, Staten Island, Jan. 24, 1923, William O. Ludlow, in his 95th year. Funeral services at the Brighton Heights Reformed Church, St. Mark's Place, New Brighton, Staten Island, on Saturday, Jan. 27, at 2:30 P. M.

LONG—H. B. Long of Cranford, N. J., Jan. 24, after a short illness. Survivors are Edna, wife; George W., son; one brother and one sister. Funeral services will be held at his late residence 4:30 P. M. Friday.

McTIGUE—Julia G., on Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1923, at the home of her sister, Mary M. Caffrey, 1429 Greenwood Av., Far Rockaway, N. Y. Requiem mass at St. Mary's Star of the Sea Church at 10 A. M. Saturday, Jan. 27. Interment Lawrence, L. I.

MAHONY—On Jan. 25, Jeremiah B., beloved husband of Mary E. Mahony (nee Murphy) and son of the late Daniel P. and Marcella T. Mahony. Funeral from his late residence, 601 Walton Av., on Saturday, Jan. 27, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Rita's Church, 145th St. and College Av., where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Automobile cortege. Boston papers please copy.

MALONEY—After a brief illness, at her home, Spring Lake, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1923, Margaret A. Maloney, wife of Marquis Martin Maloney. Solemn requiem mass at St. Catherine's Church, Spring Lake, N. J., Friday morning, the 26th inst., at 11:30 o'clock. Train leaves Pennsylvania Station at 9:05 A. M.; automobiles will meet train.

MARQUARDT—On Thursday, Jan. 25, 1923, after a lingering illness, Emma (nee Baum), in her 55th year, beloved wife of Frederick Marquardt and mother of Marie McCormick, Anna Rodman, Emilie Marquardt, John J. and Frederick E. Marquardt. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral on Sunday, Jan. 28, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, 1,814 Metropolitan Av., Middle Village. Interment in Lutheran Cemetery.

MARSHALL—Ruth, beloved mother of Fannie Garrison and Troylus Cooper, passed away Jan. 25. Funeral services Saturday, the 27th, 8 P. M., at 200 West 112th St.

MEDARY—Sallie Disney, wife of the late Samuel A. Medary, in Washington, D. C., Jan. 24, in the eighty-eighth year of her age.

MIL—Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1923, Virginia Mil, beloved sister of Mrs. J. Brannigan. Remains can be seen at parlors of Charles A. Benedict, 150 West 13th St., Friday. Mass at Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 127 West 23d St., Saturday morning, 10 o'clock.

MINNERS—On Jan. 24, 1923, in her 29th year, Bertha Anna Minners, beloved daughter of Johanna Schaefer. Funeral Saturday at 1 P. M. from her late residence, 1,434 Bryant Av., near Freeman St., Bronx. Interment Lutheran Cemetery.

MOORE—Harry Atkinson. The Funeral Church, B'way, 66th St., Friday, 4 P. M.

MORAND—Marie Antoinette, beloved mother of Inez Morand Converse, Jan. 24. Services at her late home, Highwood, N. J., Saturday, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M.

NOAH—Ernestine, at Berlin, Germany, Dec. 26. Burial at Washington Cemetery, Brooklyn, Jan. 28, 1 P. M.

NOTHY—Suddenly on Jan. 25, Leah Marie Nothy, beloved daughter of Alexander and Cora Nothy, in her fourth year. Funeral private.

ODELL—Suddenly, on Jan. 25, Martha Bulson Pruyn, wife of the late Charles Odell. Funeral services at her late residence, 958 Trinity Av., Bronx, on Saturday at 8 P. M. Interment Hoboken Cemetery Sunday 2 P. M. Albany papers please copy.

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CEMETERIES.

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Died.

PENNEY—John, beloved husband of Blanche Penney (nee Sutton) of Gladstone, N. J., in his 67th year. Funeral services at the Gladstone Hotel on Saturday, 2:15 P. M. Interment in Gladstone. Relatives and friends kindly invited to attend.

RANDOLPH—On Thursday, Jan. 25, 1923, Lothrop, youngest son of Helen Earle Lothrop and Edmund Dutilh Randolph, in the 47th year of his age. Funeral services at Trinity Church, Broadway (opposite Wall St.), on Saturday, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock noon. Please omit flowers. Interment private. Philadelphia papers please copy.

RANDOLPH—Lothrop, on Jan. 25, 1923. Funeral services will be held at Trinity Church, Wall St., New York City, Jan. 27, 1923, at 12 o'clock noon. Members of the fraternity of Delta Psi are requested to attend the services and to meet in the vestibule of the church at 11:45 A. M.

REED—Ellie H., at Doylestown, Pa., on Jan. 25, 1923. Funeral services to be held at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Irving G. Taylor, 150 Beechwood Road, Summit, N. J., at 2 o'clock, Saturday, Jan. 27. Train leaves Lackawanna Station, Hoboken, 12:45.

ROUFOSSE—William C. Funeral services Friday, 2 P. M., at John Graham's Chapel, 4,221 Park Av., Bronx. Interment private.

SCOFIELD—At Albany, N. Y., suddenly, on Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1923, at the residence of Mrs. J. P. Ord, 8 Englewood Place, Josephine Sears Scofield. Funeral private. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SEAMAN—Jan. 24, 1923, in New York City, Estelle Louise Seaman. Services at Funeral Chapel, 851 Amsterdam Av., near 102d St., Jan. 26, at 8 P. M. Interment Hudson, N. Y.

SHEAHAN—On Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1923, Cornelius F., beloved husband of Josephine Sheahan (nee Blemly). Funeral from his late residence, 263 West 34th St., Saturday, Jan. 27. Requiem mass Holy Innocents' Church, 37th St. near Broadway, 10 A. M.

SILVERS—Joseph F. Silvers passed away Wednesday night. Funeral services Masonic Temple, 23d St. and 6th Av. Renaissance Room, Friday, 2 o'clock.

SILVERS—It is with profound sadness that the Board of Directors of the Bronx Hospital records its great loss in the death of Joseph F. Silvers, a fellow director, on Jan. 24, 1923.

Joseph F. Silvers had in his heart the sacred something that we call sympathy. He pitied the unfortunate, the sick, the weak and the suffering one.

He was true to his ideals, true to his thoughts, and what his brain conceived his lips expressed. He was ever willing and ready to lend a helping hand. In his departure the Bronx Hospital lost a stanch friend and supporter, and the community a valuable and useful citizen.

Reverently we bow our heads in tribute to a great soul.

Board of Directors of the Bronx Hospital.
ALEXANDER SELKIN, Pres.
MOSES H. BRESLER, Sec'y.

SLOAN—On Jan. 24, 1923, Jennie T. Moore, beloved wife of Peter Sloan. Funeral from her late residence, 333 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, Saturday, 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at St. Joseph's Church. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

SMITH—Rufus. Ancient Lodge, No. 724, F. & A. M.—Brethren: You are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication of Ancient Lodge, No. 724, F. & A. M., Friday evening at 8:30 at 240 4th St., Jersey City, N. J., to pay our last tribute of respect to our late Worshipful Brother Rufus Smith. By order of
LLOYD L. SPENCER, Master.
STEPHEN B. WHEELER, Secretary.

SOLOMON—Bernard, suddenly, devoted husband of Carrie (nee Shapiro) and the beloved father of Elihu and Mortimer. Funeral from his late residence, 1,278 42d St., Brooklyn, Friday, Jan. 26, at 10 A. M.

SQUIRE—At 83 Hamilton Av., White Plains, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1923, James H. Squire, in his 80th year. Funeral services will be held at Grace Church, White Plains, on Saturday at 2:30 P. M.

TURNER—On Jan. 25, at her home, 25 Prospect Av., Montclair, N. J., in her 86th year, Isabella, daughter of the late William and Isabella Jarvis and widow of the late Coll J. Turner. Funeral services at her late residence Sunday afternoon at 3:45 o'clock. Lackawanna train leaves Hoboken at 3 o'clock.

VAN HOUTEN—Suddenly, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1923, John C. Van Houten, beloved husband of Nellie Wheeler. Funeral services at his late home, 612 West 178th St., Friday evening, 7:45 o'clock.

VAN HOUTEN—Officers and members of New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. Elks: You are hereby summoned to attend funeral services of our order for Brother J. C. Van Houten at 612 West 178th St., Friday, Jan. 26, at 8 P. M.

VAN WYE—Jan. 23, 1923, Garry P. Van Wye, aged 59 years. Services Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Friday, 3 o'clock.

WALKER—On Jan. 25, at Brookside Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J., Mary Norton, eldest daughter of the late Judge E. B. Crocker of Sacramento, Cal., aged 76 years. Funeral private. California papers please copy.

ZAUN—On Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1923, Phillip, beloved husband of Anna (nee Heublein), in his 83d year. Funeral services at the residence of his son, Henry William Zaun, 90 Fenimore St., Brooklyn, Friday, 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are especially invited to attend.

ZIPPEL—On Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1923, Lucy Alsop, widow of Charles J. Zippel. Funeral services at her late residence, 104 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J., Friday Jan. 26, on arrival of the D., L. & W. train leaving Hoboken at 3:52 P. M. (Brick Church Station).

In Memoriam.

COHEN—Heyman. In sad and loving memory of our dearly beloved father, who died six years ago today.

SHANLEY—Month's mind mass of requiem for the repose of the soul of William Carleton Shanley at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, on Saturday, Jan. 27, at 9 o'clock.

SMOLIN—Annie (nee Eisenberg). In sad and loving memory of my dearly beloved sister, who departed Jan. 26, 1919. Beloved on earth, regretted, gone; remembered in the grave, our fond love shall always linger in the spot where you are laid.
HER LOVING HUSBAND, DAUGHTER AND SON, MOTHER AND FAMILY.

Unveiling.

BROUS—Mrs. Philip Brous announces the dedication of a mausoleum erected to the memory of her husband, Philip Brous, on Sunday, Jan. 28, 1923, at 2 P. M., Mount Carmel Cemetery. Congregation Shaare Zedek Division, family and friends invited. In case of storm, postponed to following Sunday.

Advertisements of Births and Deaths for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned until midnight to Bryant 1000.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Middlemen: Can We Do Without Them?

We put the following question to a wholesaler: "What right have you to be a middleman, when people are saying that goods should be sold direct?" *Then came the fireworks!* The wholesaler quoted facts and figures, and the result is article No. 2 of the important DISTRIBUTION series, now running. See page 13, as you

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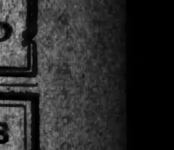

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE NEW SYNAGOGUE
EPHRAIM FRISCH, Rabbi,
Broadway at 76th St.
Cordially invites all people to its
POST-CONVENTION SERVICES
Friday Evening, Jan. 26, at 8:15.
Rabbi William Fineshriber of Memphis.
Rabbi Henry Cohen of Galveston.
Saturday Morning, Jan. 27, at 10:30.
Rabbi Morris Feuerlicht of Indianapolis.
Rabbi Henry Cohen of Galveston.

CONGREGATION B'NAI JESHURUN
257 W. 88th St. (West of B'way)
Tonight:—Dr. I. E. Goldwasser speaks, "The Religious Training of Our Children."
Tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.: Rabbi Goldstein speaks
"The Recent Excavations in Egypt—Egypt's vs. Israel's Treasures."
All Welcome.

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"In order to realize what an important part the individuality of an artist plays in the interpretation of a piece of music, the reader should try to hear a familiar piece as played by several famous pianists on that ingenious instrument, the Welte-Mignon piano, which reproduces with photographic accuracy, every subtle detail of each artist's style."—*Henry T. Finck, in "Success in Music".*

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COLLECTIONS
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THE UNRESERVED SALE COMMENCES THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2:30 AND CONTINUES EVERY AFTERNOON NEXT WEEK

ALL ROADS TO RUSH COAL TO BROOKLYN

Long Island Line Notifies Administrator It Is Not Getting All It Can Handle.

CELLAR PEDDLERS WARNED

Fuel Officials Hear Orders Issued by the Mayor's Committee of Women Are Ignored.

General George W. Goethals, State Fuel Administrator, said yesterday that the coal situation in Brooklyn had improved greatly within the last few days. For the first time since the situation became acute the Long Island Railroad notified the Fuel Administration that it was not getting from connecting lines all the coal that it could handle. As a result all of the railroads with New Jersey terminals were asked to speed up shipments to Long Island.

Acting on complaints that cellar peddlers in some instances were refusing to honor orders issued by the Mayor's Committee of Women, the fuel officials warned the peddlers that unless they gave such orders priority their supplies would be cut off immediately. The orders call for the delivery of the coal on their presentation. They are redeemable for the price of the coal at a designated bank.

Emergency appeals for coal totaled 392 and 215 emergency orders were issued after investigation by the Police and Health Departments. Fifty-nine of the persons who complained were found to have coal in their bins.

Increasing use of substitutes was indicated by a drop in the surplus of steam size anthracite at tidewater. There were 964 cars of the steam sizes and twenty-three cars of pea coal available. There is also a large surplus of bituminous coal in the city.

Despondency over his inability to obtain an adequate supply of fuel is believed to have led to the suicide in Newark yesterday of "Happy Dan" Montrose, for more than twenty years a member of the Newark police force. Montrose locked himself in a room of his home at 24 Halleck Street and fired a bullet through his head. He was 57 years old and retired from duty a year ago.

During chats with his former comrades at the Eighth Precinct Station Montrose often complained, they said, that the coal shortage kept his home uncomfortably chilly. Mrs. Montrose also expressed the belief her husband killed himself because of the shortage of fuel.

FILIPPI GOES TO ROME SOON.

Delegate Deported From Mexico Plans Brief Stay in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Mgr. Ernesto E. Filippi, deported from Mexico, where he had been stationed as Papal Delegate, will remain in Washington four or five days before proceeding to Rome to submit a report to Cardinal Gasparri, Secretary of State at the Vatican. It was indicated at the Papal Legation today that future relations between the Vatican and the Mexican Government would be determined after the report is submitted.

Mgr. Filippi, who arrived here last night, declared that he was "still puzzled" as to the reasons which induced President Obregon to demand his retirement. His participation in a religious ceremony connected with the laying of a cornerstone of a new cathedral, which was said to constitute a violation of Mexican laws against the holding of religious services by foreign prelates, he added, was an insignificant matter. He disclaimed any participation in Mexican political movements.

While in Washington Mgr. Filippi indicated that he will make no official calls on American diplomatic officials.

MacArthur Argument Postponed.

Argument on the writ of habeas corpus obtained on Jan. 21 last to prevent Alexander A. MacArthur, artist and former motion picture actor, from being extradited to Newark, N. J., on indictments charging him with attacking a girl and a woman at Cedar Grove in the Summer of 1921, was postponed yesterday by Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court until next Tuesday morning. It was explained to the court that witnesses sought by MacArthur's counsel could not be produced until next week.

LOST AND FOUND

Rate 65 cents on agate line. Advertisements for tomorrow received up to 10 P. M. today. Telephone Bryant 1000

LOST.

BAG—Lost from motor car, Brooklyn, initialed N. J. R., containing one three-quarter black sealskin coat and imitation caracul coat; reward. John Maresca, 595 Lexington Av. Phone Plaza 7570.

BAG, silk, containing powder case, "G" pen; 81st and 86th, Central Park West. Grotta, 157 West 79th St.

BONDS—Two $1,000 U. S. Steel 5s, Nos. 51723 and 79,559; three $1,000 American Sugar Refining 6s, M10496, M10497, M10498; all persons are cautioned against negotiating the above bonds; liberal reward for return or authentic information leading to recovery. Maurice Denzer, 120 West 57th.

BRIEF CASE, brown, Tuesday morning, 7th Av. subway to Brooklyn, Park Place; reward. Goldman, 41 Park Row. Cortlandt 7243.

CIGARETTE CASE, small tortoise shell, lost in taxi Jan. 23; reward. Bulkley & Maltby, 402 Madison Av.

GLASSES—Pair Harris round-shelled nose-glasses near Custom House. Remuneration if returned to P. S. Franks, 60 West 124th St.

MESH-BAG, silver; lost; Broadway, between 130th and 137th Sts., containing gold wrist watch and money about 7:45 P. M., Jan. 25; reward. Phone Audubon 3160, Apt. 32.

NOSE GLASSES, 120th, between Broadway and Morningside, Wednesday. Reward. Apt. 4E. Cathedral 5441.

PHOTOGRAPHS—In Yellow taxi; between 36 West 36th St. and 283 Lexington Av., Wednesday morning; reward. Boulevard 6290.

LOST—Certificate No. 54515 for 20 shares of preferred stock of the C., M. and St. P. R. R. Co., issued to Harold Baner. Y 2322 Times Annex.

PURSE, small tan, bills, Thursday, 44th and Broadway. Reward. Mrs. Warner, 6160 Wadsworth, Apt. 54, 56 Fort Washington Av.

WALLET, gentleman's, lost, containing cash and checks; liberal reward. Bronx Castle Hall, 138 East 149th St. Phone Mott Haven 0971.

Jewelry.

BAR PIN, platinum, sapphires and small diamonds, between Jan. 9 and 20; valued because of associations; liberal reward. Phone Waraman, Columbus 9395.

BAR PIN, platinum, gold, diamond centre, pearl sides, between Church Av. station, Brighton line-Penn Station, Monday morning; reward. Evers, 78 Clarkson Av. Brooklyn.

BAR PIN, platinum, Tuesday, between Childs, Columbus Circle and 120 West 60th St. Call, address given; reward.

BRACELET watch, gold; lost Tuesday, between 76th and 83d; reward. Schuyler 2068.

BROOCH, cameo, lost Wednesday vicinity Times Sq.; reward. 1,936 Homecrest Av., Brooklyn.

CIGARETTE CASE, gold, monogrammed "E. S. C." with inscription engraved on inside. Liberal reward for return to Cruttenden, 80 Worth St.

FRATERNITY PIN, D. T. D.; pearls, diamonds; lost Sunday. Reward. Lenox 1618.

PEARL and diamond stickpin, platinum setting, lost Wednesday night Commodore Hotel, upper level Grand Central Station, or 11:27 P. M. White Plains express; liberal reward if returned to Roman Callman Co., Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City.

RING, diamond, solitaire, downtown, lost Tuesday; reward. Bowling Green 7194. Monahan.

ROSARY BEADS, gold stone; inscription w cross M. Ryan, 1911. Reward. Cortlandt 5655.

SIGNET ring, R. C., Madison and 42d St; reward, room 1008 Times Bldg.

WATCH, monogram, long chain amethyst; Jan. 19, vicinity East 23d St. Reward. Wadley, 426 East 28th St. Madison Square 6495.

WATCH, gold, monogram G. R. R. Telephone Vand. 8266, after 7:30 evenings. Liberal reward.

WRIST WATCH—Diamond, platinum, between King Cole Club, Knickerbocker Building and Reuben's uptown restaurant; liberal reward. Columbus 5246. Apt. 26.

$1,000 REWARD

for square cut emerald, lost between 79th St. and 44th St., Jan. 25, between 9:30-9:45. Telephone Mr. Parish, Murray Hill 8364.

$500 REWARD

Pendant, platinum setting, small diamonds, 4 pearls. Phone 3410 Plaza.

Wearing Apparel.

FOX SCARF, Wednesday noon, opposite 32 East 48th St; reward. Tiers, Rhinel'r 1800.

SHAWL, green and white silk, in taxicab, between Plantation and 924, about 2:30 Thursday morning. Reward. W. C. Chapman, 320 Central Park West. Riverside 0915.

Cats, Dogs and Birds.

CANARY, yellow, 93d and West End Av.; reward. Riverside 6379.

PEKINGESE DOG—Light hair, long coat, small, 7 months old, lost last evening from 46 West 71st St.; liberal reward. Telephone Columbus 1112.

PEKINGESE, brown, male; name Yen Yen; lost upper Broadway. Reward. Audubon 6028.

SPANIEL—Black and white, male pocket, lost Jan. 24 in or near Riverdale, New York City; answers to name Foxy. Finder telephone Kingsbridge 3302. Reward.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on January 22rd, 1923, Barney Oslof sold his entire interest in the Biltmore Market Co., Inc., of 11 West Fordham Road, New York, N. Y., and White Lake, N. Y. He will not be responsible for any debts of the said Corporation contracted after the date of publication of this notice. B. OSLOF.

COLD, SOMETIMES HUNGRY, ALWAYS poor and politically friendless, many Brooklyn old women are hoping, some are praying that 19th District voters may endorse mandate Court of Claims to pay Navy Yard wages. Send for free leaflet to George Hiram Mann, Congressional candidate, 51 Chambers St.

WILL ANONYMOUS CORRESPONDENT, signing "A Citizen of Manhattan," predicting fire which occurred nine days later, communicate with George R. Branson, adjuster, 110 William St., New York City? Very liberal reward for information leading to results satisfactory to the underwriters.

ISADOR KAISER, WHO WAS ASSOCIATED with Kidansky & Levy in 1910, or persons having information about, communicate with Middlebrook & Borland, lawyers, 7 Day St., New York.

REFINED COUPLE WANT TO ADOPT baby girl, 1 to 2 years; full release only. Z 2292 Times Annex.

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lowest prices on record

Model	Price new	Sale price
1920 Seven Passenger Sedan—Maroon	$5,015	$2,495
1920 Club Roadster—Gray	3,460	1,695
1920 Seven Passenger Touring—Blue	3,460	1,695
1919 Limousine—Dark Brown	5,015	1,995
1920 Club Roadster—Gray	3,460	1,695
1918 Sedan—Maroon	5,015	1,785
1920 Four Passenger Touring—Blue	$3,460	$1,695
1921 Seven Passenger Touring—Blue	3,460	1,995
1923 Coupe—Blue	4,280	3,490
1920 Seven Passenger Touring—Maroon	3,460	1,695
1922 Springfield Sedan, 4 Pass. Maroon & Black	5,720	3,490
1919 Seven Passenger Touring—Maroon	3,460	1,395

And several Marmon four and seven passenger Touring Cars—Demonstrators—at remarkable reductions

Five Days Free Trial

Drive the car you select home. Use it for FIVE DAYS. If you are not delighted with it bring it back and we will allow you what you paid on any other certified car in our stock. You run no risk.

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We will gladly demonstrate any car to your entire satisfaction. Liberal terms will be made to responsible parties. Any car delivered anywhere within 100 miles of New York *at our expense*. Act at once. The greatest bargains we have ever offered in our business history.

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Business Opportunities *(bank and business references required)*, Last Page.

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Scotch Brew is fine for a thirst. I drink it. Harry Lauder

SUPPER, with the right drink, rounds out the evening. Now you can get a real drink at your favorite club, the best hotels and restaurants, *yet within the law!* Good Old Scotch Brew has been a favorite in Scotland since 1740.

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Join the clan of canny Scots! Here's how!

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A Sale that stands out from all others with striking force!

It is the result of careful foresight. The abnormally mild weather up to January 1st reacted on the wholesale market, causing a large overplus of merchandise. Foreseeing lowered prices we waited, and today, thanks to the huge outlet of our chain of big establishments, we are able to give the public the benefit of these great economies. This sale is all the more wonderful when you consider that production costs for Spring *are 25 to 40% higher*. None of these garments could be made today for less than *DOUBLE our sale price!*

Unlimited Variety of Models, Fabrics, Patterns and Colors.

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Georges
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(Opposite Waldorf Hotel)
NEWARK 807-813 Broad St.

"JUNIOR"

Also Included!

A big underprice purchase of Suits and Overcoats from a Rochester maker, famous as a producer of the highest-grade ready-to-wear clothes in America. Absolutely worth DOUBLE OUR SALE PRICE OF

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DENOUNCES KLAN AS HEARING ENDS

Attorney General Lays Mer Rouge Outrages and Reign of Terror to Members.

EVIDENCE FOR GRAND JURY

Court Rebukes Ku Klux Counsel for Charging Third-Degree Methods With Witnesses.

GOVERNOR WARNS PEOPLE

Last Witness Saw Hooded Men Taking Blindfolded Victims to Lake La Fourche.

Special to The New York Times.

BASTROP, La., Jan. 25.—The open hearing into the Morehouse Parish outrages ended today. Lawrence Leon Jones, the State's last witness and the only witness today, gave sensational testimony which revealed that the hooded slayers took their victims to Lake La Fourche about midnight on the night of Aug. 24. Whether Daniel and Richards were dead or alive when they passed Jones on the Oak Ridge-Lake La Fourche road within a short distance of the ferry station he was unable to say.

Approximately one hour elapsed from the time the hooded men and their victims disappeared from view until the same men, occupying a Ford touring car and a Ford truck, returned and passed Jones on their way back. Jones's testimony established that Daniel and Richards were kidnapped, tortured, murdered and their bodies thrown into Lake La Fourche within less than twenty-four hours.

When the examination of Jones had been completed Attorney General Coco made the following statement:

Coco Charges Klan With Crimes.

"The State has decided to discontinue these proceedings, for the present at least, and for such time as conditions may justify their resumption. The hope is expressed, however, that this may not become necessary.

"Before taking our leave of your Honor and of this parish, I desire to express my gratification at the orderly and dignified manner in which these proceedings have been conducted, and my pleasure in the assistance we have received from the officers in obtaining the prompt attendance of our witnesses and in preserving order.

"On the other hand, it is my very painful and humiliating duty to refer to the deplorable conditions in this parish, as revealed by the evidence. The proof is convincing that since the advent of the Ku Klux Klan in this parish there has gradually arisen a condition of disorder and lawlessness, which has ripened into a supersession of constituted authorities by the Ku Klux Klan and the establishment of a government of its own, from which a reign of terror and chaos has resulted. The parish was on the brink of riot and bloodshed when the Governor sent the militia here and these proceedings were initiated.

"While it may be conceded that many Klansmen did not actually participate or encourage these acts of lawlessness and crime, which finally culminated in the murder of Watt Daniel and T. F. Richards, they may nevertheless be deemed responsible therefor by reasons of their silence and inaction. These offenses and crimes were committed in the name of the order, under the protection of its regalia and in the use of its recognized methods and practices and under the leadership of its officers, the principal of which has, for the last six months at least, brought about a condition in this parish which is a blot upon our civilization and brings into question the proud title of American citizenship.

"The flogging of citizens, their deportation and banishment and other kindred offenses were but mere pastimes and of such frequent occurrence that they were accepted as commonplace things, the protest against which was itself sufficient ground for deportation.

"Without going into detail, we beg to say that the conclusion we have reached is that many persons have been identified and connected with these many acts of violence and crime, leading to and including the kidnapping of Aug. 24, 1922, and the murder of Watt Daniel and T. F. Richards, and it is the purpose of the State to present this evidence to the grand jury for its consideration and action as soon as we can get a transcript of it."

Court Rebukes Klan Counsel.

Judge Odom then thanked the spectators for the orderliness that has prevailed throughout the hearing, and continued:

"I think the following allegation made in the statement of Mr. W. C. Barnette, chief counsel for the accused parties, calls for a statement from me:

"'And many of these citizens have been subjected to the most grueling cross examination, and the method of cross examination has been of such a nature as to amount to the administration of what is commonly known as the 'third degree,' which is in direct violation of Section 2 of the Bill of Rights of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana.'

"It is not true that witnesses were put through the third degree. It is true that some of them were put through a close questioning, but the officials who did the examining did not go beyond what should be permitted in a judicial proceedings. With reference to that part of his statement which implies that witnesses were required to give evidence against themselves and that he made objection on behalf of one of them and that his objection was promptly overruled by the Judge, I have this to say:

"When E. N. Gray was on the stand, W. H. Todd asked that he be not required to testify, inasmuch as he could not be required to give evidence against himself. I at once informed Mr. Gray, the witness, that under no circumstances should he be required to make any statement or give any testimony which might in any way incriminate him or connect him with the alleged kidnapping and murder of Daniel and Richards, and stated to him that he might refuse to answer any and all questions which he thought might incriminate him. The witness stated to the Court that he had no objections to testifying and was at that time further examined. On the following morning Mr. Gray was recalled, at which time Mr. Barnette made the objection on behalf of the witness that he should not be called upon to testify. I again informed Mr. Gray, the witness, in open court and in the presence of his attorneys, of his constitutional right to refuse to give evidence against himself, and I then suggested to the witness that if there was any doubt in his mind as to whether he should testify further, he should consult with his attorneys, whereupon I excused him from the stand and he left the courtroom with his attorneys. He was not again called to the stand by the State. At this time there was no charge to the witness standing."

Klan Counsel Attacks Hearing.

Mr. Barnette arose and said that no offense had been aimed at the presiding judge and that he was pleased with the fairness with which the judge handled the proceedings.

In the statement to which Judge Odom had taken exceptions Barnette had said:

"This whole proceeding in my judgment is a nullity, and the testimony adduced cannot be legally used in any proceedings whatever. It cannot be used legally before a grand jury. It would be hearsay, and any bill of indictment made upon this testimony would be quashed by the court. * * *

"The corpus delicti has not been established to a reasonable certainly, to say nothing of the rule that it must be established beyond a reasonable doubt. * * * There is more than a doubt as to the identity of these bodies, which is entertained in the minds of the people generally. The testimony showed every earmark of having been worked up by agents of the Department of Justice and so conflicting that it destroyed itself. It was manifest from the very beginning that the real motive behind the prosecution was to convict the Ku Klux Klan in the forum of public opinion, without regard as to whether or not the perpetrators of the crime would be uncovered.

Without exception there was no material or vital point against any individual established, except by the most partisan testimony and testimony which could not stand the fire of cross-examination or the test of character necessary to give it verity. The activities of the Ku Klux Klan were gone into with great pains and in my judgment, the evidence does not sustain the charge that they are responsible for this crime or had anything to do with it. There are other activities of minor importance in which morality and lawlessness were being practiced, that they perhaps did take some part, but in no case is a crime or misdemeanor disclosed where it is definitely shown that the Ku Klux Klan took any part, and in no instance has any actually been shown except in furtherance of the enforcement of morality. From all of the evidence of the hearing and the manner by which it was conducted, it impresses the reasonable mind that a great stage play has been given the public with other motives behind it, rather than the desire on the part of the Governor to really bring the guilty parties to trial.

Saw Victims Taken to Lake.

Jones, who is a resident of Moselle, Miss., testified that, with his wife and child, he was forced to stop near Lake La Fourche while driving home from Breckenridge, Texas, where he had been working in the oil fields during the Summer, because his car broke down in the middle of the road. He was held up there for two days while repairs were being made. About midnight of the first night, while he was in the bed in the car, his wife called to him and said, "Look, there goes some Ku Klux." There were two cars, a Ford touring car and a runabout with a truck bed. The men in them wore black masks, save for two, one in the touring car and the other in the truck. There were two or three masked men besides the man in the truck, who was sitting down. These two were blindfolded. The cars were going toward Raysville. They seemed to be going to the ferry. There was a turn in the road, and Jones could not see whether they got to the ferry.

For a time the lights on the car disappeared. Then they reappeared and one of the cars started back. "My wife got scared and we got out of the car and hid in a potato patch," said the witness. The car stopped about seventy-five yards from his car and then the other came along. This was after three-quarters of an hour or an hour. He saw the same number of hooded men on them as before, but none blindfolded.

"There seemed to be from four to six in the touring car and four or five in the truck," testified Jones. These were the only hooded men he saw that night.

Adjutant General Toombs personally delivered the message of Governor Parker to the people of Morehouse Parish and to Captain Skipwith today. General Toombs met Skipwith on the street and drew him to one side while he repeated the words of Governor Parker—the warning that martial law would be proclaimed if there were any more Klan depredations in the parish.

Captain Skipwith, immediately afterward in an interview said there would be no disorders or disturbances in Bastrop, but could not speak for Mer Rouge. The last of the militia departed today.

MONROE, La., Jan. 25.—Witnesses who testified for the State at the open hearing are in need of protection in the opinion of Mayor Dade of Mer Rouge who declared in a telephone message this afternoon that the situation in Morehouse Parish was far from being normal.

"There is a rumor current that indicates that it would be advisable to give protection to all of the State's witnesses until after the Morehouse Parish Grand Jury holds its session," he said. "Conditions may be normal for a few days after the soldiers leave but this condition is not likely to remain because of the bitterness engendered by the investigation."

Scoffs at Skipwith Statement.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—"Rot and moonshine" was the comment tonight of George S. Guion, First Assistant Attorney General, on a story published in an Eastern newspaper purporting to contain a statement from Captain Skipwith, Exalted Cyclops of the Morehouse Klan, that Thomas F. Richards was not killed but was put aboard a train for Raysville on the night of Aug. 24, when Watt Daniel and Richards were kidnapped by a hooded mob.

"If Captain Skipwith knows so much about the fate of Richards, it is most remarkable that he never told the State anything about it," said Mr. Guion. "We have yet to receive any offer of assistance from the Cyclops in bringing the murderers to justice or clearing up this crime.

"Daniel was identified beyond the shadow of a doubt. Part of the clothing found on the body of Richards was positively identified as being of the same pattern as a suit he ordered from a Cincinnati concern. Daniel and Richards were last seen together, captives of the black-hooded mob. Daniel and Richards were the only two men missing from Morehouse Parish.

"It is illuminating to know, however, that Captain Skipwith is credited with knowing so much about what became of the two kidnapped men, but kept his knowledge secret until the Attorney General and his assistant and the soldiers had left the parish."

TO AID CHICAGO KLANSMEN.

Imperial Wizard and Other Officers Arrive for Investigation.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25 (Associated Press).—Imperial Wizard Evans and three other imperial officers of the Ku Klux Klan have come here with the announced intention of making a thorough investigation of action against Klansmen here, particularly with reference to the Klan investigation by a Council Committee. Evans declared that "vicious, unfounded reports involving the Klan" would not be suffered.

He announced that in connection with the investigation at Mer Rouge, La., that he would make a formal reply after analyzing the statement made public today by Attorney General Coco of Louisiana, in which he charged the Klan with numerous outrages. Evans was accompanied by Edward Young Clarke, Imperial Giant; F. L. Savage, Imperial Klaliff, and Paul Etheridge, Imperial Klonsel.

Recently a fireman was suspended and several others were transferred after stories of the activities of a Klansman were told before the Council Committee.

"I have come to Chicago," said Evans, "to challenge the right or the justice of the action, reported in press dispatches out of Chicago, of the City Council in ordering all Klansmen stricken from the payroll. Such action is untenable, un-American and cannot be suffered by the national organization.

"The vicious, unfounded reports involving the Klan as an organization in activities the Klan deplores equally as much as every law-abiding citizen, can and will not be suffered by the national organization as a reason for discrediting any honest public servants who, perchance, might be Klansmen."

Many St. Louis Children Have Never Seen Sheep or Pigs

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 25.—Following suggestions that a cow and a pig be placed in the municipal zoo, because many St. Louis children have never seen either, Superintendent of Instruction Maddox instituted a poll of sixth grade pupils. Today he announced that of 5,376 children questioned 40 per cent. had never seen a sheep and 17 per cent. had never looked upon a pig. Twelve children out of every hundred had never seen a cow.

SHIP SUBSIDY DOOM SOUNDED IN SENATE

Progressives Block Unanimous Agreement for Limiting Speeches to Allow Vote.

36 LEGISLATIVE DAYS LEFT

Army Bill, Tax Exemption Ban, Farm Credits and Other Legislation Remain to Be Cleared Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Ship subsidy legislation, so far as the Sixty-seventh Congress is concerned, appears to be definitely defeated. Senator Jones of Washington, in charge of the bill, submitted to the Senate today a unanimous agreement proposition which would have limited speeches on the subsidy to two hours after next Monday and to half an hour after Feb. 5 until the hour of final passage was reached, but Senator Brookhart of the progressive Republican group was promptly on his feet with an objection and made it plain that the subsidy will not reach a vote if he and other Senators of the same group can prevent it.

The Sixty-seventh Congress has just thirty-six legislative days left in which to clear up the Administration program, which includes, besides the ship subsidy, the Army Appropriation bill, the resolution to amend the Constitution so as to make State, municipal and other tax-exempt securities taxable, the Lenroot Farm Credits bill and other measures of less importance, but all of them carrying debatable provisions.

If the Lenroot bill is disposed of by Saturday, the Army bill will be called up next Monday, and, that out of the way, it is understood to be the program of the farm bloc to insist that action be taken on the Truth in Fabrics bill. After that may come the ship subsidy. Senators of the anti-subsidy group say they will never consent to any motion to limit debate so far as that particular legislation is concerned.

When Senator Jones offered his unanimous consent agreement Senator Brookhart wanted to know if the action was the result of the protest of the United States Chamber of Commerce over the delay in bringing the Ship Subsidy measure to a vote. Senator Jones replied that his relations with the Chamber of Commerce had not always been cordial and, he added: "I can assure the Senator from Iowa that the action of the Chamber has in no way influenced this action on my part."

"I am glad to hear it," replied Mr. Brookhart, "and I now object to the unanimous agreement motion."

Senator Lenroot thereupon announced that he was ready to place before the Senate the second of the Administration's farm credit bills which authorizes a loan of $5,000,000 to each of the twelve Federal land banks to make possible long-term credits to the farmers.

"A few days ago," said Senator Lenroot, "the Senate passed what is known as the Capper bill, the effect of which was to enable the larger livestock interests of the country to get their credit facilities through the organization of corporations with a minimum capital of $250,000 under Federal supervision. Yet, we find in some newspapers the claim that the Capper bill is all the credit legislation that the agricultural interests need expect from Congress.

"If I had thought that the Capper bill was the only agricultural legislation with reference to the subject of credits that was to be enacted at this session, I would have been very strongly disposed to oppose it, because there was not only one interest, and that the largest interest in the country, that would be served by an agricultural credits bill, and because if discrimination is to be made those interests with large resources are better able to take care of themselves than is the average farmer. The Capper bill does not liberalize credits. It simply restricts credits to the idea of making them more accessible to bankers buying livestock paper.

There are two kinds of credit available, to a greater or less degree, to the farmers. One known as commercial credit, which is taken care of by the Federal Reserve System and the State banks, and which is limited under the Federal Reserve law, so far as Federal Reserve member banks are concerned to three and six months' paper. The other is our Federal land bank system, which provides for credits based upon real security with long time loans.

"Between these two running from six months to three years is a gap as to which there is no credit facility at all so far as any Governmental action today is concerned. That facility, a credit facility running from six months to three years, is just as necessary for the farmers of the country as is a three months' or six months' credit to the merchants and commercial interests of the country. The farmer, if he borrows money to prepare his crop, can not pay off that indebtedness until he receives the proceeds of that crop. Rarely is that less than nine months. It is very rarely less than a year and in the case of livestock and dairying, it is very often as long as three years.

"There is now no such credit for the farmer. If he borrows to plant his crop, the bank will give credit not exceeding six months. The farmers do not seek to become objects of charity. They ask—and have a right to ask—to be treated as other business men. This is what this bill seeks to accomplish."

Just how long the debate on the Lenroot bill will last, no one seems to know. There are numerous amendments pending, and every members of the farm bloc, as well as some Senators who are not of the bloc, are expected to make speeches.

AMERICAN AND SISTER DISAPPEAR IN PARIS

Lionel A. Sheperd and Miss Claire Mary Sheperd Have Been Missing Since Dec. 15.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The French police, who have been investigating the strange disappearance since Dec. 15 of Lionel A. Sheperd of New York and his half-sister, Miss Claire Mary Sheperd, are convinced that if a crime has been committed it was not in Paris nor even in France.

Sheperd and his sister arrived at the Grand Hotel in Paris from London on Dec. 13. He spent the following day in business interviews, while Miss Sheperd was shopping in the Rue de la Paix. On Dec. 14 they dined at the Cafe de Paris and then went to a Montmartre night cabaret. Here the police lost trace of them completely.

All that is known is that Sheperd when paying the bill in the small hours of the morning was seen to draw a 1,000-franc note from his wallet, which was so well filled as to attract attention even in these surroundings where money is spent freely enough, almost without the counting. This statement was made by table neighbors who were traced by the police as the last people to have seen the Sheperds.

The first theory of the police, of course, was that a crime had been committed. The cabaret which the Sheperds had chosen to spend the night, like many others in the Montmartre, was full of all kinds of crooks and dangerous criminals. On the night the Americans visited it there was present at least one gentleman of this description who is known to be affiliated with several dangerous international gangs, going by the name of "The Locomotive."

The detectives suspected he might be connected with the Sheperd mystery and able to give an explanation of their whereabouts. "The Locomotive," however, gave satisfactory proof that he was in no wise concerned and the police abandoned this clue, and subsequent investigations have convinced them that this is not a case of crime unless the Sheperds suddenly left France and the crime was committed elsewhere.

Failed in Britain 35 Years Ago for £108,965, Broker Now Returns Seeking a Clearance

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Sir Thomas Gordon Fairbairn, who left England 35 years ago after he had failed as a stockbroker with £108,965 gross liabilities, has returned because he does not want to die a bankrupt. Latterly he has acted as agent for a photographer in the United States and his income he told the London official receiver has averaged $18 a week.

He appeared today for his public examination in bankruptcy and said his deficiency in assets was £57,965. A receiving order was made against his estate on Feb. 11, 1888, on the ground that he had departed from his dwelling house and place of business with the intent to defeat or delay his creditors.

He explained that shortly after he was declared a defaulter on the stock exchange he went to the United States where he has lived ever since.

ANARCHIST MURDERS ARGENTINE COLONEL

Wounds Him With Bomb, Then Dispatches Him With Revolver at Buenos Aires.

ESCAPED FROM CAMP HERE

Kurt G. Wilckens, Who Was Interned in Utah War Camp, Himself Wounded by Explosion.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 25 (Associated Press).—Lieut. Col. Hector B. Varela, who commanded the Federal forces which put down the insurrection of ranch laborers in Patagonia last year, was assassinated today by Kurt G. Wilckens, said to be an anarchist, who came here from Amsterdam.

According to the police, Wilckens was deported from the United States, where he was active in anarchist circles, to Amsterdam in 1920 as an undesirable alien.

As Colonel Varela was leaving his home Wilckens threw a bomb at him, the explosion of which only wounded the victim, whereupon Wilckens, who himself was badly wounded by a fragment, drew a revolver and shot him.

The police say that, while Wilckens came here from Amsterdam soon after his deportation from the United States, he was born in Germany.

When questioned by the police Wilckens is alleged to have declared that he assassinated Varela to avenge the death of relatives among the laborers killed by Varela's forces. He recently had been under arrest for possible deportation on information received from the United States regarding his antecedents. He obtained his liberty, however, on a writ of habeas corpus.

Varela on his return from the Patagonian expedition was the target for accusations, made especially by Socialists, of having been the cause of unnecessary deaths. Protests against his methods in carrying on the campaign were made in the Chamber of Deputies. These were dismissed, however, the Chamber voting that he only did his duty as a soldier.

During the campaign several battles were fought with insurrectionists, who are declared to have numbered 1,500. They were described as being mostly Europeans, and it was reported that they had organized a soviet form of government.

The police are of the belief that others besides Wilckens were in the plot to kill Varela and are taking measures to protect certain army officers and prominent personages.

The bomb used by Wilckens was of the same type as the explosive missiles captured during raids on Communist haunts in 1921, which broke up reported Revolutionary plots. A search of Wilckens's room disclosed a membership card of the Communist branch of the Argentine Labor Federation, and also Bolshevist literature written in German and Russian.

Wilckens denies that he was the agent in any Communist conspiracy to kill Varela. He declared the slaying was done on his individual volition, because Varela was a dangerous militarist and had caused the deaths of hundreds of innocent persons. He said he had long awaited the opportunity to slay the officer without killing members of Varela's family or other innocent persons. He added that he himself expected to be killed by the explosion of the bomb he hurled at the officer.

Clippings from American newspapers found in the possession of Wilckens describe him as "the most dangerous Red in the West." They recount Wilckens escape from the Fort Douglas interment camp, where he was placed Sept. 11, 1917, for alleged treasonable agitation among the miners, and his subsequent rearrest and deportation on the steamer Manchuria May 8, 1920. Wilckens arrived in Buenos Aires Sept. 23, 1920 with proper police credentials issued at Bad Bronstedt, Germany. He was employed here as a metal worker.

President De Alvear has issued a decree declaring that Varela died from wounds received in the performance of duty and ordering a State funeral for him.

Kurt G. Wilckens, who assassinated Lieut. Col. Hector B. Varela at Buenos Aires yesterday, escaped from an internment camp for German civilians at Fort Douglas, Utah, on Dec. 24, 1917, according to Department of Justice records.

Y. W. C. A. DRIVE EXTENDED.

Several $1,000 and $500 Contributions Made Yesterday.

Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Chairman of the National Board, Young Women's Christian Association's campaign, yesterday announced a week's extension of effort by the campaign leaders. At the luncheon at 600 Lexington Avenue the sum total to date announced by Mrs. James was $50,271.45.

Among the donors announced yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. John French, $5,000; Mrs. Mary A. Fitzgerald, $5,000; Mrs. James Scrymser, $5,000; Lewis H. Lapham, $3,000; Barron G. Collier, $2,000; Thomas F. Ryan, $1,000; Mortimer Schiff, $1,000; Mr. and Mrs. James S. Cushman, $1,000, and Mrs. Robert Hencken, $1,000.

Among the $500 gifts were those from Mrs. Felix Warburg, Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Henderson, Mrs. Jonathan Bulkley, Mr. and Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, C. A. Coffin and an anonymous giver.

SUN SEEKS REUNION OF CHINESE GROUPS

On Eve of Resuming Control at Canton He Expresses Willingness to Work for Peace.

SZE FAILS FOR CABINET POST

Peking Senate Refuses Confirmation as Foreign Minister to Former Minister to Washington.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 25 (Associated Press.—Sun Yat-sen, who sails on Saturday for Canton to resume control of affairs there, from which he was ousted last June, issued a manifesto today to the various political factions of China, calling on them to sink their differences and work for the reunion of their country. Sun reiterated his condemnation constitutional.
constitution.

The southern leader's manifesto, which was addressed to President Li Yuan-hung, Wu Pei-fu, Chang Tso-lin, Tsao Kun and other military and civil authorities declared that the main ruling forces of China today are divided roughly into four groups, namely, the Chili and Fengtien parties (which clashed last Summer in open warfare under Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin, respectively, when Chang was defeated and retired to his Manchurian stronghold), the Tuan-lu party and, lastly, the southwest provinces (where Sun's main strength lies).

"Reunion lies with these," the Cantonese chief continued. "If they can understand one another and co-operate sincerely with the common aim of upholding the law there is no reason why reunion cannot be effected. I propose to work to this end by peaceful means.

"Before attempting reunion these four should confine themselves within their respective provinces and refrain from interfering in the affairs of others.

"Peace and reunion depend principally and necessarily on the disbandment of troops. The various parties cannot talk peace while they are making fresh preparations for war. If the troops are not disbanded there will not and cannot be peace.

"I propose that China's troops be reduced 50 per cent. and the disbanded units converted into labor battalions to build roads, railways and public utilities. If this principle is accepted I will ask the Chinese leaders to join me in inviting friendly foreign powers to assist in devising means to put the army reduction into effect.

"This plan would contemplate the raising of a disbandment loan, which would be expended under the supervision of a foreign expert and five Chinese delegates representing the interests of agriculture, labor, commerce, education and the press.

"I love my country as life itself, and I cannot see it sinking without striving to save it. I pray that no untoward thing may happen to force me to use other than peaceful measures in the service of China. I speak to your leaders in words of earnestness. In the name of our people let us all work together."

Sun Yat-sen next discussed the present Peking Government, declaring that it was unconstitutionally organized and that it had failed to carry out its program to reduce the army and bring peace to the land.

Concluding his manifesto, he said:

"If the present state of things continued peace will be remote and disaster and calamity must befall the country."

PEKING, Jan. 25 (Associated Press).—Echoes were heard today from the action of the Senate yesterday in ratifying all of the Presidential Cabinet appointments except that of Alfred Sze, Minister to the United States, who had been named Foreign Minister.

The theory of the Peking news agency, generally regarded as plausible, is that Mr. Sze's defeat was brought about by his alleged participation in an open letter criticising the activity of the Minister of Education in the recent investigation that led to the arrest of Lo Wen-kan, former Minister of Finance, on a charge of benefiting personally for negotiating a proposed national loan.

The confirmation of Peng Yung-yi as Minister of Education in the face of student opposition is construed by some papers as a victory for an element in the Senate that desires to embarrass the Cabinet by perpetual opposition.

Turin Workers' Union Dissolved.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—According to a dispatch to The Times from Milan, Italy, the General Workers' Union of Turin has been dissolved by a decree of the Italian Government because of its alleged interference in politics and Socialist proclivities. The union, which was founded in 1850, was one of the oldest workers' societies in Italy. It had headquarters in Turin which repeatedly was set on fire and damaged by the Fascisti.

British Debt Up to £7,742,526,147

LONDON, Jan. 25.—An official announcement made today on the status of the British national debt on March 31, 1922, shows that the debt on that date totaled £7,742,526,147. This was an increase of £108,377,815 over the previous year.

Judge Gary Calls for International Economic Conference

ELBERT H. GARY, Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation, in next Sunday's Times, will say:

"The times are critical, though they are not desperate. An international conference, such as has been suggested, would probably result in the early establishment of international peace."

The New York Times
Next Sunday
Reserve a copy at your news stand.

GOV. SMITH EXPLAINS STAND ON HOME RULE

Contends New York City Has Right to Decide on Matters Affecting Only Itself.

POINTS TO INTERFERENCES

Declares There Is Difference Between Limiting Power of an Individual and a Great Municipality.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Governor Smith made public tonight a letter he has sent to Everett P. Wheeler in reply to a letter Mr. Wheeler recently sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES, a clipping of which he sent to the Governor after publication. Mr. Wheeler took issue with the Governor on a statement in his annual message, declaring that municipalities receive greater powers in matters "wholly local," asking the Governor to define the term. He also questioned the Governor's statement that government which suits the majority was what was wanted in a democracy. Mr. Wheeler urged that an appeal to the Legislature from the mistakes of municipal administrations should always be possible. In his reply the Governor wrote:

"You ask what matters are wholly local to a municipality? Speaking for the City of New York, the construction of subways is wholly local. They are constructed entirely within the city and without any contribution in money from the State. The city built the Ashokan dam; the city built all of its public buildings; all of its bridges; all of its other great public works. Why should it not build all of its own subways? And upon what theory does the State interfere as to routes and contracts?

"Prior to 1921, every city in the State had the right to make a contract in the form of a franchise with public service corporations of various kinds. In that year the Legislature and the Governor took away from every city in this State a right that they had for fifty years and lodged it in a State commission. That is wholly a local matter and any interference with it by the State is a direct violation of the home rule principle.

Points to Specific Violation.

"The demand for home rule in the cities comes a little bit stronger from New York than from any city because the history of legislation over twenty years shows that no other city in this State has been so interfered with by the Legislature as has New York. For instance, the law provides that in all first and second-class cities, the cities may by local action introduce voting machines. The same statute says New York must do it. That is in effect to say that discretion is given to every other city but New York. I think that constitutes a violation of home rule.

"Consult the legislative files for twenty years and you seldom see an amendment to the charter of the City of Syracuse; seldom seen an amendment to the charter of Yonkers, or of Utica or of Troy or of Albany. The reason is that all of these cities are operating under what is known as the uniform second-class cities charter. There is no occasion for continually amending it, because there is given to the Common Council the power to do in all these cities what the Legislature has reserved for itself to do in the case of the City of New York.

"Read the Greater New York Charter over carefully and in every one of its sections you find foolish restrictions upon local authority. For example, in the section dealing with the Department of Docks, the State tells the city that if the engineers of the Dock Department certify that repairs after damage to dock property exceed $1,000 they must be contracted for with outside contractors, and no matter how many men or how much material may be available, the city is not permitted to do that work with its own forces.

"Further down in your article you quote from my message about majority rule. I do not understand what you mean by the question, 'What majority?' There can be only one answer to it. The majority of the people.

Declares Majority Must Rule.

"What do we mean by platforms? What do we mean by party government? What do we mean by party pledges? These are all instrumentalities for ascertaining the majority will, and certainty when it is ascertained, that will must be carried out. Party platforms usually deal with two things, either promises of administrative policy or changes in statuory laws, these the Government or the Legislature can carry out. Others have to do with fundamental principles of the Government. They are embraced in our constitutional law and can only in the last analysis be carried out by the people themselves. But a party may pledge that if put into power, it will start the machinery to allow the people to amend their fundamental law.

"As, for example, the Democratic platform contained a provision that the Democratic Party favored a short ballot, a four-year term for the Governor, and an executive budget. Certainly, when the people elect Democrats by overwhelming majorities, Democrats must feel the obligation to do everything they can to submit these questions to the people.

"I cannot agree with you when you say that you should have an appeal to the Legislature when you are dissatisfied with your local officials. In the past we have had committees appear before the Mayor and the Board of Estimate protesting against garbage plants in certain localities and desiring their removal. Failing to have them removed to some other neighborhood they have come to Albany and attempted to have it done by law. That is not right. There is a great difference between the limitation upon the power of a single individual and the limitation now placed by the State upon the City of New York in the transaction of its every-day routine business.

"If the Governor is limited in his powers by constitutional and statute law every other official should be, because we have a Government of laws and not of men. But that is an entirely different question from a control exercised largely for political reasons over the affairs of a great municipality by men from other parts of the State.

"I am thankful to you for your letter and the constructive criticism that appears in your article."

TO IDENTIFY DEAD BANDIT.

Fingerprints of Hugh D. Craig, 'Gentleman Burglar,' Sent to Denver

Pictures and fingerprints of Hugh D. Craig, "gentleman burglar" who escaped from the Court House in Newark on Nov. 21, after he had been sentenced to serve from fifteen to thirty years, were sent to Denver, Col., yesterday to ascertain if the body of a dead bandit found in a garage in the Western city was that of Craig.

Prosecutor John Bigelow received a letter from the Denver authorities indicating that the body of the slain bandit might be that of Craig. On a handkerchief found on the body were the initials "H. C." The bandit, according to word received in Newark, was shot while standing on the running board of a speeding automobile after he and several others had perpetrated a $200,000 hold-up.

Confirm Campbell for Reserve Board

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The nomination of Milo D. Campbell of Michigan to the Federal Reserve Board as the so-called "dirt farmer" member was confirmed today by the Senate.

Russian Village Pleads For Cats to Kill Mice

The American Relief Administration at 42 Broadway yesterday made public a cable message from Kiev, Russia, saying:

"A special appropriation for a supply of cats has been asked of the American Relief Administration district headquarters here by the village of Rovnoje, in the District of Saratov. Local cats cost ten million rubles apiece because the most promising of the species were eaten last Winter during the famine. Even a kitten commands five million rubles and the price of cats is rising every day.

"In the meantime an influx of mice has invaded Rovnoje, eating what grain there is left. Millions of cats all over Russia have been sacrificed to the famine so that today there is scarcely a feline left."

'JOKER' MAY SCRAP HOME RULE MEASURE

Proposed Constitutional Amendment Found to Contain a Nullifying Limitation.

NO EVIL INTENT CHARGED

Two New Bills Introduced With a View to a Constitutional Convention in 1924.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The Tolbert home rule amendment to the Constitution which, when it was adopted for the first time by the Legislature last year, was hailed as "a step in the right direction," probably will never be submitted to the voters for ratification.

A critical survey of the text today brought to light imperfections of a serious character which had been overlooked by the legislative experts of the many civic organizations who rallied to its support. As it reads at present, those who have given close study to the amendment declare, it would be anything but a home rule measure.

What—had it been inserted with malice prepense—would have been characterized as "joker" was discovered in Section 3, of the amendment. Evil intent is not, however, charged in this instance.

In a prior section the legislature is restrained from enacting any legislation affecting cities except in the form of general city laws affecting all alike. Local legislative bodies are empowered to enact purely local legislation, which, however, must be "consistent with this Constitution and the laws of the State."

With this limitation in the organic law following the prohibition against legislative interference in local matters, it was pointed out by experts, neither the State Legislature nor local legislative bodies would have power to interfere with provisions in city charters adopted prior to the amendment becoming effective.

There was prospect of favorable action this year on the amendment, which then would have gone to the voters in the Fall. Now it probably will be consigned to the scrap heap.

A bill calling for a special State election on Tuesday, April 19, to decide whether there shall be a constitutional convention in 1924 was introduced today by Senator Cotillo, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. If the proposal is approved, delegates to the convention would be chosen at the general election next Fall. They would include fifteen delegates-at-large and three representatives from each senatorial district.

A companion bill introduced by Senator Cotillo would appropriate $5,000 for a commission to prepare data for the convention. This commission would be composed of the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly and three other members to be appointed by the Governor. The last constitutional convention was held in this State in 1915.

Under bills introduced by Senator Knight and Assemblyman Stapley, Livingston, a fee of $10 would be the highest the State could collect for the registration of automobiles. The measures provide that fees for motor vehicles weighing 3,500 pounds shall be 50 cents for each 100 pounds up to that weight, and 75 cents for each 100 pounds over, but the total fee is not to be more than $10. Under the present law owners of the heavier types of motor cars are taxed as high as $30, and in some instances more.

Service charges by gas companies would be prohibited if a bill introduced by Assemblyman Miller of Westchester is enacted.

A measure introduced by Assemblyman Alterman of New York would permit the use of proceeds of sales of corporate stock of serial bonds for the erection of public buildings in New York City. At present this is limited to school buildings.

Under a bill introduced by Assemblyman Hackenburg of New York, the conservation commission would be authorized to make all rules and regulations regarding fish and game, following a public hearing.

The deduction from personal incomes for tax purposes of all interest or income from moneys invested in real estate mortgages is provided for in a bill introduced by Assemblyman Evans of Kings.

PUT PAVING UP TO CITIES.

Mayors Say Each Should Decide What Companies Should Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Recommendation will be made to the Joint Legislative Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, of which Senator Davenport of Oneida is Chairman, by the New York State Conference of Mayors that the question of how much paving shall be paid for by traction companies be left to the Governmental agencies in the various cities.

This recommendation will be made to avoid "endless litigation, misunderstandings and bickerings." Under a State law the traction companies now have to pay the cost of paving between their tracks and for two feet on either side. For years the companies have been trying to have this law amended, claiming it imposes an unjust burden on them.

"Each city," the Mayors' report says, "should be permitted to solve its own problems according to its peculiar local conditions. Moreover, under the broadening powers of local self-government, certain principles have been established which conceded the right of the city through its local legislative body to control the use of its streets by the granting of franchises. It is therefore the only logical body which should determine for how much damage to its pavements the street railway company is responsible."

The report was signed by Mayor Campbell of Poughkeepsie, the Chairman; James G. Brennan, City Engineer of Albany, and A. P. Hartman, City Engineer of Yonkers. Clifford M. Pinckney, Chief Engineer of the Borough of Manhattan and a member of the committee, objected to the recommendations and submitted a minority report in which he objects to changing the present law in any respect.

"From a purely engineering scientific point of view," Mr. Pinckney's report said, "I am firmly of the opinion that the railroad law as now constituted represents, as nearly as it is humanly possible to do so, a fair and reasonable distribution of the paving obligations."

Mr. Pinckney said that in the Borough of Manhattan the cost of paving and maintaining the streets where the street railways operate is more than double that of paving and repaving streets where no street railways operate.

$100,000,000 OFFER IS MADE BY DURANT

Would Buy Entire Common Stock Issue of Fisher Body at $200 a Share.

NEW MOVE IN WALL ST. WAR

Outcome of Plan for Selling Shares of Company Controlled by General Motors.

STOCK RALLY ON EXCHANGE

Drop of 41 Points Had Been Forced When Bond Issue Scheme Was Announced.

William C. Durant, President of Durant Motors, Inc., who lost control of the General Motors Corporation during the period of deflation, issued a statement over his signature last night to the effect that if the opportunity is given, he will agree to purchase the entire present common stock issue of the Fisher Body Corporation, which is controlled by General Motors, at $200 per share. To carry out this deal would involve $100,000,000, since there are 500,000 shares of the stock.

Behind this offer is the story of one of the bitterest financial fights staged in Wall Street in many years. Mr. Durant, once President of the General Motors Corporation and its directing head, lost his grip on the corporation during the Fall of 1919, when stock prices crumbled. It was announced at the time that his holdings in the corporation had been taken over by bankers representing the du Pont interests. Mr. Durant was offered a place in the corporation he had directed, but declined.

He set to work at once rehabilitating his fortunes and organized the Durant Motors Corporation, selling the stock at $15 per share to his friends in the motor world. It has since sold at $88 in the open market. As the Durant Motors Corporation became successful he branched out into new lines, starting other companies.

Durant's "Unit" Plan.

In the midst of his operations Mr. Durant devised a scheme for the selling of stock, not only in his corporation, but in any others he might choose, on the "unit" system. His plan was to go in the open market, buy a stock, deposit it as security with trustees and then redivide the whole into "units," each in the case of Fisher Body, representing one-fifth of a share, which were sold to customers in all parts of the country. It is reported that Mr. Durant's receipts from customers, to pay for stock purchased on the unit system, is at the rate of $6,500,000 per month, and that he has pledges on his books for no less than $100,000,000 of stock in his own and other corporations. A clause in each contract provides that the stock thus purchased be held in escrow, and cannot be sold for a fixed period.

There was no interference with the scheme of Mr. Durant until he singled out one of the most prominent of the General Motors units—the Fisher Body Corporation—and quietly started to accumulate the stock through open market purchases, for re-sale to his clientele of unit buyers. Just when he started to buy this stock in the market and what price he paid for the 20,000 shares or so accumulated for re-sale, is Mr. Durant's own secret. Wall Street has a story that he got some big blocks of it at less than $125 per share, with the average considerably below $150.

His first unit offering of Fisher Body, based on stock placed in escrow, was in November of 1922 at $32 a unit, the equivalent of $160 a share; the second was at $35 a unit, equivalent to $175 a share, and the third at $40 a unit, equivalent to $200 a share.

Activity in the Stock.

There was no particular activity in the stock until the late Fall. Then it started to climb, a point or so a day, gaining steadily. Before the year ended it touched $218. With the start of the new year it simmered for several days, then shot forward from around $200 to $216 on buying that was attributed to Mr. Durant.

Directors of the Fisher Body Corporation met in New York on Tuesday. After the meeting it was announced that the corporation had decided to sell $20,000,000 of new debenture 6 per cent. bonds and to offer 100,000 of no par value common stock—similar to the stock sold by Mr. Durant to his customers—at $75 a share, on the basis of one new share of stock for every five now held. The immediate result was a drop of 41 points in Fisher Body stock, with a decline of 18 points, sympathetically, in the shares of Durant Motors, Inc. Both recovered and steadied toward the close of the market.

Yesterday there was sharp recovery in both stocks, attributed, in Wall Street, to "Durant buying." Fisher Body advanced 6½ points to 175 per share and the shares of Durant Motors, Inc., advanced 5⅝ points to 72⅝.

Mr. Durant's Statement.

The formal statement sent out last night by Mr. Durant was as follows:

"Many and varied statements have been circulated during the past few days with reference to Fisher Body Corporation and my connection therewith. Some time ago I made the assertion that the Fisher Body Corporation was one of the best industrial properties in the country with respect to its position in the trade, earning capacity, management, &c. While other interests might have a motive for depreciating its value at this time, I have no occasion to change my opinion of the property. If given the opportunity, I will agree to purchase the entire present common stock issue at $200 per share."

Mr. Durant's open offer to buy the entire common stock, which consists of 500,000 shares, before the addition of the new 100,000 shares just been voted by the Directors, probably will be ignored by officials of the Fisher Body Corporation. The company's main business is with the parent concern, the General Motors Corporation, and it supplies bodies for the Cadillac, Buick, Oakland, Chevrolet and other units of the General Motors Corporation, as well as to certain outside manufacturers.

Just what will be the outcome of the present situation Wall Street finds it is difficult to foretell. Speculative interests are taking small part in the proceedings. Because such wide "swings" occur in both stocks most of the speculators are letting them alone.

Until recently, Fisher Body stock has never been a speculative medium and has moved slowly. It pays a dividend of $10 annually and because of this high return and the excellent reputation of the corporation in the automobile manufacturing world it has been sought, heretofore, by investors rather than speculators.

Italy to Ratify Naval Limitation.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A dispatch to the Central News from Rome says the Foreign Affairs Committee has acted favorably on the Washington naval treaty, which will be discussed by the Chamber of Deputies Feb. 8. The dispatch adds that ratification of the treaty is certain.

TRUCKMEN PROTEST WATERFRONT RULES

Join Railroad and Steamship Lines in Attacking New Traffic Regulations for West Street.

HAMPER FREIGHT HANDLING

Congestion on Piers and Delay to Perishables Increased, Says Complaint to Police.

New waterfront traffic regulations designed by the Traffic Bureau of the Police Department to lessen vehicular congestion in West Street, have caused a protest from railroad and steamship officials who operate piers along that street. The new regulations are to be tried out for thirty days. They provide for a minimization of lines of waiting trucks in front of piers, one line only being allowed in front of each pier and these must all trail toward the north. Some of the regulations that originated with the companies for the better handling of freight are done away with for the common good.

The Clyde and Mallory lines have already complained to the police of the Charles Street station, it was learned yesterday, and with other companies in the Atlantic Seaboard Freight Bureau will, it was said, file a formal protest with the Police Department in a few days.

The Merchant Truckmen's Bureau, through Thomas F. Barry, executive secretary, yesterday sent a formal protest to the Police Commissioner. In part the letter said:

"For years steamship lines have given precedence and preferred position to men carrying perishables and doing freight transfer work. This because perishables must be handled rapidly and the freight transfer men are working for the steamship companies.

"The new regulations, whether they are misinterpreted or not, compel carriers of perishables and freight transfer men to take the same line with other truckmen, which is neither good business nor good sense, as anybody in any way familiar with steamship operation will testify.

"If freight transfer men are to be held up by the police against their own wishes, and against the wishes of the steamship companies, it places the Police Department in the unique position of taking over the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission and telling the companies how to run their business.

"It is worthy of comment to note that the more transfer men are delayed, just so much more will the congestion be increased, because the piers cannot be cleared rapidly if truckmen are to be held up, and it is the transfer men that aid largely in keeping this freight moving.

"Admitting the necessity of having fewer truck lines on West Street, is it not only fair, however, that there should be a special line for freight transfer carriers and carriers of perishables? This more especially when the steamship companies must have it so, in order that their business may be facilitated and perishables maintained in good condition.

"We feel sure, in conclusion, that this protest is only one of many that you will receive from steamship agents, truckmen, produce dealers and business men who will object to having the side streets in front of their mercantile establishments thronged with trucks for the exclusive benefit of West Street.

"An amendment or broader interpretation of the regulation, which, we understand, are only intended for thirty days' trial, so that a special line will be formed for the transfer men and carriers of perishables, is earnestly requested."

FAMILY OF FIVE, ILL FROM GRIP, RESCUED

Father, Mother and Three Children in Torpor and Faint From Hunger Sent to Hospital.

A father, mother and three children, all sick with grip, hungry and helpless, were removed by the police last night from their tenement at 65 West 128th Street to Harlem Hospital, where all five are in a serious condition.

Policeman Dallard found John Fereira, 30 years old, a laborer, and his wife, Mary, in bed helpless and apparently benumbed. They were semi-conscious and could not tell what was the matter. The three children—John, 5 years; Alfred, 3, and Olive, 2—were also drowsy and half-alive. There was no food in the house.

From others in the house it was learned that they had all been sick five days before entering the torpor.

The mother was sick first. The three children were taken down immediately afterward. The father quit work to attend to them and he fell sick also. Two or three days without work left them penniless. The little food they have had for several days was supplied by neighbors. The Fereiras were Portuguese, who came a few years ago from British Guiana and were practically friendless.

LIVELY "TIMES SQUARE."

E. Robert Schmitz, French Pianist, Gives Several Novelties.

E. Robert Schmitz, the French pianist, gave international novelty to a recital in Aeolian Hall last night, the first since his return, by performing unheard of works of his countryman, Milhaud, now also a guest here, and others of the American, Whithorne, that he had similarly introduced in Paris. Taking Schumann's F sharp minor sonata as a musical point of departure, the player ranged through Debussy's "Children's Corner," Ravel's less-known "Gallows" and "Ondine," Whithorne's "Pell Street" and "Chimes of St. Patrick's," for which last the composer, in a box, was beckoned to rise and bow.

Whithorne's "Times Square," which was added for the first time here, proved a rush-hour snapshot of moving quicksteps, a surge and urge of mad pace and patter, with now and then a lyric pause, as of a smile caught amid the crowd. Milhaud's "First Rag Caprice," also of local rhythm, was repeated, following the Frenchman's "Saudades do Brazil," all new here, as were two "Nature Poems" of the English composer, Goosens. When the audience, standing, called for more, Mr. Schmitz added the antique Couperin's "Sœur Monique" and modern Ravel's "Jeux d'Eau," as who should say, "Take your choice." Which the house did by calling out again till he gave a last prelude of Debussy.

WED 4 DAYS AFTER MEETING

Then Naval Order Takes Husband Away From Germantown Bride.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—Love laughed at conventions after Miss Eleanor Sage, 21 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph V. Sage of Germantown, and Lieutenant Melvin Hughes Bassett, U. S. N., met a little more than a week ago. Until Tuesday of last week neither had ever heard of the other. Four days later they were married in Elkton and today the bride tearfully bade adieu to her husband of five days, who sailed for Southern waters from the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Mrs. Bassett was introduced to her husband by a friend at a luncheon. Later they went to a moving picture show and then to a roof garden, where they danced. There, the bride and bridegroom confess, they fell in love. Friday Lieutenant Bassett received orders to depart today for the South and a "farewell" party was held. Mrs. Bassett expects to join her husband in Cuba soon.

MUSIC

By RICHARD ALDRICH.

Mr. Van Hoogstraten Conducts.

The Philharmonic Society in its recent history has had experiences with many conductors. One more, coming in a brief interim between Mr. Stransky and Mr. Mengelberg, not forgetting Mr. Hadley, was added to the list last evening, when Mr. Willem van Hoogstraten was intrusted with the direction of the orchestra for a single concert. He was a "guest" invited for a short stay.

Mr. van Hoogstraten has been heard as an orchestral conductor before in New York. Last season he conducted a couple of concerts on his own initiative, one to accompany his wife, Mme. Elly Ney, in concert. In the summer he conducted concerts at the Stadium. He is a Dutchman, of whom three appear as conductors this season, and has had experience with orchestras in his native land and in other parts of Europe, notably in Germany. It was obvious that there was no lack of experience in his work. He has technical skill, authority, familiarity with his scores. He obtained results from the orchestra, on presumably no very long acquaintance with it, and no large number of rehearsals, that were commendable and that gave pleasure to the audience.

The program consisted of Brahms's fourth symphony—one that conductors are generally favoring this season—Weber's "Freischütz" overture, Mozart's "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik" for strings, and the first of the orchestral arrangements of Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsodies.

The symphony is one for "effects" to be made with. So in the overture Mr. Van Hoogstaten gave a performance of both that had high musical value as well as an abundance of effects. He pursues the melodic line and finds it and sets it forth. He balances and adjusts the several choirs in the orchestra with intelligence and skill. He has a firm sense of rhythm.

In the symphony he took some tempos in the first two movements that seemed over-deliberate; so he did in the slow introduction to the overture—a custom that has taken a firm hold upon most European conductors to the injury of the audience's appreciation of its melody. There was a tendency in the symphony to hold back the tempo of the softer passages with results that verged a little upon the sentimental. And there was a tendency to force the tone in the louder passages beyond the point of beauty in both strings and brass. The temptation to do this in the fiery chaconne is almost irresistible.

But it cannot be expected that a conductor will do all exactly as he desires in a single concert with a strange orchestra, and Mr. Van Hoogstraten accomplished much that was commendable in this one appearance. The performance of both symphony and overture was vigorous and finished, and showed the workings of a musical intelligence.

In Mozart's serenade, if the title may be so translated, Mr. Van Hoogstraten's results were unimpeachable. There was the delicate and spirited gallantry that characterizes Mozart's inspiration; a true feeling for the style that was delightfully set forth. The strings gave forth a rich, smooth and finely colored tone, and the playing was of great finish.

Mr. van Hoogstraten was applauded with heartiness and warmth, and there was full recognition of his achievements.

The New York Symphony.

At the concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon Mr. Coates, the "guest" conductor, showed his Russian predilections by playing Glinka's overture to "Russian and Ludmilla," a hearty and melodious piece that was richly voiced by the orchestra, and Tchaikovsky's morbid symphonic fantasia, "Francesca da Rimini." The other orchestral piece was Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel," of which the performance was singularly clear and detailed in its sorting out of the themes in their most intricate combinations and most ingenious developments.

The piece has not received quite as much attention this season as it has in some recent reasons, but it still has its fascinations as a marvelous tour de force of ingenuity and inventiveness and technical dexterity. In it Strauss still seems like a master juggler, standing in plain sight before the audience and doing impossible things. The marvel has not yet worn off.

Miss Maria Ivogün was the soloist, the German soprano who appeared here first with the Chicago Opera and who last season exercised a very considerable charm in several concert performances. She sang Handel's air "Sweet Bird," from "L'Allegro il Moderato ed il Penseroso," with flute obbligato by George Barrère of the orchestra, and "Martern aller Arten," from Mozart's opera of "Die Entführung ans dem Serail."

Miss Ivogün's voice is of delightful quality, light and delicate, clear and vibrant, and yet showing at times singular power. It is an extremely high soprano, and her high tones are of real musical value, roundness and beauty; not like an escape of gas, as is sometimes regrettably the case with such voices. She has great skill and facility in the execution of florid passages, such as abound especially in Handel's apostrophe to the nightingale. The voice did not yesterday, however, seem quite so perfectly under control as it did in Miss Ivogün's last appearances here; and, alas! there were times when it was not squarely on the pitch. Her singing, however, gave much pleasure and the contest with the flute in Handel's air was perfectly timed and executed with precision. Mr. Barrère's coloratura was faithfully matched with Miss Ivogün's.

JERITZA AFFORDS AN 'EYEFUL'

Amusing Contretemps When Curtains Fall to Close on Thais.

Mozart and Massenet shared a double day of opera at the Metropolitan yesterday, the latter's "Thais" for the fifth time, with Jeritza, Harrold and Whitehill, being sung as an extra matinee to a house sold out for the benefit of the Child's Hospital. Another large audience heard the season's second "Cosi Fan Tutte," sung last evening by Easton, Peralta, Bori, Meader, De Luca and Didur. The conductors were Hasselmans and Bodanzky, respectively.

Mme. Jeritza appeared in spite of a cold, for which printed apology was made in the matinee programs. If her hearers missed anything vocally, they were the gainers by an amusing contretemps when the curtains failed to close after the first act. Thais, in her gesture of fullest disclosure, held her pose till apparently she felt that the Alexandrians—and other spectators—had had "an eyeful" when she turned and ran laughing off the stage.

MOTION PICTURE NOTES.

New photoplays at the Broadway motion picture houses next week will be "Poor Men's Wives," directed by Louis J. Gasnier, with Barbara La Marr and David Butler, at the Criterion; "The World's Applause," directed by William de Mille, with Bebe Daniels and Lewis Stone, at the Rivoli; "The Dangerous Age," directed by John M. Stahl, with Lewis Stone and Cleo Madison, at the Strand; "Nobody's Money," directed by Wallace Worsley, with Jack Holt and Wanda Hawley, at the Rialto, and "One Million in Jewels," directed by J. P. McGowan, with Mr. McGowan and Helen Holmes, at the Cameo.

Douglas Fairbanks's "Robin Hood," which was shown recently at the Lyric Theatre, will be the feature at the Capitol next week, where, owing to the length of the picture, the doors will open at noon daily instead of 12:30, the usual hour.

Among the shorter films to be shown next week are "Pike's Peak—and Busted," directed by Clyde E. Elliott, a Post picture, at the Rialto; "Peg of the Movies," with Baby Peggy, a Century comedy, at the Rivoli, and "The Champeen," one of the Pathe "Our Gang" comedies, at the Strand.

The principal musical numbers on the program beginning Sunday will be de Koven's "Robin Hood" overture at the Capitol; "Petulant Petunia," a dance travesty by Walt Kuhn, at the Strand; "Danse Bedouine," by Princess Nyota-Nyoka, in her American debut, at the Rialto, and a scene from Massenet's "Herodiade" at the Rivoli.

The Nazimova "Salome," will close a four weeks' engagement at the Criterion Theatre on Saturday evening.

"When Knighthood Was in Flower," will end a run of nineteen weeks and three days at the Criterion and Rivoli when it goes out of the latter theatre tomorrow evening.

SAW TRAIN TOO LATE TO AVERT COLLISION

Transit Board Is Told That Motorman on Elevated Failed to Regard Red Signal.

FLAGMAN AMONG 19 HURT

Panic Averted by Prompt Action of Policeman in Early Morning Crash.

Failure of William Williamson, motorman of a five-car passenger train, to see the red lamp held by a flagman on the rear of a work train standing on the northbound local track at the Fourteenth Street station of the Third Avenue elevated railroad, was stated as the cause of the collision early yesterday morning in a report of the accident to the Transit Commission by its electrical engineer. Eighteen passengers and the flagman were injured. The collision demolished a flat car and badly damaged a supply car of the work train, and wrecked the front platform and bulkhead of the first car of the passenger train.

According to the report, Williamson explained the accident by saying that he did not see the standing train until it was too late to stop his train, notwithstanding the fact that it was established that the flagman, who was hurt about the head and one arm, was on the rear platform of the work train with a red lamp at the time of the collision. The Commission's electrical engineer found that the motors of the passenger train had been reversed, showing that the motorman had made an attempt to stop the train in that manner in addition to applying the brakes.

Williamson made no report that any of the equipment was defective, and the passenger train was later moved by use of the motors in the rear cars. The accident happened just after 2 o'clock, and the northbound local track was not cleared until eleven minutes after 7. Williamson has been in the employ of the company since 1909 and it was said he never before had an accident.

Carl Leipold, guard on the rear car of the work train, who acted as flagman, said he waved his red lantern when he saw the passenger train approaching. He said he heard the motorman of the passenger train apply his airbrakes, but that the train seemed to slip over the wet rails.

Most of the injured passengers sustained comparatively slight cuts and bruises. Policeman Salsider of 311 East 139th Street, the Bronx, who was on the train, helped to avert a panic by appealing to the passengers to remain quiet after the shock. He carried one woman who had fainted to the station and assisted others to walk a short distance along the track to the station platform.

Empire Theatre's 30th Anniversary.

The recent celebration of the fortieth year of the Casino Theatre was followed last night by ceremonies commemorating the thirtieth anniversary of the Empire Theatre, two blocks to the north. Billie Burke, who is at present appearing at the Empire in "Rose Briar," was hostess at a supper and reception following the performance, and many well-known theatrical figures were present.

David Belasco, who opened the Empire with "The Girl I Left Behind Me," was the guest of honor, and three members of the cast of that play—Cyril Scott, William Morris and Orrin Johnson—were also present.

RUSSIAN PLAYERS' PROGRAM

Moscow Art Theatre to Continue at Jolson's Until March 3.

The Moscow Art Theatre, now in its third week at Jolson's Theatre, will continue its New York engagement until March 3, by which time it will have played here for eight weeks. It is probable that the company will then undertake a brief tour, in the course of which it will be seen in Boston, Chicago and perhaps one or two other cities. The players are compelled to return to Russia by June 1.

For next week, as already announced, the Russians will give their first performances here of "The Three Sisters." The program for the remainder of their engagement will be as follows: Week of Feb. 5, "Czar Fyodor"; week of Feb. 12, "The Cherry Orchard"; week of Feb. 19, "The Lower Depths"; week of Feb. 26, a double bill, consisting of Turgeneff's "The Lady from the Provinces" and three acts from Dostoievsky's "The Brothers Karamazoff." The last-named play was acted here in French a number of seasons ago by Jacques Copeau's company.

Amateur Comedy Club in Farces.

The Amateur Comedy Club will give performances of three farces by Henry Clapp Smith at the Children's Theatre of the Heckscher Foundation for Children, Fifth Avenue and 105th Street, on Thursday night of next week. The three plays are named "Junk," "Bunk" and "Punk." The receipts of the performance will be used to buy clothing for the children of the Foundation.

Among those who will appear in the plays will be Mr. Smith, the author; Mr. and Mrs. Harold Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Drelincourt Martin, Mrs. Herbert Groesbeck Jr., Mrs. S. Hinman Bird, Lloyd Aspinwall and Philip Kobbe.

Jos. Giblichmann Sings in Hebrew.

Joseph Giblichmann gave a recital of operatic and religious Hebrew selections before a small audience in the Town Hall last evening. He sang airs in German from "Aida," "Lucia," "Elisir d'Amore" and "Tosca" in an earnest manner and with full, rich tones. In the group of songs in Hebrew, which were of his own composition, the singing lacked spontaneity, but a flexible, well-controlled voice of wide range was revealed.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Fay Bainter, contrary to a report published yesterday, is not to appear in the musical comedy that John Murray Anderson is producing.

Owen Davis's "Ice Bound" will follow "Hamlet" at the Sam H. Harris Theatre, probably on Saturday, Feb. 10.

"Peter Weston," acted on the Coast recently by Frank Keenan, will be placed in rehearsal by Sam H. Harris next week. Mr. Keenan will again head the cast of the play, which is the work of Frank Dazey and Leighton Osmun.

Grace George is planning a repertory season in New York for next season.

There will be a professional matinee of "Lady Butterfly" at the Globe on Thursday of next week. The casts of thirteen other musical productions now on Broadway will be present.

"You and I," instead of "The Jilts," will be the title of Philip Barry's play, to be produced by Richard G. Herndon.

George M. Cohan will arrive from Europe in time to take part in the Actors' Fund benefit at the Hippodrome on Sunday night.

The Moscow Art Theatre Company and the Chauve-Souris players were the guests of David Belasco at the matinee of "The Merchant of Venice" at the Lyceum yesterday.

The second company of "The Fool," which is soon to be seen in Boston, will give a special performance of the play at the Times Square Theatre on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 7, in aid of the Charity Organization Society.

Emily Ann Wellman has joined the cast of "The Wasp," which will open in Allentown on Feb. 9.

The opening of "The Fool's Revenge" at the Bramhall Playhouse has been postponed to Thursday night of next week.

A new musical drama will be incorporated into the "Ziegfeld Follies" next Monday night.

There will be an extra matinee of "Polly Preferred" at the Little Theatre next Friday afternoon.

"A TRUE JULIET" — *Alexander Woollcott, Herald*

What the Critics said about JANE COWL as "JULIET" in THE SELWYNS production of Shakespeare's "ROMEO and JULIET" (*Directed by FRANK REICHER*)

Oh well, if we must be explicit, Jane Cowl and Rollo Peters took us in completely. We believed that they were Romo and Juliet. There was a time when we thought of Juliet simply as a hurdle standing forbiddingly across the path of every American actress. Jane Cowl has made the role a springboard. —*Heywood Broun, the World.*

There was youth to begin with, touched with the beauty and the mystery of great love. The potion scene ran the full gamut of womanly trepidation. Never in modern memory has it been rendered with such virtuosity and at the same time with such simple conviction. The balcony scene was as familiar as a caress, utterly ingenuous and impassioned; yet it positively sang with lyric exaltation.—*John Corbin, The Times.*

Last night it was as if fountains splashed in the moonlight once more and the air of the Capulet garden were full of the music of a summer night. —*Alexander Woollcott, Herald.*

Jane Cowl, charming as Juliet in Selwyn's fine production. —*Leo March, the Telegraph.*

The best of the Juliets of our time is Jane Cowl. None has been more eloquent in the balcony confession. —*Burns Mantle, the News.*

The presentation by Miss Cowl and her company is the most gratifying of the generation. —*Percy Hammond, Tribune.*

There is every reason to believe Miss Cowl will prove a popular Juliet. With her beauty she has little to fear. —*Charles Darnton, Eve. World.*

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 W. 43d St. —MATINEE TOMORROW— Nights $1.00 to $2.50. Popular Matinee Thurs. 75c to $2.00.

MOTION PICTURES

Coming Next Sunday! GASNIER production. B. P. Schulberg Presents POOR MEN'S WIVES. CRITERION THEATRE, B'WAY & 44TH ST.

MARK STRAND B'y & 47 St. GUY BATES POST in "Omar the Tentmaker." Strand Symphony Orchestra.

CAPITOL B'way at 51st. BEG. SUN. LAURETTE TAYLOR in "PEG O' MY HEART." Capitol Grand Orchestra. DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in "ROBIN HOOD."

B. S. MOSS CAMEO 42d St. & B'way. MILADY Romance commencing where "Three Musketeers" ended.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of Broadway. All Seats Reserved. Twice TO-DAY and Twice Every Day, Including Sundays, 2:30—8:30. HUNTING BIG GAME IN AFRICA WITH GUN AND CAMERA By H. A. Snow. PRICES NIGHTS 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50 MATS. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.

RIVOLI B'way 49th St. MARION DAVIES in "When Knighthood Was in Flower" Rivoli Concert Orchestra. —Paramount Pictures— RIALTO B'way 42d St. DOROTHY DALTON in "Dark Secrets" Famous Rialto Orchestra.

CRITERION Thea., 44 St., B'wy. ALL SEATS T'ce D'ly, 2:30 & 8:30 RESERVED. NAZIMOVA in "SALOME" LAST 2 DAYS.

PLAZA Mad. Ave. & 59th St. Constance Talmadge in "East Is West."

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS—DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT

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NEW WINTER GARDEN B'way and 50th St.—Phone Circle 2330. Evs. 8:15—Mats. Tomorrow, Tue. & Thurs. 2:15

"MARKED FOR SUCCESS aglow with color, melody and movement" —*Quinn Martin, World*

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SUNDAY NIGHT — FIRST "BACK HOME" CONCERT, ALWAYS THE BEST SUNDAY ENTERTAINMENT IN TOWN!

49TH ST. Thea., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w and Wed. 2:15. LOUIS MANN and GEORGE SIDNEY in "GIVE and TAKE" Greatest Laughing Hit in New York!

SHUBERT Th., 44th, W. of B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:15. GREENWICH VILLAGE FOLLIES Fourth Annual Production

39th ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w and Wed., 2:15. Ditrichstein in "THE EGOTIST." By Ben Hecht.

AL'S HERE! "The Old Soak" By DON MARQUIS. PLYMOUTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs., 2:30.

WINTHROP AMES Presents Will SHAKESPEARE. NATIONAL THEA., 41st St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Tom'w & Wed.

CASINO 39TH & B'WAY. EVES. 8:25. Mats. Tom'w and Wed. 2:15. MUSICAL COMEDY SENSATION. Sally, Irene and Mary With Eddie Dowling and Great Cast. BEST SEATS Evs. $2.50. Wed. Mat. $2. No Higher. (Ex. Sat. & Holidays)

COMEDY Thea., 41st St., nr. 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:30. BERTHA KALICH in the tragi-comedy "JITTA'S ATONEMENT"

BROADHURST Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Tom'w & Thurs. Whispering Wires HEADLINER OF MYSTERY PLAYS!

BROADHURST Th., Today at 3. Last opportunity to-day to buy seats SUNDAY NIGHT STANDING ROOM ONLY. Ruth Draper IN ORIGINAL CHARACTER SKETCHES.

6 CHARACTERS IN SEARCH OF AN AUTHOR. PRINCESS Th., 39th, E. of B'way. Fitzroy 0579. Evs. 8:45. Mts. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:45. 13th Week.

Miss Abby Putnam Morrison, society leader and noted sportswoman, gave a theatre party in honor of her guest, Viscountess Maitland, of London, England, and writes:

"Lady Maitland and all my guests enjoyed so very much 'Johannes Kreisler' last night. It was as you said a marvelous performance and a wonderful treat artistically, aesthetically, dramatically, musically and ideally.

"The story with its underlying thought, the unusual setting in shifting scenery, the light-color effects, the portrayal in words were something New York has never seen and should see.

"We wish you could have been there to hear the enthusiastic comments."

BEN-AMI IN JOHANNES KREISLER THE WONDER PLAY. APOLLO THEATRE 42nd STREET, West of Broadway. EVES. 8:30. MATS. TOM'W & WED.

BIJOU Thea., 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. LISTENING IN THE JOYFUL MYSTERY PLAY

LONGACRE 48 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30. EXTRA! A COMEDY OF NEWSPAPER LIFE

BAYES Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. IT IS THE LAW

BELMONT 48th, E. of B'way. Bryant 0048. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. THE NEW MOLNAR PLAY PASSIONS for MEN with O. P. HEGGIE (Formerly "Fashions for Men") BRIGHTEST COMEDY IN TOWN

REPUBLIC 42 St., W. of B'y. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. ANNE NICHOLS' LAUGHING SUCCESS 'ABIE'S IRISH ROSE' THE PLAY THAT PUT U IN HUMOR

SHUBERT VAUDEVILLE CENTRAL THEATRE 47th & Broadway. Twice Daily, 2:15 and 8:15. "GAIETIES of 1923" and STAR VAUDEVILLE

CENTURY Thea., 62d St., C. P. W. Eves. 8:20. Last Mat. Tom'w, 2:30. BLOSSOM TIME LAST 3 TIMES. Next Monday: THE LADY IN ERMINE moves here from the Ambassador Theatre.

F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest Present for a Limited Engagement THE MOSCOW ART THEATRE All This Week Tchekhoff's "THE CHERRY ORCHARD" AT JOLSON'S 59TH ST. THEATRE MATINEE TODAY (By Request of American Stage Artists). Eves. at 8. Matinees Fri. and Sat. at 2. Next Week: Tchekhoff's "The Three Sisters."

F. RAY COMSTOCK & MORRIS GEST Present BALIEFF'S 4TH Chauve-Souris From MOSCOW—Direct from PARIS—LONDON 12TH MONTH. CENTURY ROOF THEA. 62d St. & C. P. W. Entrance on 62d St. Phone Col. 8800. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Tues. at 2:30.

LITTLE THEA., 44 St., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:30. MATS. TOMOR'W & WED. at 2:30. F. Ray Comstock & Morris Gest present POLLY PREFERRED with GENEVIEVE TOBIN. SPEC'L MATINEE FRIDAY, FEB. 2.

AMBASSADOR Thea., 49th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Tom. 2:15. INTERNATIONAL MUSICAL SUCCESS. The LADY in ERMINE With Wilda Bennett and Walter Woolf. *Moves to The Century Theatre Next Monday*

AMBASSADOR THEA., Sat'y. WED., JAN. 31 SEATS TODAY. TESSA KOSTA in the MUSICAL ROMANCE CAROLINE

AMBASSADOR THEATRE, 49th, W. of B'way. *Owing to Success of the Famous Winter Garden Concerts They Will Be Continued* SUNDAY NIGHT—ALL-STAR BILL

Shubert Vaudeville HARLEM Opera House 125th St., 7 Av. Morn. 6450. THE MIDNIGHT ROUNDERS. Vaudeville Favorites and Beauty Chorus. Next Week: "GAIETIES OF 1923"

44TH ST. Theatre, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs., 2:15. THE WORLD WE LIVE IN (THE INSECT PLAY)

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Bry. 2628. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30. UP SHE GOES Biggest Musical Hit in New York.

SELWYN 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TOMOR'W & WED., 2:30. NAZIMOVA (IN PERSON) DAGMAR Management Charles Bryant

THE SELWYNS Present THE FOOL. Times Sq. West 42d Street. REGULAR MATINEES TOMORROW, TUESDAY & THURS. at 2:30. "THE PLAY THAT GETS YOU" "I THINK YOU HAVE GIVEN ME A NEW GRIP ON LIFE."—Alden Freeman, East Orange.

BOOTH 45 St. W. of B'w'y. Ev. 8:30. MATINEE TODAY. JOHN GOLDEN presents 7TH HEAVEN

RITZ THEATRE 48th St., West of B'way. Tel. Bryant 8556. MAUDE FULTON in the HUMMING BIRD. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. SEATS SELLING 5 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

Maxine Elliott's 39 St., E. of B'y. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. at 2:15. SAM H. HARRIS Presents JEANNE EAGELS in "RAIN" Staged by John D. Williams.

MOROSCO 45th St., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. LEO CARRILLO in the LOVE and LAUGHTER hit. "MIKE ANGELO"

SHUBERT-RIVIERA. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Tomorrow "KEMPY" with GRANT MITCHELL and THE NUGENTS. Next Week "TO THE LADIES!" with HELEN HAYES

R.U.R. FRAZEE THEA. 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Ton't, 8:15, Rigoletto. Galli-Curci; Lauri-Volpi (debut); De Luca, Rothier, Bada. Papi. Sat. 1:30, Walkuere. Matzenauer, Reinhardt (debut); Gordon; Taucher, Whitehill, Bender, Bodanzky. Sat. 8. Pop. Pr. Mefistofele. Alda, Peralta, Howard, Perini; Gigli, Mardones, Moranzoni. Sun. Eve. Concert. 50c to $2. Myra Hess, pianiste; Chase, Mario, Perini, Tiffany; Johnson, Diaz, Danise, Didur. Entire Orchestra. Cond. Pelletier. Next Mon., 8. Barber of Seville. Galli-Curci; Chalmers, Ruffo, Didur, Malatesta. Papi. Wed., 8:15, Boheme. Reinhardt, Mendelson; Lauri-Volpi, Scotti, Rothier, Picco. Papi. Thurs., 8, Tannhaeuser. Jeritza, Matzenauer; Taucher, Whitehill, Bender, Meader. Bodanzky. Fri., Feb. 2, Spec'l Mat. at 2, Romeo et Juliette. Bori, Delaunois; Johnson, DeLuca, Rothier, Didur, Diaz, Ananian, Hasselmans. Prices $1 to $6. Fri., 8, Ernani. Ponselle, Anthony; Galli; Martinelli, Ruffo, Mardones, Bada. Papi. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC Tues., Jan. 30, at 8, William Tell. Ponselle, Dalossy, Bada. Papi. Seats at Academy & Metropolitan. HARDMAN PIANO USED

NEW YORK SYMPHONY ALBERT COATES, Guest Conductor. Carnegie Hall, Tonight at 8:15. Soloist Maria IVOGUN. "RUSSLAN & LUDMILLA"......GLINKA. "ARIA IL PENSIEROSO"......HANDEL. "TILL EULENSPIEGEL"......STRAUSS. "ENTFUHRUNG AUS DEM SERAIL"......MOZART. "FRANCESCA DA RIMINI"......TSCHAIKOWSKY. Carnegie Hall, Tom'w (Sat.) Aft., at 2:30. Symphony Concert for Young People. ERNA RUBINSTEIN, Soloist. AEOLIAN HALL, Next Sun. Aft., at 3. Soloist Erna RUBINSTEIN. "London Symphony," Vaughan Williams. Tickets at Box Office. GEORGE ENGLES, Mgr.

Metropolitan Musical Bureau Announces TOWN HALL, TOM'W AFT., at 3, Jan. 27. Joint Recital by PABLO and SUSAN METCALFE CASALS Cellist and Soprano. Seats $1, $1.50, $2. Box Off. Mason & Hamlin. AEOLIAN HALL, SAT. AFT., at 3, Feb. 3. 2ND PIANO RECITAL by IGNATZ FRIEDMAN. Seats 75c to $2, at Box Office. Steinway.

POSTPONED! Isadora Duncan has Postponed HER DEPARTURE FOR RUSSIA TO GIVE A Special Benefit Performance for The Russian Orphans FEB. 2, LEXINGTON THEATRE (51st St. & Lexington Ave.) All-Russian Program. Russian Symphony Orchestra. Modest Altschuler, Conductor. Tickets: $1 to $2.00. Tickets on sale at 201 W. 13th St. Watkins 4406.

Carnegie Hall, Wed. Aft., Jan. 31, 3:30. FRIENDS OF MUSIC Bodanzky—Onegin—Huberman. TICKETS $2.50 to 50c. (NO TAX.) Mgt. Loudon Charlton, Carnegie Hall.

PHILHARMONIC CARNEGIE HALL, This Aft. at 2:30. WILLEM VAN HOOGSTRATEN Guest Conductor. NEXT SUNDAY, 3:00 P. M. STRANSKY'S SEASON FAREWELL. ALL WAGNER. Metropolitan Opera House Tuesday Evening, Jan. 30, 8:15. FIRST MENGELBERG APPEARANCE "EROICA" SYMPHONY. Arthur Judson, Mgr. Steinway Piano.

Town Hall, Tues. Aft., Jan. 30, at Four. Second Afternoon of Piano Concertos. ERNEST SCHELLING with N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. RENE POLLAIN, Conductor. Mgt. Daniel Mayer. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, TOMOR'W AFT. AT 3 — KATHERINE BACON PIANO RECITAL. (Steinway Piano.)

Town Hall, Mon. Eve., Jan. 29, at 8:15. ALBERT VERTCHAMP VIOLINIST. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

OPERA TICKETS Phone Bryant 7877 7878. Choice Seats TONIGHT. Subscriptions Bought. Sold, Exchanged, All Opera. All Parts of the House. CONSOLI 130 West 39th St. Casino Theatre Building.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES & SUCCESSES.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Mts. Tom'w & Wed. BILLIE BURKE in Booth Tarkington's "ROSE BRIAR"

GLOBE B'way and 46th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30. MAT. SAT. GOOD BALCONY SEATS ALWAYS $1.50, $2.00, $2.50. FIRST SPRING TIME MUSICAL COMEDY HIT. OLIVER MOROSCO'S DANCING RIOT LADY BUTTERFLY "A DAZZLING SPECTACLE."—Sun. Staged by NED WAYBURN. "World's Most Beautiful Chorus."

LYCEUM 45 St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs., 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents DAVID WARFIELD as SHYLOCK in THE MERCHANT OF VENICE

Henry Miller's THEATRE, 124 W. 43 ST. Mts. Tomor'w & Thurs., 2:30. JANE COWL as "JULIET" in "ROMEO and JULIET"

MERTON OF THE MOVIES with Glenn Hunter—Florence Nash. CORT 48th, W. of B'way. Eves. at 8:15. Mats. Tomor'w & Wed. at 2:15.

ELTINGE 42 St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tomor'w & Wed. at 2:30. HELEN MACKELLAR in "THE MASKED WOMAN" with LOWELL SHERMAN

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Tomor'w & Wed. at 2:30. 486th PERFORMANCE TONIGHT. DAVID BELASCO Presents LENORE ULRIC AS KIKI

LIZA DALY'S, 63D ST. Col. 1446. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Tom'w. Midnight Perform. Wednesday at 11:45.

Music Box 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomor'w & Wed. at 2:15. SAM H. HARRIS Presents Irving Berlin's Music Box Revue Staged by Hassard Short.

LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Pop. Mats. Tomor'w & Wed., 2:15. GEORGE M. COHAN'S COMEDIANS in The New American Song and Dance Show, "LITTLE NELLIE KELLY"

6th MONTH AT THE EARL CARROLL Thea., 7 Av.-50 St. Mts. Tom'w & Thrs. THE GINGHAM GIRL with Eddie Buzzell and Star Cast. "Best Musical Comedy in Town."—Alan Dale.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE at 8:10. POPULAR PRICE MATS. TOMOR'W & WED. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

Punch & Judy 49th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:30. Beginning TOMORROW EVG. (Seats Now) GUTHRIE McCLINTIC Presents A SQUARE PEG A New Play by LEWIS BEACH

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38. Evs. 8:25. NIGHTS & TOMOR'W MAT. 50c to $2.50. Seats 6 Weeks Ahead. Buy in Advance. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers "Best of current Musical Comedies."—World. THE CLINGING VINE with PEGGY WOOD

VANDERBILT 48th St., E. of B'way. Bryant 0134. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tomor'w & Wed. at 2:30. ONLY IN THIS QUAINT MUSICAL COMEDY WILL YOU SEE THE HUMAN CHARACTERS and HEAR THE BEAUTIFUL SONGS WHICH ARE ALL IN GLORY THE BIG SISTER OF IRENE. SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

KLAW 45 St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:37. MATS. TOMOR'W & WED. at 2:37. "THE LAST WARNING" with WILLIAM COURTLEIGH.

¿Why Not? 48th ST. THEA. Bry. 0178. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Tomor'w & Tues. "BEST COMEDY IN TOWN."—Life.

BETTER TIMES AT THE HIPPODROME EVES. 8:15 MATS. 2:15. 1000 Seats Daily Mats. 25c. SUNDAY 8:15 P. M. Actors' Fund Benefit

ARTHUR HOPKINS PRESENTS JOHN BARRYMORE in "HAMLET" SAM H. HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'y. Eve. 8:10. Mts. Tom'w, Tue. & Thurs., 2:10. SPECIAL MATINEE TUES. JAN. 30.

Fulton 46 St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. MATS. TOMOR'W & WED. at 2:30. SAM H. HARRIS Presents Margaret Lawrence in "Secrets" Staged by SAM FORREST. Seats at Box Office, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50.

GAIETY B'way 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. at 2:30. Loyalties By JOHN GALSWORTHY

GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE B'way & 43D ST. MATS. TOMOR'W & WED. at 2:30. THE LOVE CHILD

HUDSON 44th St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomor'w & Wed. at 2:30. GEORGE M. COHAN Presents THE HIT OF THE TOWN "SO THIS IS LONDON!" A HOWLING SUCCESS—Ev. Post.

LEE KEEDICK Presents M. COUÉ For Three Lectures & Demonstrations At the Knickerbocker Thea. Cor. B'way & 38th St. Sunday, Jan. 28, at 3 P. M. & 8:30 P. M. and Monday Matinee, Jan. 29, at 3 P. M. Tickets Now on Sale at Box Office. Brooklyn Lecture—Academy of Music, Monday Eve., Jan. 29, at 8:15 P. M.

REV. G. VALE OWEN *Eminent Clergyman of the Church of England* For a Course of Three Lectures on "Psychic Science and Human Survival" at the BROADHURST Thea., 44th Street, West of Broadway. Sun. Mts. Jan. 28, Feb. 4 & 11 at 3 P. M. Tickets 50c to $3.00 (Plus Tax) at Box Office. Exclusive Mgt. LEE KEEDICK, 437 5th Ave.

Broadway's Famous Dining—Dancing—Diversion Rendezvous MURRAY'S Roman Gardens 42d St., Just West of B'way Presenting Andre Sherri's 1923 Revue FOR DINNER at 7. AFTER THE THEATRE at 11:30. Food—Fun—Frolic

BURTON HOLMES CARNEGIE HALL SUN. EVE., AT 8:30. MON. MAT. AT 3. KOREA AND MANCHURIA. XTRA:—PASSION PLAY: Sun., Feb. 11. POPULAR PRICES, 50c to $2 Plus Tax.

CARNEGIE HALL, SUN. AFT., Feb. 4 at 3. PIANO RECITAL JOSEF HOFMANN (STEINWAY PIANO.)

Town Hall, Wed. Eve., Jan. 31, at 8.15. ROSA POLNARIOW VIOLINIST. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

COLUMBIA Burlesque, 47th & B'way. Pop. Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Prices. LET'S GO with MARTY COLLINS and JACK PILLARD.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

Brooklyn Academy of Music, Wed., Jan. 31, at 8:15. Violin Recital FRITZ KREISLER TICKETS AT INSTITUTE BOX OFFICE

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT AT 8:15, CONCERT OF MUSIC FOR TWO PIANOS GUY MAIER and LEE PATTISON. Mgt. Daniel Mayer. Chickering Pianos.

Aeolian Hall, Tom'w (Sat.) Eve., at 8:15. Violin Recital—MICHAEL ANSELMO. Mgt. R. E. JOHNSTON. Knabe Piano.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL ASHTON 33d St., at Madison Ave. Phone Lenox 0372. *Overlooking Central Park—200 Feet Away.* On a par with the merits of any hotel east of The Avenue—Rooms outside, sunny and quiet, splendid for families. $15 weekly and up. Sitting Room adjoining if wished.

Hotel Bretton Hall BROADWAY 85th to 86th St., N. Y. City. Between Central Park & Riverside Drive. SUBWAY STATION AT 86TH ST. COR. ELEVATED STATION—2 Blocks 86th St. *Largest and Most Attractive Midtown Hotel. Within Ten Minutes of All Shops and Theatres.* For Permanent and Transient Residence Furnished and Unfurnished Suites 2, 3, 4 Rooms, 1 or 2 Baths *may be leased on a yearly basis at a substantial saving.* *Also single and double rooms with bath.* Restaurant of Highest Standard.

Hotel Colonial 81st St. and Columbus Ave. Phone Schuyler 8300. *Facing Natural History Museum.* Refined and comfortably furnished large rooms, sunny and quiet. Although The Colonial enjoys a country-like atmosphere from nearby Central Park and the Drive, it is one of the most accessible hotels. 81st St. Elevated Station at door. Peculiarly fitted for permanent residence. Running Water or Bath with Every Bedroom. From $3-$3.50 to $6.50 a day, with Living Room if desired.

Hotel Newton Broadway bet. 94th & 95th Sts. Subway Express Station, 96th St. MINIMUM RATES SINGLE ROOM, $2.00 DAY. DOUBLE ROOM, $3.00 DAY.

WOULD DRIVE MOSS OFF SERVICE REVIEW

Gen. Hart's Demand That He Quit the Quartermasters' Journal Is Disclosed.

STILL THREATEN SPLIT

Reserve and Guard Officers Say They Will Back Editor Against His Chief.

The acute stage that has been reached in the row between civilians and regular army man for control of the Quartermasters' Association was disclosed here yesterday when it was admitted that Major Gen. William H. Hart, Quartermaster General of the Army and leader of the regular faction, actually had demanded the resignation of Colonel James A. Moss as head of the Quartermaster Review. Colonel Moss, now retired, is widely known as a military authority. He is the storm centre of a factional fight that threatens to split Reserve and National Guard officers away from the organization in which they have been banded with the regulars for the welfare of the service.

News that there was an internecine war in the corps and that a break was imminent was made public here early yesterday morning at the close of an acrimonious meeting of the New York branch of the association. That meeting heeded the pleas of three Brigadier Generals dispatched from Washington to champion their chief, and went on record against censure of General Hart for his attack on Colonel Moss. Such censure was meted out to him by a meeting of officials in Washington last month.

It was not until later in the day, when the civilian faction, through its spokesman, amplified its position, that it was learned that General Hart had sought to force Colonel Moss out entirely. At the same time Colonel Franklin J. Burnham reiterated that unless the Quartermaster General withdrew his mandate, National Guard and Reserve members of the Quartermasters' Association would secede and form their own organization.

Colonel Franklin J. Burnham, an official of the New York Telephone Company, is President of the New York chapter of the association, which has a national membership of 5,000, with about 300 members in this city, many occupying important civil posts.

Colonel Burnham's Version.

"There would seem to be nothing else to do on the basis of General Hart's statement that the association must discharge Colonel Moss from the editorship," said Colonel Burnham, discussing the prospective split last night at the Plaza Hotel. "I don't know the basis of the General's attitude and, I believe, neither does Colonel Moss. Colonel Moss has tried several times to interview General Hart to find out the reason, but has failed.

"There will be no move made at the present time. We shall wait to see whether the situation adjusts itself. There will be no defiant move made to form another organization unless it becomes inevitable. We don't want to indulge in any snap judgment."

The prolonged meeting of the New York Chapter in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, which ended with a resolution endorsing General Hart's stand, adopted by a vote of 59 to 28, was a sensation in military circles here yesterday.

According to an officer of the National Guard who had a distinguished record in the World War, the resolution provoked a debate that grew heated at times. Neither the Reserve and National Guard officers, on the one side, nor their opponents from the regulars, hesitated to speak right out, according to this officer, who championed the cause of Colonel Moss.

He reported that many reserve and guard officers failed to attend, engagement or lack of interest keeping them away. As a result the regulars outnumbered them and held the meeting in their sway. This officer declared that regular army officers, some of them not altogether friendly to General Hart's attitude, attended the meeting "as though under orders." He explained that he did not mean that the soldiers were actually ordered there, but that they felt obliged to attend when their superior officer's attitude was to be the subject of debate.

General Hart's Position.

The discord in the association, it was explained, dated back a little more than six weeks. General Hart's instructions that Colonel Moss's editorial activities be curtailed—described now as an order that the Colonel be relieved of his post—brought about a sharp division of the membership. Last December this sentiment against General Hart crystallized in the meeting which condemned him for his action.

Those who backed the Quartermaster General then and later, however, insisted that General Hart's hostility to Colonel Moss was born of unwillingness to see so important an unofficial post in the corps put in the hands of an active man of retirement age. General Hart and his supporters insisted, and still insist so far as their attitude has been disclosed, that the Review should be edited by an officer on active duty who is in intimate touch with army affairs in general and the needs of the Quartermaster's Corps in particular, and who is abreast of every modern development.

The meeting on Wednesday night, it was said, was called primarily to effect reversal of the action taken in Washington. The three Brigadier Generals who came from their posts to participate were A. C. Dalton, J. M. Carson and John B. Bellinger. They conducted vigorous fights in General Carson, whose case was particularly pertinent for consideration because he is a member of the Board of Managers of the New York Chapter.

The officers of the New York Chapter, besides Colonel Burnham, are Colonel Henry S. Ternberger, first Vice President, and Colonel Gallagher of the Army Base, Brooklyn, second Vice President. The Board of Managers, in addition to General Carson, includes Major Mell, Lieut.-Col. F. L. Devereux and Colonel Bash.

Major Gen. Hart is President of the National Chapter, which has headquarters in Washington, Colonel Sternberger is First Vice President, Brig. Gen. Dalton is Second Vice President, Colonel Moss is Third Vice President; the Fourth Vice President is Colonel John S. Chambers, and Colonel Devereux is Fifth Vice President. The last mentioned is a Reserve officer, while the others, aside from Colonel Sternberger, are regulars.

Moss Championed Rogers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—At the War Department it was explained today that although the Quartermaster Review is an unofficial publication, issued by the Quartermasters' Association, officials are interested in the movement to curtail the authority of Colonel Moss, as editor of the magazine, because it has been charged that he conducted a publicity campaign to secure the reappointment of Major Gen. Rogers as Quartermaster General.

When the War Department decided that in view of General Rogers's then approaching retirement, the appointment should be given to Major Gen. Hart, it was said, Colonel Moss continued to use the magazine in a way that some officers thought did not redound to peace and good feeling between the Rogers and Hart supporters.

OPPOSES EXCLUDING NEGROES AT HARVARD

Alumni Bulletin in Editorial Declares It Would Violate University's Principles.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 25.—The Harvard Alumni Bulletin expresses itself editorially today against any ruling which would bar negroes from Harvard freshman dormitories, declaring such discrimination "a reversal of policy, if not as positive disloyalty to a principle for which the university has hitherto taken an open and unshaken stand."

The editorial carries no criticism of the university authorities but assumes that the question is not closed and that President Lowell, in his letter to Roscoe Conklin Bruce, set forth the existing practice with the reasons for its adoption rather than the basis for any permanent policy. The editorial follows:

"Quite apart from the merits of the question, it is clear that the policy of the university on the admission of colored students to the freshman dormitories is of genuine and immediate interest to the public. The personal form in which the question now arises and the correspondence between President Lowell and Roscoe Conklin Bruce, '02, have given a dramatic turn to the issues.

"Undoubtedly also the recent discussions of racial discrimination have sharpened public interest in the Harvard attitude on any racial problem. Yet it is rather, we suspect, the tradition of the university on this particular question which gives to public comment its serious tone and makes it widespread.

"For Harvard today to deny to colored men a privilege it accords to whites appears inevitably as a reversal of policy if not as positive disloyalty to a principle for which the university has hitherto taken an open and unshaken stand.

"This question, we assume, is not closed, for President Lowell has stated the existing practice, with the reasons which led to its adoption, rather than the basis for a permanent policy. Before that ultimate settlement by the Faculty and the governing boards which is to be anticipated in the ordinary course of university procedure we expect further expressions of alumni opinion on this matter.

"It is to be noted in this connection that Harvard graduates express their opinions with no less freedom and acrimony than the general public. This is the price which Harvard must expect to pay for the individualistic spirit which she has bred in her sons. It is unpleasant to be called hard names; but it would be worse to be ignored, or to lack courage and the candor of self-criticism. Something very essential to the spirit of Harvard, something that none of her friends would wish her to lose, is manifested both in the open disagreement among Harvard Alumni and in the open avowal of opinion and policy which have invited this disagreement.

"Harvard played a conspicuous part in the Civil War, as she did in the World War. In the one case as well as in the other she identified herself with a cause and sealed her devotion with the blood of her sons. The human principles on which these wars were fought and won have been embodied in the Harvard tradition; they have become a part of that ideal Harvard which is the object of Harvard loyalty.

"The name of Robert Gould Shaw, who died at the head of his colored troops before Fort Wagner and was buried there with them, has become a symbol which cannot be disowned without the loss of something very substantial from the life of the larger Harvard community. We do not believe that any Harvard man, be he Northerner or Southerner, would for a moment wish to disown it. For it is not a symbol of a sectional conflict, but of a liberality and hope that are now an inseparable part of the democratic profession of faith.

"The American public has taken Harvard at her word and expects Harvard to be true both to her own heroic past and to her reputation for moral leadership. We do not see how any Harvard man can expect less."

PACIFIC HEARING DELAYED.

Washington Asks More Time to Consider Mandate's Effect.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—Hearings scheduled for today in Federal Circuit Court here on the Supreme Court's mandate for a separation of the Southern Pacific and Central Pacific were postponed until March 19. No reason was announced for the postponement other than that it was made at the telegraphic request of the Solicitor General in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Postponement of the hearing on the dissolution of the Southern Pacific-Central Pacific merger was taken, it was said officially here, to permit some of the interested parties to perfect their information as to the effect of the mandate. The change in plans, it was emphasized, did not indicate that there would be necessarily any modification in the form of the mandate as prepared by the Department of Justice.

When the mandate was in formation here, high Government officials indicated that if it should be found that execution of the order was physically impossible, or to the plain detriment of vital public interests, it would be proper for parties in the case to apply for changes in the order.

TRY TO TRACE FIRE WARNING

Underwriters Offer Reward After Prediction is Verified.

The New York Board of Fire Underwriters through George R. Branson, an adjuster, of 110 William Street, is endeavoring to find the author of an anonymous warning of a fire nine days in advance. The fire was of such a character that even without the letter, it was said, it would have been suspected as the work of an incendiary.

Mr. Branson said yesterday the anonymous warning arrived about the middle of December. It was typewritten, of about 150 words and not entirely correct as to spelling. It was signed "A Citizen of Manhattan" and warned that a certain factory would be destroyed by fire. Nine days after the letter was written the fire occurred and evidence tended to show that it was started in just the way the writer of the warning had described. The underwriters offer a reward to the writer if he will come forward.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of W. ARONSTEIN & BRO., INC., Bankrupt.—No. 24019

Notice is hereby given that the receiver has received an offer of $60,000.00 for all of the assets of the estate of the bankrupt. A hearing will be had upon said offer at the office of the undersigned, Referee in Bankruptcy, at his office, Room 1701, 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 6th day of February, 1923, at 1:00 o'clock in the afternoon.

All creditors, claimants, stockholders, the bankrupt and all other parties in interest are directed by an order of Court, dated January 25, 1923, to show cause, at said time and place, why said offer, or any modification thereof or any other or better offer or offers for the assets of the estate of the bankrupt, which may then and there be submitted, should not be accepted, and why such orders respecting the same and respecting the sale and the administration of the estate of the bankrupt, and in general such orders and decrees herein, and such other and further relief, should not then or thereafter be made and granted with or without further notice, and from time to time, as to the Court may seem just and proper.

A copy of the offer containing the terms and conditions thereof and information respecting the property to be sold and an inspection of the same may be had at any time upon application to the receiver, Julian Hartridge, Room 1659, 233 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, January 25, 1923.

SIX MEET DEATH IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

Two Killed in City, Four in New Jersey—Nine Others Are Injured.

DIES IN FALL FROM TRUCK

Mrs. Jean Packard, 75, a Mission Worker, En Route to Adventist Meeting When Mishap Occurs.

Two men were killed and several others were injured in automobile accidents in the city yesterday. Slippery streets were partly responsible. Four persons were killed in accidents in New Jersey.

Elsear Guilmet, 44 years old, a pensioned ex-soldier, was run down and killed by an automobile last night at Third Avenue and Thirtieth Street, as he stepped from behind an elevated railway pillar. The automobile was owned by Cluett, Peabody & Co. and driven by Rocco Viggiana of 305 East Thirty-first Street, who was arrested on a charge of homicide.

Patrolman Walter Hunt of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station saw the accident and summoned an ambulance from Bellevue. Dr. MacNaughton said that Guilmet had been instantly killed. His identity was established by papers he carried. These showed that he had served with the Eighteenth Infantry in the Philippines. His home was at 343 East Thirtieth Street.

Charles Stevenson, 75 years old, of 1,172 Tinton Avenue, the Bronx, died in St. Vincent's Hospital last night from injuries received when he was struck by an automobile truck while crossing Gansevoort Street at Washington Street. According to the police, Stevenson, after starting across the street, saw the truck, operated by Samuel Ociotto of 31 Quincy Street, Passaic, N. J., coming south along Washington Street. The aged man became confused and is said to have walked into the machine's path. Before Ociotto could stop the truck Stevenson had been struck. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital suffering from fractures of the skull and left leg, and died soon after.

Bernard Flynn, 22, a Keyport (N. J.) fish dealer, and William Howard, 22, Flynn's partner, were killed, and Frank Pease, 19, of Keyport, received a fractured skull in an accident on the State Highway between Keyport and Atlantic Highlands. It is feared Pease will not survive.

Flynn and Howard were returning from Atlantic Highlands with a load of clams when they ran into a stalled truck. The driver, J. K. Benbrook, said that he was making some repairs, but that the tail light was burning and the truck was far on the side of the road. The impact telescoped the smaller car, crushing Flynn. Howard was thrown against the truck and Pease was thrown many feet onto the roadway.

Mrs. Jean Packard, 75, a mission worker, was killed when she fell from a motor truck in Hammonton, N. J. The truck was being driven to a Seventh Day Adventist meeting, in which she was to have participated. Mrs. Packard's head struck one of the wheels, and she died instantly.

William Trapp, twenty-five years old, a chauffeur of 223 Smith Street, Jersey City, died last night in the Stumpf Memorial Hospital at Kearny, N. J., from injuries received earlier in the day when he fell from an automobile and was run over on the Harrison Turnpike near Kearny. Charles Castner of 8,831 Doremus Place, North Bergen, an automobile mechanic, was arrested on a charge of homicide and will be arraigned in Recorder Winner's Court tomorrow morning.

According to the story told the police, the automobile Trapp was driving broke down on the Harrison Turnpike and he telephoned to the Auto Repair Company of Newark for aid. Castner was sent to him. After the repairs had been made, Trapp, at the request of Castner, stood on the side of the car and at the mechanic's direction started the mechanism. The car started, throwing Trapp to the road and running over him.

Three men were injured in a collision between a touring car and a taxicab at Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. Joseph Moonan, 32, of 781 Third Avenue, driver of the touring car; David Goldstein of 735 East 152d Street, driver of the taxi, and James Green, 34, of 45 Strikes Avenue, Woodside, L. I., were taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where they were treated for minor injuries.

Two men were injured and a number of others shaken up when a crowded one-man trolley car collided with a motor truck at Broadway and Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn. John Buckley, motorman, was pinned against the fare box stanchion, but after treatment by Dr. Scarr of Beth Moses Hospital, continued the trip. Harold Dale of 127 East Fifty-first Street, Manhattan, was treated for minor injuries.

Fred Evans, 22, of 354 Summit Avenue, Jersey City; Sentie Reich, 19, of 328 East 128th Street, and Ruth Davidson, 19, of 124 Devoe Avenue, the Bronx, were attended at St. Luke's Hospital for cuts and bruises after an automobile in which they were riding skidded into a tree at 110th Street and Riverside Drive.

George Kellerman, 32 a chauffeur, of 1,090 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, was sentenced to twenty days in jail and was deprived of his license by Magistrate W. Bruce Cobb in Traffic Court yesterday. It was charged that Kellerman on Tuesday, while intoxicated, drove a truck on the sidewalk on West Fourth Street at Washington Square, endangering the lives of several persons.

Another chauffeur, Patrick J. Regan, 20, of 2,460 Davidson Avenue, the Bronx, was held in $3,000 bail by Magistrate Cobb in connection with the death of Elsie Curzon of 146 West Ninety-eighth Street, who was run down at Ninety-ninth Street and Riverside Drive on Dec. 27. It was charged that Regan was driving on the wrong side of the street when the accident occurred. He was employed by Mrs. Cora Ross of 325 West End Avenue.

AT PEACE WITH SAWYER.

Disabled Veterans' Head Says Relatives Now Are Amicable.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—C. Hamilton Cook, National Commander of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, in his annual report submitted to the conference of executive officers of the organization in session here today stated that competent and amicable relations existed between the disabled veterans and Brig. Gen. Charles E. Sawyer, President Harding's personal physician, and Chairman of the Federal Board of Hospitalization, and Colonel Charles A. Forbes, Chairman of the United States Veterans Bureau.

He said liberal rulings by the Civil Service Commission, both Federal and State, were obtained which will secure placement training in governmental departments for those who desire Government positions, and he was expecting to receive advice from President Harding that an Executive order had been issued to that end.

The report asked for the candid opinion of those present on the proposed plan to finance the soldiers' bonus by means of a sales tax. This method was indorsed by the State commanders of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in December. There was a possibility, it was said, that action on this plan would be deferred until the annual convention of the organization in June.

Distribution of the $20,552 derived by the veterans from the proceeds of the tie game of the recent world's baseball series was recommended.

BROKE INSURANCE RECORD.

President Fiske Tells Metropolitan Life Managers of 1922 Business.

"That better business conditions prevailed in 1922 than in 1921 is evident from the amount of business done by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company," Haley Fiske, President of the concern, said inn an address yesterday to company managers from all over the country, held in the auditorium at Twenty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue. The managers were present to the number of about 800 from all parts of the United States and Canada.

"The amount of new business issued," Mr. Fiske said, "for last year had amounted to $1,802,110,686, which was a greater amount than any company had ever written, not excepting the phenomenal year of 1920. This amount exceeded by $150,000,000 the amount transacted in that record year.

"And it is significant," Mr. Fiske said, "that in the new insurance an increased amount had been taken by industrial policyholders, and running along with this and just as significant was the great amount taken by employers on their employes in the form of group insurance. It is the best evidence available from our business that the manufacturing, railroad business and, generally speaking, all industries, have been in a healthy better condition than one year ago, and judging from the business done during the four weeks of 1923, conditions are even now improving over 1922."

WILL CUT MILK PRICE FEB. 1.

Sheffield Farms Will Pass Farmer's Reduction to Consumer.

The following statement was issued last night by D. S. Horton, Secretary of the Sheffield Farms Company:

"At a conference between the representatives of the Non-Pooling Milk Producers' Association and the Sheffield Farms Company on Jan. 24, the producers offered a reduced price for milk supplied to the company during the month of February. Conditions in the producing area at this time make this possible, the producers say, and the Sheffield Company will pass this reduction on to the consumer. Consequently, the price of Sheffield milk will be reduced 1c. a qt. the date on which the revised country price becomes effective."

Praised for Pardoning Larkin.

The Executive Council of the Central Trades and Labor Council has adopted a resolution praising Governor Smith for paroling James Larkin, who was serving a sentence for violation of the anarchy laws. The resolution said that by granting the pardon the Governor "has done much to restore the confidence of the people in our democratic institutions."

RECEIVER'S NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New York.—OHMER FARE REGISTER CO., complainant, vs. TERMINAL & TOWN TAXI CORPORATION, defendant.

To the creditors of the Terminal & Town Taxi Corporation and to all parties in interest:

Please to take notice that Kenneth M. Spence was appointed receiver of the assets and effects of the above-named defendant on the 3d day of January, 1923.

Please take further notice that by said order all persons, copartnerships or corporations who claim that they are creditors of the defendant or that said defendant is indebted to them or that they possess a cause of action against said defendant or who assert any claim against any property to come into the possession of the receiver, and all other persons whatsoever who assert or claim against the said defendant or against any property in the possession of the receiver, are hereby required to assert their said claims on or before the 31st day of March, 1923, and on or before said date to present and file duly verified written statements of proofs of their claims against said defendant or against the estate of said defendant or against any property in the possession of the receiver of said defendant, at the office of the undersigned receiver; and said order further provided that no such creditor or claimant and no person whatsoever who asserts any claim against said defendant or against the estate of said defendant or against any property in the possession of the receiver, who fails so to file such verified statement or proof of claim as above described, on or before the 31st day of March, 1923, shall thereafter be permitted to assert any claim whatsoever against the estate or assets of the said defendant or against any property in the possession of the receiver, or to share in any distribution therefor.

Said order further provided that Earl Barnes of New York City, be appointed Special Master in this cause to consider and report upon any and all claims which may be filed pursuant to the provisions of said order, or any subsequent order of this Court, and to the allowance of which the said receiver or any party in interest shall file with the Special Master an objection within sixty days after the expiration of the time within which said claims may be filed; and the said Special Master shall give notice of the time and to the plaintiff and defendant and to objecting creditors and to the respective creditors whose claims are to be considered, such notice of any hearing or hearings upon such contested claims as may seem to him fair and proper; and the said Special Master shall report to this Court with all convenient speed the evidence and proceedings taken and had before him, together with his opinion and findings concerning the allowance or disallowance in whole or in part of any and all such claims; and all determinations or findings of the said Special Master shall be deemed to have been approved by this Court in accordance with his report or reports, unless exceptions to such report or reports shall be filed with the Clerk of this Court within twenty days after the filing thereof.

Dated, New York, 24 day of January, 1923.

KENNETH M. SPENCE, Receiver, 60 Wall Street, New York City. ZALKIN & COHEN, Solicitors for Receiver, 49 Chambers Street, New York City.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE DEPOSITORS AND CREDITORS OF BANKERS SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY:

Pursuant to the provisions of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, New York County, dated December 19, 1922, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to the creditors and depositors of Bankers Safe Deposit Company to present their claims to the corporation at its office, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for payment.

Dated, January 5, 1923.

BANKERS SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY. By CHARLES VAN ORDEN, President.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HOLY RESURRECTION RUSSIAN ORTHODOX GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH OF WILKES-BARRE, PA., Plaintiff, vs. RIGHT REV. ALEXANDER NEMOLOVSKY (NEMOLONSKY), Defendant.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne County. No. 4, March Term, 1923. Sitting in Equity.

Bill of Complaint filed January 24th, 1923, to No. 4 March Term, 1923, in the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne County, In Equity, by plaintiff above named against defendant above named, to compel said defendant to convey to plaintiff the legal title to certain lots of land situate in the City of Wilkes-Barre and Township of Plains, County of Luzerne, State of Pennsylvania, held in trust for said plaintiff by said defendant.

ORDER.

Now 24th day of January, A. D. 1923, it appearing by affidavit filed, to the satisfaction of the Court, as required by Section 2 of the Act of April 6, 1859, that the defendant, Right Rev. Alexander Nemolovsky (Nemolonsky), cannot, upon diligent inquiry, be found so as to be personally served with process in the above entitled case, upon motion by plaintiff's Solicitor, it is ordered that a statement of the substance and object of the Bill of Complaint and a copy of this order be served on the said defendant by publication for six successive weeks in The New York Times, published in the City and County of New York and in the Luzerne Legal Register, and that in default of an appearance within fifteen days after the last publication, the bill may be taken pro confesso and that any further process, rule, notice, order or decree in the cause of which service shall be required be served on the said defendant in like manner, with a like period of fifteen days after the last publication for appearance or compliance.

By the Court:

WM. S. McLEAN Jr., Judge.

TO RT. REV. ALEXANDER NEMOLOVSKY (NEMOLONSKY), HIS SUCCESSORS AND ASSIGNS.

You are hereby notified and required within fifteen days after service hereof on you as directed by above order of Court to cause an appearance to be entered for you in the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne County, Sitting in Equity, in above Bill of Complaint of the above named complainant and to observe what the said Court shall direct.

WITNESS our hands at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., this 24th day of January, 1923.

JAMES H. SHEA, JOHN F. BOYLE, Solicitors for Plaintiff, 37-38-39. Bennett Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

M. BERK—FIFTH AVENUE SPECIALTY Shop, Rockaway Park, N. Y. Creditors take notice that Harry D. Hotchner purchased this store. Present unpaid bills within five days to Julius Bregman, 225 Broadway, N. Y. C.

ARMED MEN BEAT CLERK, GET $1,100

Pair Escape From Seventh Avenue Store and Elude Pursuit by Crowd.

ALLEGED SLAYERS CAUGHT

Detectives Say Negroes Blame Each Other for Killing a Chinaman.

While hundreds were passing a clothing store at Seventh Avenue and Fifteenth Street last evening two well-dressed men with pistols held up a proprietor, beat an employe insensible and escaped in a taxicab with loot worth $1,100.

Some 300 who saw the crime chased the automobile, but the victim of the robbery was unable to identify any occupants of several cars which were overtaken.

Hyman Goldberg, the employe, who sought to prevent the robbery, was treated by an ambulance surgeon for a cut head and a broken wrist and was taken to his home at 623 East Eighth Street.

William Linskay of 1,763 Weeks Avenue, the Bronx, a partner in the store, said the two robbers came in just before 6 o'clock while he and Goldberg were waiting on half a dozen customers. One said they wanted to buy overcoats, but were in no hurry. While Linskay was waiting on others the pair seemed to be examining overcoats which hung near the safe.

As the last customer left both pulled pistols and ordered the clothier to throw up his hands.

They backed Linskay to the safe in the rear and took $300 from his pockets, $700 from the safe and $30 from the cash register. Then they entered a back room where Goldberg was preparing to go home.

When Goldberg saw a pistol, he sprang at the man who held it, but a blow on the head with the weapon felled him. Goldberg shouted "Police!" "Robbery!" and the second man turned from Linskay long enough to join his companion in beating Goldberg until he lost consciousness.

Warn Against Outcry.

The robbers warned Linskay that if he gave an alarm they would come back and kill him. Then they snatched expensive overcoats, put them on and fled in a waiting taxi.

Linskay started in pursuit, joined by men on the sidewalk, some blowing police whistles. Seventh Avenue was crowded, but the hold-up men's chauffeur wormed through the traffic and is believed to have escaped by turning west in Seventeenth Street.

Traffic policemen commandeered automobiles, put Linskay in one of them, and halted more than twenty taxicabs without success.

Linskay believed that the men followed him from the Ward Clothing Store at 101 Seventh Avenue, which he owns. It was there that he got the $700 which he just had put into the safe. He gave descriptions of the pair, which detectives said fitted hold-up men who have been active on the lower west side recently.

Three Held in Killing.

Three negroes were held without bail for examination on Feb. 1 by Magistrate Cobb in the Homicide Court yesterday on suspicion of being connected with the hold-up and killing on last Saturday night of George Ton, a Chinese, in his laundry at 274 West 143d Street. Detectives said the negroes confessed, accusing each other of the actual killing.

The men were Joselyn McLeod, 19 years old, of 125 West 134th Street; Leroy Jones, 19 years old, of 161 West 140th Street and Joseph Jardine, 21 years old, of 151 West 140th Street. All are elevator operators.

According to Captain Carey of the Homicide Squad, they were identified as men who held up four other laundry owners, including two Chinese, in Harlem, within the last few weeks. More than forty laundry hold-ups have been reported to the police in the last six months and in every instance descriptions tallied in many respects with the three prisoners.

McLeod and Jones were arrested on Monday in a raid on eight negroes in a house in West 140th Street. Jardine was caught yesterday while he was operating an elevator in the apartment house at 540 West 146th Street. The detectives said that McLeod and Jones accused Jardine of shooting Ton and that Jardine signed a confession that he not alone participated in the killing, but also had taken part in the hold-up of Jim Hong, a Chinese, in his laundry at 459 Lenox Avenue on last Friday, when robbers fired three shots at their victim after they had taken $142 from him.

Edward J. Fallon of 67 Dahlgren Street and Frank Schloemer of 367 Fifty-sixth Street were held without bail for the Grand Jury by Magistrate Dale in Gates Avenue Court yesterday in connection with the attempted hold-up of a plant of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company at 197 St. James Place on last Friday and the shooting of two employes.

Three men entered the place with pistols while employes were lined up, waiting to be paid from a bag containing $7,500 which sat in front of the paymaster. Two special detectives employed by the company opened fire and the bandits shot William Wills, the paymaster's chauffeur, and John Edwards, a clerk. The robbers escaped in Schloemer's taxicab. Edwards identified Fallon as one of the men, detectives said.

BOLD BAD BANDITS ROB A YOUNG BOND THIEF

Youth Who Helped Steal $40,000 in Securities Tells Dog-Eat-Dog Tale in Court.

When he was testifying yesterday in a grand larceny trial before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions, Benjamin Katz, 23 years old, of 90 Cedar Street, Brooklyn, told the jury that, while it was an easy matter a few years ago to steal hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of securities in the financial district, it was a difficult matter to dispose of them.

Katz recently pleaded guilty to participating in the theft of $44,000 worth of securities from Redmond & Co. of 85 Pine Street, in June, 1921. He is awaiting sentence. He was called as a witness for the prosecution yesterday in the trial of Benjamin Wittman, 23 years old, of 1,926 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, on a charge of criminally receiving the stolen securities from the witness. At the conclusion of Katz's story, Wittman pleaded guilty. Reuben Hirsch, 33 years old, of 1,644 Forty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, also pleaded guilty. The three will be sentenced by Judge Mulqueen next week.

Katz testified that he met Wittman in the office of the National Binding Co., 221 Wooster Street, a short time before the robbery and that Wittman introduced him to Hirsch, who was employed in the place as a binder.

"They told me that it was a shame that outsiders and strangers were getting all the gravy down in Wall Street," he said, "and that there was no reason why we should not have some of it. We went down to an exchange where messengers are employed, and Wittman got a ticket calling for a messenger to go to Redmond & Co.'s office.

"Wittman gave the ticket to me. I went to Redmond & Co., and was directed to deliver a package of bonds to another brokerage house. When I came out I gave the package to Wittman and with Hirsch we went to the Equitable Building, where we examined the bonds.

"Wittman and I went to Baltimore to dispose of them," Katz continued. "When we couldn't dispose of them there we returned with them to this city. Later Hirsch called me on the telephone and said that he had a Spanish banker from Havana who wanted to buy the bonds. We went to a place in East 113th Street between Fifth and Lenox Avenues. Wittman and I went upstairs, but Hirsch remained below.

"Instead of meeting a Spanish banker we were confronted by three hold-up men who took the bonds from us, after threatening us with pistols. So, Judge, all that I got out of the theft was a trip to Baltimore, which Hirsch paid for."

Harry Schneiderman of 261 Watkins Street, Brooklyn, had previously testified that he had been requested by one of the trio of robbers to go to the East 113th Street place to establish the value of the securities, which, he alleged, he did not know had been stolen. He said that when he tried to prevent the hold-up men from getting away with the securities they broke his nose.

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CROMWELL'S WIFE TELLS OF GUN PLAY

Testifies That Lawyer's Housekeeper Threatened to Shoot Her in New Jersey.

LOVE NOTES "A DIVERSION"

Divorce Defendant Again Admits Fondness for Harry Cohen, Motion-Picture Man.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Mrs. Rose Barker Cromwell was on the stand for hours before Supreme Court Justice Seeger and a jury today in her fight against the divorce suit of John Howard Cromwell, lawyer and yachtsman. She said her husband neglected her and declared her love letters to Harry Cohen, motion picture promoter, were a diversion.

Under questioning by Max D. Steuer, her counsel, Mrs. Cromwell said Mrs. Genevieve Mulford, housekeeper for Cromwell, had pointed a gun at her head when Mrs. Cromwell forced her way into the Cromwell home at Allenhurst, N. J. She testified she went to Allenhurst with her sister and four detectives and that Mrs. Mulford would not let her in.

"I broke a window," said Mrs. Cromwell, "and Mrs. Mulford put a gun at my head and said she would shoot to kill if I didn't go away. I got in, nevertheless, and Mrs. Mulford stood on the staircase and said she would shoot any one that went on the second floor.

"I only had a dog leash and not a horsewhip with me. Mrs. Mulford told me to get out of the house as it was her house. I didn't go there to steal any letters of mine, as has been intimated."

Under cross-examination Mrs. Cromwell said she had opened a bank account with the Pacific Bank of Manhattan in the name of Rose Barker two years after her marriage because of arguments she had with her husband. She said that after her marriage her husband would give her an annuity of $2,000 for life and this was some of the money she deposited in the bank. She said she had given checks to Cohen signed "Rose Barker." Some of these checks, she declared, were for stocks in motion picture concern in which Cohen was interested. She also said that sometimes she asked Cohen to cash checks for her in restaurants.

Wasn't that a deception on your husband," the witness was asked.

"No, Mrs. Mulford inspired me to do this," the witness replied. Mrs. Cromwell admitted that up to the time she had left her elderly husband, Mrs. Mulford had done nothing that inspired her jealousy.

Complaining of Cromwell's attitude toward her, the defendant said:

"I never had any enjoyment or a real home. He had three automobiles and a yacht. He never took me to a theatre in all the years we were married. He wouldn't let me play golf or go horseback riding. He didn't want to travel with me. On our anniversaries he never gave me any flowers—not even a box of candy. He didn't want to go out with me to the yacht club or any other place."

"Was your husband a home man," asked Humphrey J. Lynch, Cromwell's counsel.

"I don't know what to call him," was her reply.

"Do you love him now?" "No, he has destroyed every spark of love within me."

When Mrs. Cromwell was asked if she didn't have a fourteen-room house at Larchmont and three servants, she said it was not a real home, she replied. "Yes, but that was all."

ITALY COTS RAIL EMPLOYES.

Lays Off 39,000 Men to Reduce the Deficit in Operation.

ROME, Jan. 25.—The Cabinet today approved a bill providing for a reduction in the number of railway men employed on the Italian roads from 229,000 to 190

6.30%

Yield to maturity

Republic of Haiti

20 Yr. Sinking Fund 6's

Due October 1, 1953

Non-Callable for 15 years except for Sinking Fund. Listed on New York Stock Exchange.

Issued with the agreement of the President of the United States in accordance with a treaty of September 16, 1915.

Complete circular on request

The National City Company

Main Office: National City Bank Bldg.
Uptown Office: 42nd St. & Madison Ave.

Detroit, Michigan

4¼% & 4½% Bonds

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

Legal Investments for Savings Banks in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut

4¼s due 1928 to 1940
To yield 4.25% to 4.20%

4½s due 1926 to 1952
To yield 4.30% to 4.20%

Circular upon request

Harris, Forbes & Co

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A New Way to Keep Investment Data

We shall be glad to send any investor on request a convenient card index for the purpose of keeping records of security holdings.

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BONDS

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EXEMPT FROM ALL FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

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4½% and 5% Bonds

Due Jan. 1, 1928 to 1936 inc.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in Connecticut and Rhode Island.

4¼% Bonds to Yield 4.40%
Due 1928 to 1951

5% Bonds to Yield 4.50%
Due 1952 to 1963

Circular on application.

B. J. Van Ingen & Co.

40 Cedar St. New York

Telephone John 8364

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Advance in Stocks, With Decreased Business—Foreign Exchanges Inactive.

Yesterday's markets once more indicated unwillingness or inability to "discount" results in the Ruhr, whether for better or worse. The stock markets were firm at London, Paris and New York; on our own Stock Exchange, indeed, nearly all shares made at least fractional advances with a few recoveries of a point or more. But all of this movement was ascribed by Wall Street to hopeful views of home trade, and in actual business done the market narrowed again to a total not much above that of the week's earlier and distinctly inactive days.

In the foreign exchange market, inertia was even more apparent than in stocks; European rates swung back and forth in a small orbit and ended with negligible changes. Sterling at Paris, which had changed the direction of its movement on every preceding day this week, changed it again yesterday. For the time being, at any rate, this and other markets have passed into somewhat the same position as was taken by the markets of last August, after the series of calamitous prophecies about the strike had been made and had promptly been refuted by events.

One or two rather interesting movements were reflected in the weekly Federal Reserve statement. Rediscounts, which were largely reduced in this week of 1922, showed increase of $66,300,000, half of the expansion occurring at the New York Bank. This makes the net reduction since the end of December only $50,100,000, as against $329,500,000 in the same period a year ago. On the other hand, a large reduction of outstanding Reserve notes made the month's total decrease $238,800,000, comparing with $259,400,000 last year. How far the movement of rediscounts is a result of the active general trade cannot yet be positively said; if it had been, one would have expected that note circulation would also have been affected.

The French bank's weekly report on the outstanding paper currency attracted interest, as it is bound to do so long as the present deadlock in the Ruhr persists. During the past week the bank has reduced the note circulation 300,392,000 francs, making 646,186,000 total reduction since the turn of the year. This compares at least respectably with the 968,200,000 francs reduction in the same weeks of 1922. Considering that the Government has repaid only 500,000,000 since the December Treasury settlements were completed, it will be seen that part at least of this month's reduction in the paper currency has been automatic response to seasonably smaller demands of trade. The same inference may be drawn from the month's rapid cutting-down of both loans and note circulation at the Bank of England, which has brought this week's ratio of reserve to deposits to the highest percentage since March of 1920.

Equally normal has been the reduction of England's outstanding "currency notes" since December by £18,000,000, or 6 per cent. They decreased £20,000,000 in the same period last year and £25,000,000 in 1921. The reader of yesterday's cables was forced to wonder whether this was what Mr. McKenna meant by the warnings about "deflation" in his Chairman's address to the London City and Midland Bank. It has been no secret that McKenna had caught a bit of the infection spread about by Gustav Cassel and his school of "devaluationists"; he was quoted as having said, in the Autumn of 1921, that financial London was satisfied to have sterling stay at the then-existing rate of $3.80 or thereabouts and that it probably would remain there. As it happened, sterling rose above $4.50 within eight months, to the great satisfaction of financial London, and most people know the reason; which makes it inexplicable why a former Chancellor of the Exchequer should continue to talk about the "policy of deflation" and its ruinous effect on prosperity. If this means anything tangible, it would seem to mean a plea for fresh inflation. There were men in high place who talked the same way in our own country during the paper money days of the late '60s, but they apologized after 1879.

MONEY.

THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1923.

Stock Exchange call money opened and renewed at 4½ per cent., advanced to 5 after midday, at which figure it ruled until 2:30, when it dropped back to 4½ for closing trades. Time money was quiet, and except for 30-day loans at 4¼ per cent. actual trading for longer maturities was arranged at 4⅝@4¾ per cent. Paper brokers maintain 4½ per cent. as lowest discount for prime name notes, market being active at this level; eligible acceptances ruled steady and unchanged in discount.

Call Loans.

Renewals.	High.	Low.	Wednesday's Last.	Last.
4½	5	4½	4½	4½

Time Loans.

Mixed collateral, 60-90 days.....4¾@4⅝
4, 5 and 6 months.....4¾@4⅝
All industrial, collateral, 60-90 days..4¾@4⅝
4, 5 and 6 months.....4¾@4⅝

Commercial Paper.

Best names, 4 to 6 months.....4½
Other names, 4 to 6 months.....4⅝

Rediscount Rates, Federal Reserve Bank.

Commercial paper, 15 days, 4; 60 to 90 days 4
Liberty bonds, Victory notes and Treasury certificates of indebtedness, 15 days, 4; 60 to 90 days.....4

Bankers' Acceptances.

Call loans against acceptances.....4
Prime bankers' acceptances, eligible for purchase or rediscount by Federal Reserve Banks. Rates quoted are for discount at purchase. Bid. Asked.

30 days	4¼	4
60 days	4¼	4
90 days	4¼	4
4 months	4¼	4
5 months	4¼	4¼
Non-members and private bankers, 60-90 days	4½	4¼

London Market.

Money in London unchanged at 1¼ per cent.; short bills unchanged at 2 per cent.; three months' bills unchanged at 2⅛ per cent.

Gold bullion unchanged at 89s 9d. Taking the British Mint standard price of 85s per fine ounce as par, the market quotation for gold would represent a price of 105⅝ at London. On the same basis the highest London price for gold for 1922 was 115⅝ on Jan. 5; highest for this year to date, 105⅝, on Jan. 18. The highest price since open trading in gold was resumed at London in September, 1919, was 149¾, on Feb. 6, 1920; the lowest, 104⅛, on Dec. 13, 1922.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Exchange of checks at the New York Clearing House, $659,000,000; balances, $34,000,000; Federal Reserve credit balance, $69,000,000; exchanges a year ago, $617,100,000.

BURNS BROS. START BIG EXPANSION MOVE

National Coal Company to Be Organized in New Jersey With $10,000,000 Capital.

Preparations have been made calling for the organization of the National Coal Company under the laws of the State of New Jersey. Application for a charter is expected to be made shortly. This company will have an authorized preferred capital of $10,000,000 and also 500,000 shares of common stock without par value.

The organization of this company is understood to be the first step in making a national corporation out of the present Burns Brothers Company, and according to report in Wall Street yesterday the stock of the Burns Brothers Company will be exchanged for the stock of the National Coal Company. Details of the terms of exchange were not obtainable yesterday.

When the Burns Brothers Coal Company took over control of the William Farrell Coal Company some time ago officers of the former organization announced that it was their intention to nationalize the company and extend its operations to the larger cities in other sections of the country. Many rumors have been afloat within the recent past that Burns Brothers was negotiating to take over the Consumers Company of Chicago, the largest distributers of coal and ice in that city. Reports circulated some time ago also declared that the company intended to take over retail coal distributing organizations in St. Louis, Philadelphia and Boston.

U. S. C. I. P. Declares 4 Dividends.

Directors of the United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company yesterday declared four quarterly dividends of 1¼ per cent. each on the preferred stock covering the year 1923. The dividends will be paid out of earnings of last year. The first payment will be made March 15, to stock of record March 1. Net earnings for 1922 were $1,022,242, or $482,242 in excess of the 5 per cent. dividend declared on the preferred stock yesterday.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC INCOME.

December Total $23,436,662, Increase of $3,214,592 Over Dec., 1921

Railway operating income of the Southern Pacific Company during December, totaled $23,436,662, an increase of $3,214,592 over December of 1921, and net railway operating income totaled $2,715,758, an increase of $4,191,029 over the year before, according to figures made public by that company yesterday. Railway operating expenses amounted to $18,046,103, a decrease of $1,908,354, the greater part of this reduction having resulted from the cut in transportation expenses which in December last amounted to $8,433,149, a decrease of $1,511,189. Maintenance of way and structures cost a total of $3,422,260, a decrease of $55,359, and maintenance of equipment expenses were $4,704,665, a decrease of $332,179.

The company reported for the year ended Dec. 31, net income of $46,222,646, an increase of $10,276,055. Gross revenues amounted to $262,519,169, an increase of $6,975,196, while railway operating expenses were reduced $15,207,800, to $183,694,496. For the year, maintenance of way and structures cost $36,806,129, a decrease of $5,392,753, compared with 1921, while maintenance of equipment expenses were $48,264,068, a decrease of $924,973.

Coca Cola Wants Stock Listed.

Application was made yesterday to list on the New York Stock Exchange 251,000 shares of common stock without par value of the Coca Cola International Corporation, to be exchanged share for share for the stock of the Coca Cola Company, thus giving the International company control of the Southern company. Application was also made yesterday to list an additional $5,875,000 common stock of the Endicott-Johnson Corporation.

Price of Boiler Tubes Advanced.

The National Tube Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, yesterday announced an advance of $6 a ton in the price of welded steel boiler tubes, according to advices from Pittsburgh. It is reported that a general advance in all steel pipe products and oil country goods will be announced by all companies in the district within the near future.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Fair Recovery in Stocks.

While trading during the early hours of business on the Stock Exchange yesterday was again on a moderate scale and price changes in the main unimportant, the market of the early afternoon, under the leadership of Consolidated Gas, suddenly started upward, and gains of a point or more were numerous among the speculative leaders. The rise in Consolidated Gas, which amounted to 6 points on sales of 138,400 shares, was the result of announcement by this company placing the stock on a $8 annual dividend basis. This is equal to $10 a share on the old stock on which $8 a share was paid. More than 30 per cent. of the total trading for the day was in Consolidated Gas alone, a total of 100,000 shares changing hands in the last two hours of business. The advance in "Gas" imparted strength to the entire list, but much of this strength was due to covering of short commitments on the part of speculators who had sold for the decline, as the general public continues to hold to a waiting policy pending the settlement of the situation in Europe.

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Advance in Railway Shares Continues.

Although the day's net gains were moderate, the undertone of the market for railroad stocks was distinctly firm yesterday, and with the exception of a few shares the trend was upward. In the case of those stocks which reacted there was nothing in the news to account for their losses, which were the apparent after effect of sharp bidding up in Wednesday's market. Gains of a point or thereabout were made by Lake Erie and Western preferred, New York Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway and Reading, while New York, Chicago and St. Louis common was up more than 2 points. Atlantic Coast Line, which moved up 2¾ points Wednesday, lost a little more than half its gain yesterday, while Northern Pacific, which moved up 2¼ points in Wednesday's trading, retained all but a fraction of its advance.

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French 7⅛s "Break" $6.

For the first time since they were issued in June, 1921, the French 7½ per cent. external bonds, yesterday broke through their previous "point of resistance," which was at 90, and sold down to a new low record at 89¾. At the closing price of 89¾ they exhibited a net decline of ¼ of a point for the day. The 8s were unchanged, although having touched 82, equaling the previous low record. Curiously enough, the Belgian issues did not share this weakness, the 7½s in fact having gained fractionally. Possibly this was in anticipation of the drawings for redemption at 115 on June 1 next, the fund for which is to be paid to the trustees on March 10.

***

Steel Company Earnings.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation's preliminary figures, covering operations for the year 1922, states net income at $4,608,830 after all deductions, including taxes, interest, depreciation and depletion. Considering conditions in the steel trade during the first half of 1922 and during the greater part of the third quarter of the year, the report shows up remarkably well, according to opinion in financial circles. After allowing for preferred dividends, the balance available for the 333,500,000 common stock was equal to $1.14 a share. This amount earned on the common also was viewed with favor in view of the fact that the common stock includes the amount issued to take over Lackawanna during the last quarter of the year. On Bethlehem's old capitalization, the amount earned would have been equal to about 2 per cent. The Steel Corporation's quarterly report will be issued next Tuesday. Estimates appearing in Wall Street yesterday had it that the company will more than earn its common dividend in the last quarter of the year. In some quarters it was predicted that earnings will range between $1.50 and $2 a share on the common, on which $1.25 a share is paid quarterly. This will be the first time in about two years that the corporation will have covered its common dividend requirements, if the predictions materialize.

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American Telephone and Telegraph.

A reduction in telephone rates, as reported about to be ordered by the Public Service Commission throughout New York State, would have no effect, at least for a considerable period, on the present dividend rate of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, so it was unofficially stated yesterday. The commission's order appears to contemplate reductions ranging from 7 to 8 per cent. in densely populated sections of New York City, and 5 per cent. in other parts of the State. Resources of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which is a nation-wide utility, are so large that the suggested rate cuts are not expected to affect the revenues of the company so materially as to cause any scaling down of the present dividend distribution of 9 per cent. per annum. With the contemplated rate reductions in effect in this State, it would still be some time before they would leave an imprint on the company's earnings.

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Gain in Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

Recent developments tending toward the completion of the reorganization plan of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit resulted in substantial gains in the convertible refunding 4 per cent. bonds and the gold 5 per cent. bonds yesterday. Notwithstanding a sharp appreciation of these issues in previous days, the 4s advanced 4¾ points yesterday, while the 5s closed after an advance of 4⅝ points. The Nassau Electric 4s, which will have an integral part in the reorganization scheme, gained a point. The preliminary plan for the reorganization of the property is understood to be complete, and the thirteen individual committees are now studying it.

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Labor Situation and Steel Operations.

Although operations of the Bethlehem steel mills of the company are now averaging between 80 and 85 per cent. of capacity and some running as high as 88 per cent., leaders in the steel trade declare that if additional labor were obtainable they could push operations nearer capacity. Eugene G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, following the Directors' meeting yesterday, said that his company could immediately put 5,000 additional men to work if that many hands were available. Asked regarding the situation in the industry as a whole, Mr. Grace expressed the opinion that his company was better off than most of the others so far as labor is concerned. The present situation is due to current immigration laws, Mr. Grace said, adding that a modification of the law controlling the character of immigrants rather than the number would greatly help the situation.

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An Unusual "Net Advance."

The peculiarities surrounding the business of trading in bank and trust company stocks were clearly reflected yesterday in the bid price for shares of the Yorkville Bank, capitalized at $200,000. No transactions have been consummated in this stock for years, according to specialists, and the last previous sale was in the neighborhood of $900. Since that time, however, there has been an extensive growth of the bank, and the bid price yesterday for the stock was $600. No sales have yet been reported.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1923.

Day's Sales.	Wednesday.	Tuesday.	A Year Ago.	Two Years Ago.
665,723	737,270	616,647	788,164	493,175

Year to Date.	Same Period 1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.
16,889,507	13,769,873	14,748,344	18,777,941	11,284,511

1922 High.	Low.	Sales.	Stock and Dividend Rate.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
14½	12½	400	Ajax Rubber	13⅜	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅝	13½	13¾
80	71½	1,100	Allied Chem. & Dye (4)	73	74½	73	74½	+ 1½	74	75
111¾	110	200	Allied Ch. & Dye pf. (7)	110	110¼	110	110¼	+ ¼	108	110½
48½	45	300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. (4)	46	46	46	46	+ ¼	45	46½
32¾	29½	200	Amer. Agri. Chemical	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ¼	30	30¾
61½	58	200	Amer. Agri. Chemical pf.	59	59	59	59	..	58	59
39¾	37	500	American Beet Sugar	37¾	37	37	37½	..	37½	38
42¾	37	500	Amer. Bosch Magneto	37½	39	37¾	38½	+ 1½	38	39
75¾	70⅝	100	Amer. B. S. & Fdy. (4)	75½	75½	75½	75½	+ ¼	74	75½
85½	73½	3,700	American Can (5)	81¾	82¾	81¾	81⅞	+ ⅛	82	82⅝
112¾	111¼	400	American Can pf. (7)	112¾	112¾	112	112	- ⅛	111¾	112¼
7¼	6¼	100	American Chicle	6½	6½	6½	6½	..	6	6½
20¾	16¾	200	American Cotton Oil	17⅞	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛	17	17⅛
38¾	33½	200	American Cotton Oil pf.	34	34½	34	34½	+ ¼	34	35½
7	6¼	100	Amer. Drug Syndicate	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	- ⅛	6¾	6⅞
106¾	96½	100	American Ice (7)	101	101	101	101	..	100	102
11¾	11¼	100	Am. L&F. Fire Engine (1)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	..	11	11¾
33	29¾	600	American Linseed	31	32	31	32	+ ¾	32	32½
56	51	200	American Linseed pf.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	+ ¾	53	56
129¾	120¼	1,200	American Locomotive (6)	121	122⅜	120¼	122⅜	+ 1¾	122⅜	122¾
121½	119½	200	Amer. Locomotive pf. (7)	121½	121½	121½	121½	+ ¼	121¾	121⅞
54¾	51	1,200	American Metal (3)	51	51¾	51	51¼	+ ¼	51	51½
85	76	200	American Radiator (4)	80	80	79¾	79¾	- ¼	79¼	79¾
8	6¾	300	Amer. Safety Razor (25c.)	8	8	8	8	..	7¾	8
21¾	18½	400	Amer. Ship & Commerce	18⅝	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛	18⅝	19¼
57¾	53	900	Amer. Smelt. & Refining	54⅝	55	54⅝	55	+ ⅜	55	55⅞
99¾	98⅝	100	Amer. Sm. & Ref. pf. (7)	98¾	98⅝	98⅝	98¾	..	98½	98¾
37⅝	35½	200	Amer. Steel Foundries (3)	36	36	36	36	..	35¾	36
105¾	102	200	Amer. Steel F. pf. (7)	103	103⅝	103	103⅝	+ ⅛	103	103¾
80¾	76	2,200	Amer. Sugar Refining	76	77¾	76	77¾	+ 1¾	77½	78
29	26⅝	100	Amer. Sumatra Tobacco	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	..	26½	28
124	122	3,400	Amer. Tel. & Tel. (9)	122½	122½	122	122⅞	..	122	122¼
156	150	600	American Tobacco (12)	151¼	151½	151¼	151½	+ ½	151½	153
152¾	148	1,000	Amer. Tobacco Cl. B (12)	150	150	149	149	- ¼	149	150
104	103	200	American Tobacco pf. (6)	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝	..	103½	104
97¾	94	400	American Woolen (7)	95	96	95	95¼	..	95	95¾
111¾	109¾	100	American Woolen pf. (7)	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	..	109¾	111
50¾	45½	7,600	Anaconda Copper	48	48	47¾	48	..	47¾	48
84	83	100	Asso. D. Goods 1st pf. (6)	85	85	85	85	+ 1	84	85
134	120¼	200	Associated Oil (6)	126	129	126	126	..	124	126¼
109¾	100	500	Atchison, Top. & S. F. (6)	101¼	103¼	101¼	103¼	+ ⅝	103¼	103⅝
99	88¼	500	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf. (5)	90	90	90	90	..	89¾	90
2	1½	100	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	2	2	2	2	..	1¾	2
115	110¼	200	Atlantic Coast Line (7)	113¾	113¾	113¼	113½	- ½	113½	114¾
17	15	100	Atl. Gulf & W. Indies pf.	15	15	15	15	..	15	16
160	119	100	Atlantic Refining	127½	127¼	127¼	127¼	+ 7	125	127½
31	21	100	Austin Nichols	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ½	32¾	32¾
12½	12½	1,373	Auto Sales pf.	12½	12¾	12½	12⅝	..	12	15
140¾	129¾	7,800	Baldwin Locomotive (7)	132¼	133½	132¼	133½	+ 1	133⅜	133½
44½	40¾	6,500	Baltimore & Ohio	44	44⅞	43¾	44¼	+ ⅝	44¼	44½
60¾	57¾	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf. (4)	58½	58½	58½	58½	+ ⅝	58	58⅝
94¾	91	100	Bangor & Aroost'k pf. (7)	91	91	91	91	..	90½	93½
61	51	100	Bayuk Brothers	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	+ 1¾	59	61
120¾	115¼	100	Bayuk Brothers pf. (8)	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	+ 4½	121	124
69¾	51	5,900	Beech-Nut Packing (2.40)	60¾	63	60¾	61¾	+ 1	61½	62
65¾	60¾	6,100	Bethlehem Steel Cl. B (5)	62¾	63¼	62¾	62¾	..	62¾	63
110	107¾	100	Bethlehem Steel 8% pf. (8)	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	..	108	108¾
96	94	300	Bethlehem Stl. pf.,new (7)	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	..	94	94¾
7¾	6¾	100	Booth Fisheries	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	..	6½	6¾
114¾	109	1,000	Bklyn. Edison Elec. (8)	109	110¾	109	110¾	+ 1	110¾	110½
16¾	10¾	2,300	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	12	12¾	11¾	11¾	..	11¾	12
13	9¾	100	Do cfs. of dep.	10	10	10	10	..	9¾	9⅞
113¾	106¾	1,000	Brooklyn Union Gas (6)	113½	115¾	113½	115¾	+ 4¼	115	116
63½	60	500	Brown Shoe	62¾	63	62¾	62¾	..	62½	62¾
2¾	2	300	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	2	2⅜	2	2⅜	..	2⅜	3¼
144¼	141	1,200	Burns Brothers (10)	141	142¾	141	142¾	+ 1¾	142½	143
43	39½	2,900	Burns Bros. Class B (2)	40	42	40	41¾	+ 1¾	41½	41¾
10¾	9¾	100	Butte Copper & Zinc	9¾	10	9¾	9¾	..	9¾	9¾
32	29½	1,100	Butte & Superior (50c.)	30	30	30	30	+ ¼	30	30¼
78¾	65¾	15,700	California Petroleum	74⅝	77	74	76¼	+ 2¼	76	76⅝
9¾	8¾	3,700	Callahan Zinc Lead	9⅝	10	9⅝	9⅝	..	9½	9¾
147¾	140¾	200	Canadian Pacific (10)	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾	- ¼	142½	143
36	32¾	1,600	Central Leather Co.	34	35¾	34	35	+ ¼	34¾	35
78	67¾	2,000	Central Leather Co. pf.	70¾	71¾	70¾	71¼	..	70½	72
222½	214	100	C., R. I. & P. (1912)	215	220	215	220	+ 3	220	220
45¾	42¼	1,000	Cerro de Pasco Copper	43	43¼	42¾	43⅛	+ ⅝	42¾	43⅛
69	63	300	Chesapeake & Ohio (4)	71⅜	72	71⅜	72	..	71½	72
103¾	101¾	100	Ches. & Ohio pf. (6½)	102¾	102¾	102¾	102⅝	+ ⅝	102¼	102⅝
5¾	4	700	Chicago Great Western	4¾	5¼	4¾	5	..	5	5½
20¾	17¾	2,200	Chicago Gt. Western pf.	19	20¾	19	20¾	+ 1¾	20¾	21
23¾	20¾	1,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	23	23¾	22¾	23	..	22¾	23¼
35¾	32¾	2,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	..	35¼	35¾
81½	77	1,200	Chicago & Northwest. (5)	78¾	78¾	77¾	78	..	78	78¼
118	115	100	Chi. & Northwest. pf. (7)	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¾	+ 1	115¾	117
83¾	82¾	500	Chicago Pneu. Tool (4)	83¾	84¾	84¼	84¼	..	84¼	85¾
34¾	31¾	1,800	Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	..	33¾	33¾
93¾	89¾	100	Chicago, R.I. & Pac.pf.(7)	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	..	91¾	92¾
30¾	27¾	5,800	Chile Copper	29¼	29¾	29¼	29½	+ ¼	29¼	29¾
71¼	65¾	600	Cluett, Peabody (5)	70	70	69½	69¾	..	69	71
81	74	1,400	Coca-Cola (6)	75¼	76	75¼	75¾	..	75¾	76
42¾	40	100	Colorado Southern (3)	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	..	40	40¾
108¾	103¾	1,800	Columbia Gas & Elec. (6)	105¼	106⅝	105¼	105¾	+ ⅛	105¾	106
45¾	42¾	200	Commer. Solvents A (4)	43½	43½	43½	43½	..	43	43¾
73½	69	100	Comp. Tab Record. (6)	72¾	72¾	72¼	72¾	+ ¼	71¾	72¼
39¾	33	1,000	Consolidated Cigar	35¾	36¾	35¾	35¾	..	35¼	35¾
136	120	800	Consolidated Gas (8)	127	138	127	136	- 10	136	146
68¼	60	138,400	Consolidated Gas, new (5)	62¾	68¼	62¾	68¼	+ 6	68¾	69¼
12¾	11¾	4,200	Consolidated Textile	11¾	12	11¾	12	+ ¼	11¾	12
126	115	500	Continental Can (3)	123¾	124	123	124	..	124	125
47¾	42¾	2,700	Continental Can, w. i.	46¾	47¾	46¾	47¾	+ 1	47	47¼
12¾	10¾	2,000	Continental Motors	11	11½	10¾	11¼	+ ⅛	11¼	11⅜
129	123¾	5,300	Corn Prod. Ref. (10)	126¼	128¼	126¼	127¾	+ ⅝	127¾	127¾
56¾	50¾	12,700	Coca-Cola	52¾	55¾	52¾	55¾	+ 2¾	55¾	56¾
106	101	600	Cosden Co. pf. (7)	105¾	106	105	106	+ ¼	105¾	110
77¾	67½	7,000	Crucible Steel	72	73½	72	73	+ 1¼	73	73¼
26	23½	2,000	Cuban American Sugar	25½	25¾	25	25¼	..	25	25¼
14½	12¾	600	Cuba Cane Sugar	12¾	13½	12¾	13½	..	13	13¼
40¾	37¾	1,600	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	38¼	39¾	38¾	39¾	+ ¾	39¼	39¾
108	103	1,100	Delaware & Hudson (9)	115	117¾	115	116	+ 1½	116	117
127¼	122¾	300	Del., L. & West. (6)	125	125	125	125	..	124¾	125¾
109	106¾	100	Detroit Edison Co. (8)	108	108	108	108	- 1¾	107½	108
44¾	40¾	800	Dome Mines (2)	41¼	42	41¼	42	..	41¾	42¾
116	106¾	300	Dupont de Nemours	108¾	109¾	108¾	109¾	+ ¾	108¾	111¼
86¼	84¾	100	Dupont de N. deb. (6)	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	..	85	85¾
90¾	81¾	100	Eastman Kodak (25%)	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	X	95½	97
58	54	1,200	Elec. Storage Bat. (7½)	55	55¾	55	55¾	+ ¼	54¾	55¾
94¼	88¼	2,300	Endicott-Johnson (5)	91	91¾	90¾	91¼	+ ¼	91	91¾
11¾	10¾	800	Erie	11¼	11¾	11	11¼	+ ⅛	11⅛	11¼
17	15	1,400	Erie 1st pf.	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛	16⅞	16¾
12	11¼	400	Erie 2d pf.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	..	11¾	11¾
26	21	100	Exchange Buffet (2)	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ½	23½	24½
93	82¾	600	Famous Play. L. (8)	84¾	85¾	84¾	85	+ ¼	84½	85¼
49¾	44	200	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf (5)	45	45½	45	45½	+ ¼	45¼	46
10¾	7¾	800	Fifth Av. Bus (16c)	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	..	8¾	9
212¾	162	300	Fisher Body (10)	173	175	173	173	+ 6½	173	176
118	116	200	Fisher Body pf (7)	117¾	118	117¾	118	..	118¾	119
98	96½	200	Fisher Body Ohio pf (8)	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ ¼	96¾	98
15¾	13¾	2,200	Fisk Rubber	14¾	15¾	14¾	15	..	15	15¾
22	19	700	Freeport-Texas	19¾	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ 1	20	20½
49½	42	4,000	General Asphalt	43¾	44¾	42¾	44	+ 1¼	43¾	44¼
87¾	81½	300	General Cigar (6)	85	85¾	85	85¾	..	85	85¾
12	11⅛	600	Gen. Elec. Special (60c)	11⅛	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	..	11½	11⅝
15¼	13¾	3,100	General Motors (50c)	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅜	..	14¼	14½
96¾	90¾	100	General Motors deb. (7)	98¾	98

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BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1923.

Day's sales:	1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.
U. S. Government bonds	$2,817,500	$11,776,250	$6,617,900	$15,271,000	$6,606,000
Other domestic bonds	6,875,000	5,523,500	5,150,500	1,625,000	1,489,000
Foreign bonds	1,694,000	1,266,500	1,307,500	1,088,000	3,490,000
Total all bonds	$10,386,500	$18,626,250	$11,075,900	$17,984,000	$11,585,000
Year to date:					
U. S. Government bonds	$65,211,150	$193,518,150	$161,952,800	$261,773,400	$162,407,500
Other domestic bonds	128,185,000	135,459,600	53,087,500	50,850,500	39,524,000
Foreign bonds	42,094,000	32,635,000	20,529,500	23,947,000	63,423,000
Total all bonds	$235,480,150	$361,612,750	$265,519,800	$336,570,900	$265,354,500

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LOANS.

—Range Since Date of Issue.— High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	—Range, '23.— Low.	High.	Sales.	Issue.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
108.03	Oct. 10,'22	98.00	June 5,'21	101.00	100.94	252	Liberty 3½s, 1932-47	101.78	101.90	101.70	101.84	—.02	101.88	101.92	3.31
103.70	July 19,'22	98.14	July 11,'21	101.14	100.74	24½	Liberty 3½s, registered	101.60	101.70	101.60	101.70	+.36	....	....	....
101.68	July 25,'22	93.00	May 19,'20	....	98.56	....	Lib. 1st cv. 4s, 1932-47	....	....	....	....	....	....	98.70	4.07
100.30	July 22,'22	93.80	May 19,'20	....	....	....	Lib. 1st cv. 4s, registered	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
100.82	July 22,'22	91.40	May 20,'20	98.44	95.00	3	Liberty 2d 4s, 1927-42	98.08	98.08	98.08	98.00	—.12	98.06	98.16	4.14
100.54	July 14,'22	91.50	May 21,'20	98.80	98.72	....	Liberty 2d 4s, registered	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
102.00	July 19,'22	90.00	June 7,'20	90.00	98.10	1	Lib. 1st 2d cv 4¼s, '32-47	98.10	98.10	98.10	98.10	—.60	98.06	98.50	....
101.18	July 13,'22	94.00	May 21,'20	98.10	95.50	24	Lib. 1st conv 4¼s, 1932-47	98.50	98.60	98.50	98.60	+.06	98.60	98.66	4.34
101.40	July 24,'22	98.00	July 20,'22	98.14	98.50	....	Lib. 1st cv. 4¼s, reg.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
101.00	July 24,'22	97.40	May 20,'20	98.90	98.10	452½	Lib. 2d cv. 4¼s, 1927-42	98.14	98.20	98.10	98.10	—.08	98.10	98.14	4.36
100.80	July 22,'22	85.50	Dec. 23,'20	96.70	96.00	33	Lib. 2d cv. 4¼s, reg.	98.06	98.06	98.06	98.06	—.14	....	....	....
101.00	July 20,'22	95.00	Dec. 26,'20	98.08	98.74	540½	Liberty 3d 4½s, 1928	98.20	98.22	98.20	98.20	+.04	98.50	98.52	4.47
100.36	July 21,'22	95.00	May 11,'20	98.00	96.74	1	Liberty 3d 4½s, reg.	98.80	98.80	98.80	98.80	+.04	....	....	....
101.36	July 27,'22	83.44	May 10,'20	98.08	98.42	1,311½	Lib. 4th 4¼s, 1933-38	98.50	98.58	98.46	98.50	—.06	98.50	98.54	4.47
101.62	July 26,'22	82.00	May 20,'20	90.00	97.30	18	Liberty 4th 4¼s, reg.	98.48	98.48	98.48	98.48	—.06	....	....	....
100.96	May 10,'22	94.70	May 20,'20	100.32	100.20	141	Victory 4¾s, 1923	100.30	100.24	100.20	100.24	+.02	100.22	100.24	4.18
100.80	Apr. 5,'22	94.00	May 21,'20	100.00	100.00	....	Victory 4¾s, reg.	100.00	100.04	100.04	100.04	+.02	....	....	....
100.14	Oct. 10,'22	98.90	Oct. 17,'22	100.04	99.80	103½	Treasury 4¼s, 1947-52	99.96	99.98	99.90	99.96	—.04	99.94	99.96	4.39
99.82	Jan. 24,'23	99.04	Dec. 7,'22	99.82	99.82	....	Treas 4¼s, registered	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

FOREIGN BONDS.

Argentina 5s, 1945 .... 81 / temp 7s, 1927 .... 101¾ / 8 .... 101¾ / 1s7f .... 101¾ / 15 .... 101⅝ / Chinese Ry 5s, 1951 .... 82 / 1 .... 51¼ / City Bergen 6s, 1949 .... 106 / 1s7f .... 107¼ / City Berne 5s, 1946 .... 97⅞ / City Bordeaux 6s, 1934 .... 71¼ / 15 .... 71½ / 1 .... 71¾ / 4 .... 71½ / 1 .... 71¾ / 2 .... 71¼ / Cy Copenhgn 5½s, 1944 .... 90¼ / 5 .... 90¼ / 1 .... 90 / 6 .... 90¼ / Cy Gr Prague 7½s, 1952 .... 66¾ / int ctfs .... 66¾ / 15 .... 67 / City Lyons 6s, 1934 .... 71 / 6 .... 71¼ / 1 .... 71¼ / Cy Marseilles 6s, 1934 .... 71¼ / 5 .... 71¼ / 1 .... 71¼ / 9 .... 71¼ / 14 .... 71 / 1 .... 71¼ / 1 .... 71¼ / 2 .... 71¼ / 3 .... 71¼ / 5 .... 71¼ / 1 .... 71¾ / 5 .... 71¼ / 1 .... 71¾ / 2 .... 71¾ / 6 .... 70¾ / 1 .... 70¾ / 1 .... 71 / 1 .... 71¼ / 1 .... 71 / 2 .... 71¼ / 6 .... 70¾ / Cy Montevideo temp s f 7s, 1952 .... 81 / 2 .... 91¼ / Cy Per Alegre s f 8s, 1941 .... 85½ / 2 .... 85 / 5 .... 85⅝ / Cy Rio de Jan s f 8s, 1946 .... 93¾ / 4 .... 93¾ / 3 .... 94 / s f 8s, 1947 .... 92¼ / 4 .... 92¼ / 1 .... 92⅜ / 13 .... 93 / City S Paulo s f 8s, 1952, int rcts .... 90¼ / 1 .... 90¼ / 1 .... 90 / 1 .... 90¼ / City Solissons 6s, 1936 .... 87 / 1s6f .... 86½ / 5 .... 86¾ / City Tokio 5s, 1952 .... 71¼ / City Zurich 8s, 1945 .... 118 / Czechoslovak Rep 8s, 1951, int ctfs .... 92¼ / 2 .... 92¼ / 7 .... 92¾ / Danish Munic s f 8s, 1946, Ser A .... 107 / Ser B, 1949 .... 107 / Dept of the Seine 7s, 1942 .... 79½ / 1 .... 78¼ / 2 .... 79 / 6 .... 79¼ / 1 .... 79½ / 1 .... 79¾ / 4 .... 79½ / 6 .... 79½ / Dom Rep 5s, 1958 .... 57¼ / 5½s, 1942, int ctfs .... 88⅛ / 1 .... 88⅜ / 5 .... 88⅜ / Dom of Can 5s, 1926 .... 100 / 2 .... 100 / 1 .... 100¼ / 5½s, 1929 .... 98 / 1 .... 98¼ / 5 .... 98¼ / 11 .... 98⅜ / Cent R & Ry Co of Ga col 5s, 1937 .... 93 / Cerro de Pasa conv s f 8s, 1931 .... 132½ / Chee & Ohio cv 4½s, 1930 .... 87⅛ / 3 .... 87⅛ / 80 .... 87 / 5 .... 86⅝ / 14 .... 87 / 1s6f .... 86¾ / 5 .... 86⅝ / Dutch E Ind 6s, 1947, tr rcts .... 93 / 11 .... 92¾ / 11 .... 92¾ / 33 .... 93 / 7 .... 92¾ / 6s, 1962, tr rcts .... 92¾ / 32 .... 92⅝ / 2 .... 92¾ / 16 .... 92⅝ / 3 .... 92⅝ / 4s77 .... 92⅜ / 4s6f .... 92⅜ / 2 .... 92⅜ / 18 .... 92⅜ / 1 .... 92⅜ / 1 .... 92⅜ / Francesian Ind Dev tem bd 7½s, 1942 .... 87 / 1 .... 87 / 1 .... 86½ / 1 .... 86 / French Govt 7½s, 1941 .... 90 / 16 .... 90¼ / 5 .... 90 / 3 .... 90¼ / 22 .... 90 / 1 .... 89¾ / 28 .... 90 / 6 .... 89⅝ / 1 .... 89⅝ / 1 .... 89⅝ / 1 .... 89⅝ / 1 .... 89⅝ / 1 .... 89⅝ / 2 .... 89⅝ / 26 .... 90 / 14 .... 89⅝ / 5 .... 89⅝ / 5 .... 89⅝ / 5 .... 90 / 4 .... 89¾ / 17 .... 90 / 1 .... 89⅞ / 1 .... 89⅞ / 1 .... 89⅞ / 1 .... 89⅞ / 8s, 1945 .... 92¼ / 22 .... 92¼ / 1s7f .... 92¼ / 15 .... 92¼ / 1 .... 92¼ / 12 .... 92¼ / 3 .... 92¼ / 1 .... 92¼ / 2 .... 92¼ / 5 .... 92¼ / 4 .... 92¼ / 1 .... 92¼ / 2 .... 92¼ / 1 .... 92¼ / 10 .... 92¼ / 1 .... 92¼ / 2 .... 92¼ / 1 .... 92¼ / 1 .... 92¼ / 10 .... 92¼ / Holland-Am 25-27 s f 6s, 1947, int rct .... 90 / 3 .... 90½ / Jap Govt 4s, 1931, ster ln .... 93½ / 2 .... 93½ / 4½s, A, 1925, ster loan .... 93 / 6 .... 93¼ / 4½s, 1925, ster loan .... 93 / 8 .... 93¼ / 4 .... 93¼ / 2d series .... 92¾ / 5 .... 92¾ / 2 .... 93 / 2 .... 93⅝ / 1 .... 93⅝ / 2 .... 93⅝ / Jurgens (Akt) U M Wks 6s, 1947, int rcts .... 97¼ / 1 .... 97¼ / King Belgium 6s, 1925 .... 95 / 1 .... 94⅝ / 5 (3) .... 94⅞ / 5 .... 94½ / 1 .... 94⅝ / 7½s, 1946 .... 92¼ / 1 .... 92¼ / 1 .... 92¼ / 1 .... 92¼ / 1 .... 92¼ / 4 .... 92¼ / 1 .... 92¼ / 2 .... 92¼ / 1 .... 92¼ / 2 .... 92¼ / 1 .... 95 / 5 .... 94½ / 1 .... 94⅝ / 8s, 1941 .... 94¼ / 2s77 .... 94¾ / 2 .... 94½ / 2 .... 94½ / 2 .... 94½ / 28 .... 94½ / 1 .... 94 / 4s, 1925 .... 76⅝ / 2 .... 76⅝ / 1 .... 76¾ / 1 .... 76¾ / cv 4½s, 1932 .... 63¾ / 7 .... 63¾ / 6 .... 63¾ / cv 5s, Ser D, 2014 .... 85⅝ / 2 .... 85⅝ / 16 .... 86¼ / 4 .... 86 / 2 .... 86¼ / 3 .... 86½ / 5 .... 86¼ / 1 .... 86¼ / gen 4½s, 1989 .... 82¼ / ref 4½s, 2014 .... 80 / 2 .... 80 / 1 .... 80¾ / 1 .... 80¾ / 1 .... 80¾ / 1 .... 80¾ / 11 .... 80¾ / C, C, C & St L gen 6s, 1993 .... 98¾ / 5 .... 98¾ / deb 4½s, 1931 .... 98½ / 2 .... 98½ / ref & imp 6s Ser A, 1929 .... 101½ / 1 .... 101¾ / C, L & Wh 1st 5s, 1933 .... 96¼ / Clev Un Term temp 5½s A, 1972 .... 104¼ / 1 .... 104¼ / Colo Fuel & I gen 5s, 1943 .... 88¾ / Colo Industrl 5s, 1934 .... 75 / 86f .... 75 / Colo & Southn 1st 4s, 1929 .... 92¾ / ref & ex 4½s, 1935 .... 84½ / 11 .... 84½ / Col Gas & El 5s, 1927 .... 95¾ / 5 .... 95¾ / stamped .... 95¾ / 5 .... 96 / 5 .... 96 / 1 .... 96¼ / 1 .... 96 / Comw'lth Pwr s f 6s, 1947 .... 87½ / 5 .... 87 / Comp-Tab-Rec s f 6s, 1941 .... 97 / Cons Coal Md 1st ref 5s, 1950 .... 87½ / 4 .... 88½ / Consumrs Pwr un 5s C, int ctfs, 1952 .... 90½ / 17 .... 90½ / 14s77 .... 90¼ / 2 .... 90¾ / 3 .... 90¾ / Cuba C Sugar conv 7s, 1930 .... 86 / conv deb 5s, 1930, stpd .... 90¾ / 4 .... 90¾ / 1 .... 90¾ / 1 .... 90¾ / 34 .... 91 / Cuba R R 5s, 1952 .... 82¾ / 3 .... 82¾ / 6 .... 83 / Cumbld Tel 5s 1937 .... 94 / 1 .... 94 / Del & Hudson tem 6½s 1937 .... 100¾ / 1st ref 4s, 1943 .... 87¼ / 23 .... 87 / 25 .... 86¾ / conv 5s 1935 .... 94½ / 1 .... 94½ / tem 6½s 1937 .... 101 / Den Gas & El 1st & ref 5s, 1951 .... 90 / Den & Rio Gd con 4s, 1936 .... 74¾ / 1st & ref 5s, 1955 .... 55¾ / 55 .... 55¾ / 26 .... 55 / 18 .... 54¾ / Dup 5s, 1928 .... 95 / Dery (D G) temp 1st s f 7s, 1942 .... 98 / 2 .... 98 / 7 .... 98¾ / 2 .... 99 / Detroit Edison col tr 5s 1933 .... 99¼ / 1 .... 99¾ / ref 5s, 1940 .... 96 / 6 .... 96 / 1st & ref 5s, 1940 .... 102⅜ / 4 .... 102⅜ / 1 .... 102¾ / 1 .... 103¼ / 2 .... 103¾ / 2 .... 102½ / 2 .... 102¾ / 1 .... 102¾ / 2 .... 103 / 2 .... 103¼ / 1 .... 103¼ / 2 .... 103¼ / 1 .... 103¼ / 2 .... 103¼ / 1 .... 103¼

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CONSOLIDATED GAS INCREASES DIVIDEND

Votes a Distribution of $1.25 a Share on Its New No Par Value Stock.

PREFERRED SHARES BENEFIT

Holders Will Receive 87½ Cents on the $15,000,000 $50 Par Value Issue.

The Consolidated Gas Company yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share on its new no par value common stock, which is outstanding to the extent of 3,000,000 shares. This rate, which is $5 per annum, is the equivalent of $10 a share per annum on the old stock of $100 par, which was on an $8 basis.

The announcement, which was made shortly before noon, came as a distinct surprise to the financial district, which had been looking for the declaration of a $1 quarterly dividend, or the equivalent of the former $8 rate on the $100 par stock. Sharp buying of both the new no par stock and of the old $100 par stock was the result, the price of the former advancing 10 points net and the latter 6 points net before the market closed. The first dividend on the new stock is payable March 15, to stock of record Feb. 8.

As a result of the declaration of a $5 dividend on the new common stock, the Consolidated Gas Company's 6 per cent. participating preferred stock of $50 par value will be entitled to a dividend of 87½ cents a share instead of 75 cents quarterly. This stock, of which $15,000,000 has been issued, was sold to employes and consumers at par, with the understanding that a 75 cent distribution would be made quarterly if the no par common stock was on a $4 annual basis; and if the dividend rate on the common was raised above the $4 figure, that an additional dividend would be paid on the new preferred at the rate of 50 cents annually for each $1 a share paid annually above the $4 rate on the common.

The Consolidated Gas Company, which in 1922 had a year of business expansion, together with a better margin of profit under the combined influence of rate increases and of lower operating costs, decided on November 14, last, at a meeting of directors to convert the 1,250,000 shares of $100 par stock into 2,500,000 shares of the new no par value stock. In addition, the directors announced that an additional 500,000 shares of non-par stock would be issued and as a third step that 300,000 shares of 6 per cent. cumulative participating preferred stock of $50 par would be authorized with a view to selling it to employes and consumers. Through this plan, $40,000,000 was added to the company's cash capital to be utilized in discharging its floating indebtedness, which included $20,000,000 of 7 per cent. notes, and also to provide for further additions and extensions in the company's service.

The company's earning statement for 1922 showed surplus earnings available for dividends amounting to $21,872,798 and balance after dividends amounting to $13,310,198.

London Wool Market Steady.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 11,005 bales. There was a full attendance and a strong demand developed for all grades. Prices were steady.

SILVER BULLION.

Bar silver in London unchanged at 32¾d. New York price for domestic silver was quoted at 99½c per ounce, the Mint price; foreign silver ½c off at 66½c.

	Highest.		Lowest.	
Range for 1923:				
London	32½d	Jan. 24	31½d	Jan. 10
New York	99½c	Jan. 15	64½c	Jan. 10
Range for 1922:				
London	37½d	May 22	30¾d	Dec. 15
New York	73½c	May 22	52½c	Dec. 15

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Firmness in All Exchanges, Although Market Is a Narrow and Uninteresting One.

Although the market was a narrow one and transactions were not on a very wide scale, the foreign exchanges yesterday exhibited a firm tone and there were some particularly good gains in Dutch, Swiss, Spanish and some of the Scandinavian exchanges. Sterling lost fractionally, it is true, but there was considerably less than a point between the high and low of this exchange, while francs advanced from 6.47 cents on the previous day to 6.50½ cents, and lire rose from 4.77½ cents on the previous day to 4.84 cents yesterday, closing near the top figure. As was to have been expected, there was some selling in the rupee, due to profit-taking by professional speculators, and from the 33.25 cent price established on the previous day, the demand price for the rupee dropped yesterday 32.03 cents.

The German mark from day to day shows but fractional change. Yesterday, for instance, it sold between the range of .0048 and .0050, closing the day at .0049, although in the outside market approximately double this price is being paid by prospective tourists for the actual German currency.

In the subjoined table the quotation on sterling represents dollars and decimals of a dollar; all others represent cents and decimals of a cent. Quotations preceded by the decimal mark indicate a price measured in fractions of a cent.

THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1923.

Range of Rates, Sight Exchange.

	High.	Low.	Final.	Wednesday's Final.
LONDON	$4.65⅝	$4.65⅛	$4.65¼	$4.65⅛
PARIS	6.50½	6.45	6.49½	6.47
ROME	4.84	4.80	4.82½	4.77½
AMSTERDAM	39.51	39.47	39.48	39.47
BERLIN	.0050	.0047	.0049	.0049
MADRID	15.82	15.76	15.77	15.69
STOCKHOLM	26.83	26.79	26.80	26.82

CLOSING RATES.

Parity of exchange is given as reported by the United States Mint, except in countries with a silver standard, where parity fluctuates with the price of silver.

Europe.

	Thursday.	Wednesday.	Week Ago.	Year Ago.
STERLING—Par $4.866 per sovereign.				
Demand	$4.65⅛	$4.65⅛	$4.65¼	$4.23
Cables	4.65⅝	4.65⅝	4.65½	4.23⅝
Com., 60 days	4.62⅞	4.63¼	4.61	4.20
Com., 90 days	4.62	4.62½	4.62	4.18⅝
FRANCE—Par 19.3 cents per franc.				
Demand	6.49½	6.47	6.66½	8.11¼
Cables	6.50	6.47½	6.67	8.12
ITALY—Par 19.3 cents per lira.				
Demand	4.82¼	4.77½	4.76½	4.40
Cables	4.83	4.78	4.77	4.40½
BELGIUM—Par 19.3 cents per franc.				
Demand	5.90⅝	5.87	6.07½	7.77½
Cables	5.91	5.87½	6.08	7.78
GERMANY—Par 23.8 cents per mark.				
Demand	.0049	.0050	.0051	.48⅞
Cables	.0049	.0049	.0051	.48⅞
AUSTRIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.				
Demand	.0014½	.0014½	.0014½	.03
Cables	.0014½	.0014½	.0014½	.03
CZECHOSLOVIKIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.				
Demand	2.82	2.80	2.81	1.92
Cables	2.82	2.80	2.81	1.92
DENMARK—Par 26.8 cents per krone.				
Demand	19.61	19.55	19.58	20.05
Cables	19.63	19.57	19.60	20.10
FINLAND—Par 19.3 cents per finmark.				
Demand	2.49	2.49	2.48	1.85
Cables	2.49	2.49	2.48	1.89
GREECE—Par 19.3 cents per drachma.				
Demand	1.28	1.32	1.29	4.45
Cables	1.31	1.31	1.32	4.50
HOLLAND—Par 40.2 cents per florin.				
Demand	39.48	39.47	39.54	38.35
Cables	39.53	39.52	39.59	38.60
HUNGARY—Par 20.2 cents per crown.				
Demand	.03⅜	.03⅜	.03⅜	.14½
Cables	.03⅝	.03⅝	.03⅝	.14⅝
NORWAY—Par 26.8 cents per krone.				
Demand	18.62	18.58	18.48	15.65
Cables	18.65	18.60	18.50	15.70
POLAND—Par 23.8 cents per mark.				
Demand	.0035	.0034	.0033	.03
Cables	.0035	.0034	.0033	.03
RUMANIA—Par 19.3 cents per leu.				
Demand	.48¾	.50¼	.52¾	7.41½
Cables	.48½	.50¼	.52¾	7.41½
SERBIA—Belgrade: Par 19.3 cents per dinar.				
Demand	.96	1.00	.80	1.33
Cables	.96	1.00	.80	1.33

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	92.59	92.03	92.29	— .37
25 industrials	110.42	108.13	110.23	+1.04
50 stocks	86.40	85.38	86.27	+ .71

DAILY RANGE OF STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Jan. 24	86.18	85.19	85.56	— .07
Jan. 23	86.02	85.18	85.63	+ .45
Jan. 22	85.59	84.85	85.27	+ .27
Jan. 20	85.75	85.42	85.00	— .15
Jan. 19	86.22	85.22	85.45	+ .39
Jan. 18	86.01	84.96	85.45	+ .49

MONTHLY RANGE OF STOCKS.

Jan.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1923	87.39	Jan. 5	84.17	Jan. 17	85.27
1922	70.27	Jan. 20	66.21	Jan. 10	68.47
1921	72.38	Jan. 31	67.00	Jan. 5	70.89
1920	93.18	Jan. 5	85.22	Jan. 19	87.57
1919	84.00	Jan. 3	69.73	Jan. 21	71.15

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

*1923	87.39	Jan. 5	84.17	Jan. 17	85.27
†1922	70.27	Jan. 20	66.21	Jan. 10	68.84
Full Years.					
1922	93.08	Oct. 18	66.21	Jan. 10	86.58
1921	73.13	May 6	58.30	June 21	68.50
1920	94.07	Apr. 8	67.20	Dec. 22	67.00
1919	09.47	Oct. 31	60.73	Jan. 21	80.62
1919	90.10	Nov. 12	64.13	Jan. 15	73.59

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		Net Change.— Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	78.45	—.18	+1.00	

DAILY RANGE OF BONDS.

Jan. 24	78.45	—.10	Jan. 15	78.09	—.07
Jan. 23	78.55	—.01	Jan. 1	79.03	+.05
Jan. 22	78.56	—.11	Jan. 12	78.98	—.05
Jan. 20	78.67	—.03	Jan. 11	79.05	—.02
Jan. 19	78.70	+.15	Jan. 10	79.08	—.11
Jan. 18	78.55	+.14	Jan. 9	79.19	+.09
Jan. 17	78.44	—.22	Jan. 8	79.10	—.15
Jan. 16	78.66	—.20	Jan. 6	79.25	—.06

YEARLY RANGE OF BONDS.

*1923	79.13	Jan. 3	78.44	Jan. 17	78.45
†1922	77.07	Jan. 23	75.01	Jan. 3	76.79
Full Years.					
1922	82.54	Aug. 7	75.01	Jan. 3	79.16
1921	76.31	Nov. 29	67.56	June 20	76.27
1920	78.14	Oct. 21	68.57	May 21	68.60
1919	79.05	June 7	71.06	Dec. 7	72.06
1918	82.36	Nov. 12	75.05	Sep. 27	75.78

*To date.
†To corresponding date last year.

Europe.

	Thursday.	Wednesday.	Week Ago.	Year Ago.
SPAIN—Par 19.3 cents per peseta.				
Demand	15.77	15.68	15.55	15.01
Cables	15.79	15.71	15.57	15.05
SWEDEN—Par 26.8 cents per krona.				
Demand	26.80	26.82	26.90	24.98
Cables	26.82	26.84	26.92	25.03
SWITZERLAND—Par 19.3 cents per franc.				
Demand	18.65	18.65	18.58	19.46
Cables	18.67	18.67	18.60	19.58

Far East.

CHINA—Cents per silver dollar for Hongkong; per tael for Shanghai and Peking.				
Hongkong, demand	54.13	54.13	53.78	56.75
Hongkong, cables	54.25	54.25	53.875	56.875
Peking, demand	77.75	77.75	77.00	78.75
Shanghai, demand	73.13	73.13	72.625	74.25
Shanghai, cables	73.25	73.25	72.75	75.00
INDIA—Calcutta: Cents per rupee, nominally stabilized at one-tenth of a pound sterling.				
Demand	32.63	33.25	31.38	37.625
Cables	32.75	33.375	31.50	37.75
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Manila: Par 50. cents per silver peso.				
Demand	50.375	50.375	50.375	49.50
Cables	50.625	50.625	50.625	49.75
JAVA—Par 40.2 cents per florin.				
Demand	39.50	39.50	39.625	37.25
JAPAN—Par 49.8 cents per yen.				
Demand	48.44	48.50	48.68	47.375
Cables	48.56	48.625	48.80	47.50

South America.

ARGENTINA—Par 42.41 cents per Argentine paper dollar.				
Demand	37.15	37.15	37.10	34.75
Cables	37.20	37.20	37.15	34.875
BRAZIL—Par 32.45 cents per paper milrei.				
Demand	11.45	11.45	11.45	12.375
Cables	11.50	11.50	11.50	12.875
CHILE—Par 25 cents per paper peso.				
Demand	12.65	12.65	12.75	9.42
Cables	12.70	12.70	12.80	9.45
PERU—Par $4.8665 per pound.				
Checks	4.09	4.09	4.18	3.48
Cables	4.19	4.19	4.19	3.51
URUGUAY—Par $1.0342 per gold peso.				
Demand	84.04	84.04	84.58	73.86
Cables	84.39	84.39	84.93	74.07

Canada.

MONTREAL—Par 100 cents per Canadian dollar.				
Demand	99.06	99.0	98.82	95.3

Russian Currency.

Prices for pre-revolution Russian ruble notes were as follows:

Par, 51.40 cents per ruble.

	Bid.	Asked.
100 ruble notes, per ruble	.07½	.12½
500 ruble notes, per ruble	.02¼	.02½

A form of investment standardized by the United States Government
Safe Farm Loan Bonds
FARM loan bonds are federally standardized tax-free instrumentalities of the United States Government, secured by deposit with the United States Treasury Department, of federally appraised and approved first mortgages on productive farms.
First Joint Stock Land Bank of Minneapolis
5% Farm Loan Bonds
Due Nov. 1, 1952. Optional Nov. 1, 1927. Denomination $1000. Interest payable May 1 and November 1.
All loans securing these bonds are on Minnesota and Iowa farms and the Bank officially reports that the average of all loans made is approximately 43.25% of the total value of the property mortgaged, as appraised by the Government appraiser.
The constitutionality of the Federal Farm Loan Act, and the tax exemption features of these bonds was fully sustained by the United States Supreme Court on February 28, 1921.
These Bonds are legal investment for all trust funds under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government and of many states.
Price — 101⅜ and Interest
Yielding about 4.70 per cent
to optional date and 5% thereafter
Detailed information will be supplied upon request.
Ames, Emerich & Co.
Investment Securities
111 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 2402
Chicago Milwaukee

$25,000,000
Bethlehem Steel Corporation
Consolidated Mortgage 30-Year Sinking Fund
5½% Gold Bonds, Series B
To be dated February 1, 1923 To mature February 1, 1953
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds issued, $70,000,000 Series A 6% (of which $11,976,000 are in hands of public, approximately $28,000,000 pledged under other issues—part being available for conversion of 7% Secured Notes due July 15, 1923—$2,395,000 retired by Sinking Fund, $25,000,000 to be retired in exchange for Series B Bonds, and the balance held in treasury).
Interest payable February 1 and August 1. Principal and interest payable at the office or agency of the Corporation in New York City. Coupon Bonds in interchangeable denominations of $500 and $1,000, registerable as to principal and fully registered Bonds in denominations of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000. Coupon and registered Bonds interchangeable. Redeemable in whole or part at any time, on 30 days' notice, at 107½% and accrued interest, except that during the last two years the premium shall be ½ of 1% for each full six months of unexpired life.
Annual Sinking Fund, beginning February 1, 1924, of 1% of the total of Series B Bonds issued, for purchase of Bonds up to the redemption price and accrued interest or for their call at that price.
Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee
A letter from Mr. E. G. Grace, President of the Corporation, has been summarized as follows:
The Corporation, which was organized in 1904, is the second largest iron and steel producer in the United States, with a present capacity of 4,900,000 gross tons of ingots per annum. The recent purchase of the properties of Lackawanna Steel Company, which are well integrated and advantageously located in regard to raw materials, manufacture and markets, was exceptionally desirable as the Lackawanna products admirably supplement those of the other Bethlehem plants.
The consummation of the proposed purchase of the properties of Cambria Steel Company and part of the properties of Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company will result in further valuable acquisitions for Bethlehem, increasing its steel capacity to 7,600,000 gross tons of ingots per annum and adding important raw material properties.
PURPOSE OF ISSUE
The proceeds of these Bonds are to provide for payment of $10,862,000 First Mortgage Bonds of Lackawanna Steel Company, maturing April 1, 1923, (assumed by Bethlehem in connection with the Lackawanna purchase) and any unconverted balance of $10,858,000 Bethlehem 7% Secured Gold Notes, maturing July 15, 1923.
SECURITY
In connection with this issue, the Lackawanna plant, having a depreciated book value of approximately $50,000,000, will be placed, directly or collaterally, under the lien of the Consolidated Mortgage, subject to $7,691,000 underlying bonds not pledged under the Consolidated Mortgage.
The Consolidated Mortgage Bonds are direct obligations of Bethlehem Steel Corporation and (through a covenant in the mortgage) of its subsidiary Bethlehem Steel Company. They will have a total lien (direct or through pledge of stocks of companies owning the same directly or indirectly), upon all of the plants and raw material properties of the system, having a depreciated book value of $265,000,000, subject to approximately $101,500,000 underlying bonds in hands of the public. The Mortgage will share in prior liens through pledge of $24,684,000 of bonds of the same issues.
Additional Consolidated Bonds may be issued under certain restrictions for the retirement of underlying bonds and for not exceeding 80% of the cost of investments in properties (including obligations or shares) of present or future subsidiaries.
BALANCE SHEET
The consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 1922, shows fixed assets at a depreciated book value of $316,890,000 and funded debt (less funds in hands of trustees) of $151,621,000, or an excess of fixed assets alone over funded debt of more than $165,000,000. Current assets of $114,340,000, including over $27,750,000 cash and government obligations, were 4.2 times current liabilities.
EARNINGS
The following table shows the earnings of Bethlehem for the past eight years after depreciation, depletion, and all taxes:

Year	Gross Sales	Depreciation and Depletion	Available for Interest
1915	$146,513,795	$4,716,000	$20,105,409
1916	216,284,556	14,350,786	47,366,524
1917	298,929,531	17,911,641	36,067,719
1918	443,410,808	31,510,366	25,678,403
1919	281,641,908	12,566,152	24,875,066
1920	274,431,236	13,941,514	22,410,039
1921	147,794,353	6,002,715	19,751,962
1922	131,866,111	6,499,189	13,294,524

During the same period to October 10, 1922 (date of acquisition by Bethlehem) the aggregate earnings of Lackawanna, on the same basis, available for interest were $44,458,297, and such earnings of Bethlehem and Lackawanna combined averaged $31,750,000 per annum, or more than 3.6 times the total interest charges upon completion of this refinancing.
Throughout its rapid growth the Corporation has maintained the policy of putting back into the business a large part of its earnings. Combined figures for Bethlehem and Lackawanna show that during the past eight years $65,564,274 has been paid in cash dividends, in comparison with $115,287,589 (after depreciation, depletion and all other charges) put back into the business. In other words, for each $1 of dividends paid, $1.76 has been applied to increasing the capacity and earning power of the system.
Series A Bonds are listed on the New York Stock Exchange and application will be made to list these Series B Bonds
93 and interest, to yield over 6%
Lackawanna Steel Company First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Convertible Gold Bonds, due April 1, 1923, will be accepted in payment at par and accrued interest to date of delivery.
When, as and if issued and received by us and subject to approval of counsel. All legal details in connection with this issue will be passed upon by Messrs. Stetson, Jennings & Russell for the Bankers and Messrs. Cravath, Henderson, Leffingwell & de Gersdorff for the Corporation. It is expected that temporary Bonds will be ready for delivery on or about February 9, 1923.
Guaranty Company of New York Bankers Trust Company
We do not guarantee the statements and figures contained herein, but they are taken from sources which we believe to be reliable

$1,000,000
Guaranteed
First Mortgage Certificates
Netting
5½%
for five years
Secured by New Apartment Buildings in Manhattan and the Bronx
Descriptive Circular E. C. 190 on request
LAWYERS MORTGAGE Co.
R. M. HURD, President
Capital and Surplus $10,000,000
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No Loss to Any Investor in Over 30 Years of Operation and We Guarantee There Never Shall Be

Van Raalte Company, Inc.
We have prepared a comprehensive circular describing this company's business, earnings and financial position.
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In making investigations for clients and for ourselves we often secure timely information about conditions influencing the bond market.
Much of this information might not interest you personally. Some of it, without doubt, would be important for you to have.
We do not wish to bother you with facts about foreign securities if you are interested only in domestic issues. Nor do we desire to send you news of corporation bonds if your particular interest is in municipals.
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AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION COMPANY

6% Gold Notes

DUE MAY 1, 1925

These notes are the direct obligation of the Company, and constitute its sole funded debt.

For the twelve months ended September 30, 1922, the Company reported net earnings of $4,513,164, which is more than twenty-five times the annual interest charges of $180,000.

Price to Yield About 5.55%

Circular upon request

Kean, Taylor & Co.
5 Nassau Street New York

Municipal Bonds

RICHARDS PARISH & LAMSON
111 Broadway, New York
Cleveland Chicago
Cincinnati

EQUIPMENT TRUST CERTIFICATES

Railroad equipment trust certificates payable in annual and semi-annual installments afford investors a wide variety of choice as to maturities up to fifteen years. Equipment trust certificates of standard railroads rank among investments of the highest grade.

Clark, Dodge & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1847
51 Wall St., New York
790 Broad St., Newark
Members New York Stock Exchange

Equitable Office Building Corporation

35-Year 5% Sinking Fund Debentures

Due May 1, 1952

Obligation of Corporation owning one of largest office buildings in the world, located in New York's financial district. Property has estimated valuation of $40,000,000, which, after deducting prior liens, gives an equity of approximately $22,000,000 compared with outstanding Debentures of $6,573,000.

Price to Yield Over 6%

CHAS. D. BARNEY & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA
15 Broad St. 1428 Walnut St.

PUBLIC UTILITY & INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES
MacQuoid & Coady
Members New York Stock Exchange
25 Broad St., N. Y. Broad 7654
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High Grade Bonds
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The State Bank
374-378 Grand Street, New York
Six Branches in Greater New York

NEW PIERCE-ARROW PLAN OF FINANCING

Issuance of $3,500,000 One-Year 6 Per Cent. Notes Decided On by Bankers.

$4,200,000 NEW SECURITIES

Board of Directors to Pass On Plan Today — Will Erase Floating Debt of the Company.

Bankers for the Pierce Arrow Motor Car Company yesterday announced the plan of new financing to take care of the company's floating debt. The plan calls for the issuance of $3,500,000 one-year 6 per cent. notes to be secured by part of an authorized issue of first mortgage bonds. None of the mortgage bonds, however, will be sold at this time. In addition, the plan calls for the sale of $4,200,000 6 per cent. debentures; these to carry a bonus of 3% shares of prior preference stock for each $1,000 of debentures.

The new securities will first be offered to stockholders of the company on a pro rata basis. The amount not taken by the stockholders will go to the underwriters.

According to the bankers, the plan is subject to approval by the Board of Directors at a meeting to be held today. It was explained that this meeting is principally for the purpose of officially acting on the plan and signing the underwriting papers, and that there will be little or no change in the terms. Circulars giving the details of the proposed financing probably will be mailed to stockholders shortly after the meeting.

In a statement issued by a member of the banking group which will underwrite the new securities, it is said:

"The Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company in 1922 completed a very satisfactory year, and in its forthcoming annual statement will show earnings, before depreciation, of plant and fixed assets, of $1,279,000. The depreciation for the year amounted to $708,000, or 12.7 per cent. of the net book value of its fixed assets. Earnings after depreciation amounted to $572,000. The interest paid was $561,000, leaving a small surplus for the year.

"During the year the company has paid off $1,600,000 of its floating debt, and the remainder will be paid off by the following arrangements: The company has placed $3,500,000 of one-year 6 per cent. notes, secured by $4,200,000 first mortgage bonds, part of an authorized issue of $6,000,000, no part of which it is contemplated to sell at this time. The company is also about to offer its shareholders for $4,200,000 cash, 20-year 6 per cent. debentures, amounting in principal to $4,200,000, redeemable at 110 and carrying a sinking fund, beginning in 1928, payable out of net earnings, sufficient to retire a maximum of $250,000 face amount of the bonds annually. With these $4,200,000 6 per cent. debentures will go 16,750 shares of a new issue of prior preference cumulative stock (entitled to 8% per share dividends per annum) which will be apportioned on the basis of 3½ shares of prior preference stock for each $1,000 of 8 per cent. debentures.

"This prior preference stock will be convertible into common at the rate of 5 shares of common for 1 share of prior preference. It is understood that J. & W. Seligman & Co., Hayden, Stone & Co., Chase Securities Corporation, and O'Brian, Potter & Co., of Buffalo, will underwrite this offering. These transactions pay off the company's floating debt and leave it with an ample margin of working capital for the expanded business to which it looks forward with confidence.

"Under President Forbes, the company has shown a gratifying return to its old-time prosperity, which was temporarily checked during the year 1921, when a large loss was incurred, due to heavy inventory losses."

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

(Quoted on a Percentage Basis.)

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atl. Coast Line	1923-35	6	5.80	5.35
Do	1923-36	6½	5.30	5.05
Baltimore & Ohio	1923-35	6	5.75	5.55
Do	1923-37	4½, 5	5.35	5.10
Bethlehem Steel	1923-30	7	6.70	6.00
Buff., R. & P.	1923-35	4½, 5, 6	5.55	5.00
Canadian Pacific	1923-33	4½, 6	5.35	5.05
C. R. R. of N. J.	1923-35	6	5.50	5.20
Ches. & Ohio	1923-35	6	5.70	5.35
Do	1923-36	6½, 6½	5.50	5.20
Chi. Bur. & Q.	1923-35	6	5.50	5.20
Chi. & Northwest.	1923-35	6	5.60	5.25
Do	1923-36	6½	5.35	5.05
C., M. & St. P.	1923-35	6	5.55	5.20
Do	1923-37	5	5.45	5.20
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1922-37	4½, 5	5.50	5.00
Do	1923-36	6	5.35	5.10
C., C., C. & St. L.	1923-35	6	5.60	5.30
Del. & Hudson	1923-35	6	5.60	5.30
Erie Railroad	1922-38	4½, 5, 6	5.00	5.25
Great North. Ry.	1923-35	6	5.60	5.35
Illinois Central	1922-37	4½, 6	5.35	4.75
Do	1923-35	6	5.50	5.25
Do	1925-36	6½, 7	5.35	5.10
Louis. & Nash.	1923-35	6	5.50	5.20
Do	1923-36	6½	5.25	5.00
Mich. Cent.	1922-32	6, 8	5.37	5.10
Do	1923-35	6	5.60	5.25
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1922-26	4½, 5	5.50	5.00
Do	1923-35	6, 6½, 7	5.75	5.30
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1922-24	5	5.80	5.20
Missouri Pacific	1923-35	6	5.70	5.30
Nat. Steel Car L.	1923-25	8	7.90	7.00
N. Y. Central	1922-37	4½, 5	5.30	5.00
Do	1923-35	6	5.60	5.30
Do	1923-36	7	5.35	5.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1923-35	4½, 5, 6, 7	6.75	6.50
Norfolk & West.	1922-24	4½	5.10	4.60
Northern Pacific	1923-30	7	5.35	5.00
Pac. Fruit Exp.	1925-35	7	5.35	5.05
Penna. R. R.	1923-35	6	5.45	5.00
Penn. Marquette	1925-35	6	5.75	5.35
Pittsburgh & L. E.	1923-35	6½	5.40	5.10
Reading Co.	1923-37	4½, 5	5.10	4.80
Seab. A. L.	1923-37	4½, 5, 5½, 6	6.20	5.70
Southern Pacific	1925-35	6	5.20	4.75
Do	1923-35	6	5.50	5.20
Do	1923-36	7	5.30	5.00
Southern R'way.	1922-37	4½, 5, 5½	5.40	5.10
Do	1923-35	6	5.75	5.40
St. L.-San Fran.	1923-35	6	5.75	5.40
Do	1923-37	5	5.45	5.15
Union Pacific	1924-35	7	5.90	5.00
Virginian Ry.	1923-35	6	5.75	5.40
Wabash R. R.	1923-35	6	6.00	5.50
Wheel. & L. E.	1923-35	6	6.00	5.50

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yld.
Alum. Co. Am.	7	Nov., 1925	105⅝	104	5.40
Alum. Co. Am.		Oct., 1923	105⅜	106⅛	6.19
Am. Cot. Oil	6	Sept. 2 '24	96⅛	95⅝	7.95
Am. L. & T.	7	May, 1925	104⅜	103	5.60
Am. Sum. Tob.	7¼	Jy 15, 1925	108	106¼	6.25
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	101	101¼	4.70
Am. Tarpaul.	8	Dec., 1923	102⅛	102	5.37
Anacon. Cop. Co.	6	Jan., 1923	101¼	101⅛	5.70
Anac'a. Copp. Co.	7	Jan., 1923	103⅛	103⅞	6.20
Anglo-Amer. Oil Co., Ltd.	7¼	Apr., 1925	108⅛	108¼	5.95
B. & O. R. R.	6	Apr., 1924	100⅜	100⅝	5.45
Bell Tel. Can.	7	Jan., 1925	108	108¼	5.25
Beth. Steel Co.	7	July15, '23	104¼	104⅝	
Can. Nor. Ry.	6½	Dec., 1924	100¼	100⅝	5.30
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar., 1924	101	101¼	4.90
Cent. Argentine		Feb., 1927	95¼	95⅝	7.07
Emp. G. & E. (Emp. Coke)	7	May, 1925	98½	98½	7.25
Hocking Valley	6	May, 1924	100⅝	100⅞	5.42
I. R. T. Co.	8	Sep., 1922	94½	95	
Kan. Gr. Term.	6	Nov.15, '23	100¼	101	4.97
Kan. Cop. Co.	7	Feb., 1930	108⅛	104½	6.25
Laclede Gas	7	Jan., 1926	101	101¼	6.75
Morris & Co.	7½	Sep. 1, '30	106⅛	106⅝	
Nat. Leather	8	Nov.15, '23	101⅝	102	7.22
Nat. Ok. & S.		Sep., 1923	105⅜	106⅛	6.57
N. Y., O. & W. Ry. Co.	4	May, 1923	99¼	100	4.80
Sears, R. & Co.	7	Oct. 16, '23	101¼	101½	4.90
Sinc. Cr. Oil	5½	Apr.15, '23	98⅛	98⅜	6.10
Sloss.-Sh. Steel & Iron	7	Aug.15, '23	98¼	97½	6.80
Solvay Co.	8	Oct., 1927	105	105½	6.55
St. P. U. D.	5	Dec.15, '23	100⅝	100⅞	4.60
S. W. Bell Tel. Co.	7	Aug., 1925	102¼	102½	
Stand. Oil N. Y.	6½	May, 1933	107¼	107⅝	5.51
Swift & Co.	7	Aug.15, '31	102¼	102⅝	4.85
Vacuum Oil Co.	7	Aug., 1930	107⅜	107⅝	6.20
Va.-Car. Chem.	5	Dec., 1923	100¼	100⅜	5.72

Short-Term Government Obligations.

Following are the prices bid in the open market for United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness and notes of the different issues:

Months.	Year.	P.C.	Bid.	Ask.	Apprxz. Yield.
March	1923	2½	99⅞	100	3.43
March	1923	4¼	100	100⅛	3.90
May	1923	4¼	100.22	100.24	3.95
June	1924	5¾	101¼	101⅛	4.29
June	1923	5⅜	99⅞	100⅛	3.63
September	1923	5⅜	99⅞	100	3.74
June	1925	4½	99⅛	100⅛	4.47
September	1923	5¼	99	99⅞	4.40
December	1923	4	99⅜	100	3.99
September	1924	5½	101⅛	101⅜	4.38
March	1923	4¾	100⅞	100⅞	4.36
March	1925	5¾	100⅞	100⅞	4.49
December	1923	4½	99⅞	99⅞	4.50
December	1927	4½	99⅛	100⅛	4.48

LONDON RESERVE RATIO BEST SINCE MARCH, 1920

French Bank's Note Circulation Reduced 300,992,000 Francs Further.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Gold coin and bullion	decreased	12,208
Res. in bkr. dept., gold and notes	increased	465,000
Notes in circulation	decreased	438,000
Loans on Gov. securities	decreased	18,000,000
Loans on other securities	increased	5,000
Note-to reserve	increased	465,000
Public deposits	increased	904,000
Other deposits	decreased	19,171,000

Proportion of the Bank's reserves to deposit liabilities this week is 19.38 per cent., the highest reached since March, 24, 1920. Last week it was 17.15 per cent.; two weeks ago it was 17.13 per cent. The highest reserve percentage of 1923 was 19.97, on June 28; the lowest 5.45, on Jan. 7. The highest percentage since the war began was 23.59, on March 17, 1920; the lowest 7.89, on Dec. 26, 1920.

The statement compares as follows with the corresponding week one and two years ago:

	1923.	1922.	1921.
Total gold holdings	£127,490,074	£128,447,717	£123,289,902
Res. in bkr. dept., gold and notes	25,181,400	24,031,277	12,248,508
Notes in circulation	122,466,545	122,305,940	123,468,100
Public deposits	11,871,217	16,524,284	16,060,902
Other deposits	118,419,347	120,628,932	117,526,149
Government securities	58,445,200	45,078,626	53,211,468
Other securities	67,237,905	82,687,468	75,106,791
Ratio of reserve	19.38	16.35	14.28

The Bank of England's official minimum discount rate remained unchanged at 4 per cent., to which it had been reduced from 5½ on July 14, 1922. At this date of 1922 the rate stood at 5 per cent., at 7 per cent. in 1921, at 6 in 1920, 5 in 1919 and 1918, 5½ in 1917, 5 in 1916 and 1915, and 4 in 1914.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes, in francs:

Gold in hand	increased	118,000
Silver in hand	increased	268,000
Notes in circulation	decreased	300,992,000
Treasury deposits	increased	23,104,000
General deposits	increased	2,487,000
Bills discounted	increased	2,280,000
Advances	decreased	45,937,000

Advances to the State remained unchanged at 22,100,000,000 francs, against 23,000,000,000 francs a year ago this week. The largest amount ever reached by these advances was 26,700,000,000 francs in May, 1921; the smallest during the past three years was 21,200,000,000 francs, last March.

The principal items in the statement compares as follows with the same date one and two years ago, in francs:

	1923.	1922.	1921.
Gold	5,535,297,000	5,824,722,000	5,501,737,104
Silver	220,169,000	220,436,405	265,466,688
Circulation	36,780,408,000	36,432,843,000	37,913,005,420

The highest point which the Bank of France's outstanding note circulation has ever reached was 39,645,396,000 francs on Nov. 3, 1920. The highest point in 1922 was 37,514,492,000 francs on Oct. 5; the lowest 35,231,180,295, on March 23, which was also the lowest of any week since Aug. 28, 1919. The bank's official discount rate remained unchanged at 5 per cent., to which it was reduced on March 11, 1922, after a 5½ per cent. rate had been in force since July 22, 1921.

FOREIGN SECURITIES.

	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.
Arg. (unlisted)	6	Sep., 1948	97½	97¾
Arg. (recession)		1948	85	87
Belgian Frem.		1920	53	56
Belgian (rest'n)		Sep., 1919	49	53
Brazil	4	1889	42	43
Brazil	4½	1889	42	44
Brazil	5	1889	42	50
British Victory	5	Sept. 1919	85¼	85⅝
British Fund	4	Mar., 1960	84½	85
Canadian Pacific	6	Oct., 1927	99¾	100⅛
Brit. Nat. W. R.	5	1917-29	93⅜	95⅜
Brit. Nat. W. R.	5	1926	97½	100⅜
Brit. Exchequer	5½	1922	99⅝	99⅞
Canada		1947	106¼	106⅝
Canada	5½	Nov., 1952	104	104⅜
Chile	1st 8s	1911	64	67
City of Pelotas	6	1911	54	60
Colombia	6	1911	60	66
Costa Rica	7	1911	58	62
Cuba	6	1920	91	93
French Gov. Ys.	6	Jan., 1921	47	49
French Loan	5	May, 1920	54½	55⅛
French Loan	6	1920	54½	56½
French Loan, '17	4	Jan., 1949	38	40
Italy Loan	5		30¾	40¾
Paris-Orleans R.R.	6	1956	55	57
Midi Railroad	6	1940	55	57
Russ. external	6½	June, 1919	9	11½
Do. (Nat. City Bank ctfs)			9	11½
Russ. ruble bonds	5½	Feb., 1926	9	11½
Russ. external	5½	Dec., 1921	9	11½
Do. (Nat. City Bank ctfs)			9	11½
Russ. rentes of 1894			9	11½
Sweden	6	June, 1939	103	103¼
Switzerland	5½	Aug., 1929	103¼	104
Uruguay	8	1919	69	71

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds issued in this country, and in American currency values:

	Bid.	Asked.
Argentine 6s, 1925	M. & S.	93⅝
Argentine 7s, 1927	F. & A.	101⅜
Argentine 6s, 1959	J. & D.	93⅝
Belgium 8s	F. & A.	94⅜
Belgium 7½s, 1945	J. & D.	86
Belgium 8s, 1941	F. & A.	94⅜
Brazil, Cent. Rys. 7s	J. & D.	85
Brazil, Cent. Rys. 8s, 1943	J. & D.	91⅜
City of Bergen 6s, 1945	M. & N.	108
City of Berne 5s, 1945	M. & N.	113¾
City of Horsens 5s, 1934	M. & N.	114
City of Prague 8¼s, 1952	M. & N.	94½
City of Rio de Janeiro 8s, '61	J. & D.	97
U. S. of Brazil 8s, 1941	J. & D.	96¾
U. S. of Brazil 6½s, 1957	A. & O.	90¾
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1926	A. & O.	100¾
Dom. of Canada 5½s, 1929	F. & A.	101⅜
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	A. & O.	100¾
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1952	M. & N.	99¾
Holland-Am. Line 4½s, 1947	M. & N.	90⅜
Rep. of Colombia 6½s, '27	A. & O.	93
Rep. of Chile 7s, 1942	M. & N.	95½
Rep. of Chile 8s, 1941	F. & A.	102⅜
Rep. of Chile 8s, 1946	F. & A.	102⅜
Rep. of Chile 8s, 1946	M. & N.	102⅜
Rep. of Haiti 6s, 1952	A. & O.	88½
Okinawa Gov. 5s, 1961	J. & D.	91⅜
City of Christiania 5s	A. & O.	100⅜
City of Copenhagen 5s, 1944	J. & J.	97⅜
City of Montevideo 7s, '52	M. & N.	90
Czechoslovak Rep. 8s, 1951	A. & O.	93½
Rep. of Salvador 8s, '47	M. & N.	97⅜
Rep. Cuba ext. 5s, 1944	M. & N.	91⅜
Rep. Cuba ext. 5½s, 1953	J. & J.	99¼
Rep. Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	F. & A.	90
Rep. Cuba, ext. 5½s, 1949	F. & A.	99¾
Denmark 6s, 1942	A. & O.	103⅜
Denmark 8s, 1945	J. & J.	97
Dan. Mun. 8s, Ser. A, '46	F. & A.	107
Dan. Mun. 8s, Ser. B, '46	F. & A.	107
Dutch East Indies 6s, 1947	J. & J.	97⅜
Dutch East Indies 6s, 1962	M. & S.	92⅜
Fram. Ind. & Dev. 7½s, '42	J. & J.	97
French Gov. 7½s, 1941	J. & D.	89⅜
French Gov. 8s, 1945	M. & S.	89⅜
Italy 6½s, 1925	F. & A.	94
Japanese 4s, 1931	J. & J.	81½
Japanese 4½s, 1925	J. & J.	85½
Japanese 4½s, ser. '25	J. & J.	85½
Japanese 4½s, ser. '31	J. & J.	77½
Jutland U. M. W. 5s, '47	J. & J.	77½
City of Lyons 6s, 1934	M. & N.	71½
City of Marseilles 6s, 1934	M. & N.	71½
City of Solaesna 6s, 1925	M. & S.	89½
City of Montreal 7s, '41	A. & O.	107¼
State of Rio G. do Sul, 8s, 1946	A. & O.	96
Rio Janeiro 8s, 1946	A. & O.	83½
Rio Janeiro 8s, 1947	A. & O.	82¾
Rom. Rep. 6s, 1958	F. & A.	97
Dom. Rep. 5½s, 1942	M. & S.	80
State of Sao Paulo 8s, '36	M. & N.	96
City of Sao Paulo 8s, '52	M. & N.	96
Dept. of the Seine 7s, '42	J. & J.	70¼
King. of Sweden 6s, 1939	J. & D.	105
Swiss Confed. 8s, 1940	J. & J.	110
City of Tokio 5s	M. & N.	71½
Rep. of Uruguay 8s, 1946	F. & A.	104
City of Zurich 8s, 1945	A. & O.	113¾
Un. K. 5½s, 1929	F. & A.	101⅝
Un. K. 5½s, 1937	M. & N.	104
U. S. S. Copen. 8s, 1947	J. & J.	80

U. S. GOVERNMENT PREWAR LOANS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r. 1930	102¾	102⅝	Pan 2s, c.		
2s, c. 1930	102¾	102⅝	1938	102	102⅛
3s, r. 1946	98½	98⅝	Pan 3s, r.		
3s, c. 1946	98¾	98⅝	1961	94	95½
4s, r. 1925	103	103⅛	Pan 3s, c.		
4s, c. 1925	103	103½	1961	93	97
Pan 2s, r. 1936	102	102⅛	P 1s, '36, 01	93	93
Pan 2s, c. 1936	102	102⅛	P 1s, '36, 01	93	93
Pan 2s, r. 1938	103	102⅛	Dist of Col 3.65s	98	100

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	71	73
Ad Rumely	12¾	15
Do pf	46	49
Air Red.	58½	59½
Alaska J.	1¾	1¾
Alb & Sus.	170	
All Am C.	105	105
Alli & W.	100¾	
Allis-Ch M. pf	98	97¾
Amal S 1st pf	90¾	
Am Ag. C.	75	76
Do pf	84½	85½
Am B Sug pf	77	79
Am B S & F.		
Do pf	106½	108½
Am C & F.	179	180
Do pf	102	103
Am Exp	184½	187½
Am H & L.	11	12
Do pf	32	33
Am Ice pf	54	57
Am La F.		
Do pf	96	
Am Locom.	94	96
Am Intern.	25¾	
Am Lo pf.	121	131½
Am M & S.	¾	⅞
Am Metals pf	113½	115½
Am R pf.	125	
Am S pf	100	100½
Am Sm pf	98¾	99¾
Am Smelt.	141	142
Do pf	96	103
Am S. Ref pf	106½	107
Am Sug Tob pf	55¾	58
Am T & C.	56	60
Am W W & El.		
Do pf	27¾	28
Do 7% pf	91	92½
Do 6% pf	81	83
Am Whl pf	99¾	100
Am Wr Fe pf	24	26
Am Zinc.	14¾	15¼
Do pf	48	50
Ann Arbor.	14	18
Do pf	35	38
Atch-tsed	91	97
Do 1st pf	86	94
Do 2d pf	79	84
Atl Gulf & W I	46	48
Do pf	46	48
Atlantic Fruit	2¾	3
Do pf	6	8
Atl Refining	1040	1050
Atlas Tack	17	19
Auburn Auto	25	27
Austin, Nich.	19	20
Aut Knitting	104	108
Aviation Corp	3¾	3⅞
Do pf	15	16
Baldwin Loco	104	104½
Do pf	112	113
Balt & Ohio	71¾	72
Do pf	49¾	50
Barnet Leath	25	30
Barnsdall	41¾	42
Class A	30	31
Do Cl B	16½	20
Batopilas Min	3¾	⅛
Beech Creek	57	61
Do pf	93	97
Beth Steel	60	63
Do pf	35	47
Big H Stl	8½	9
Do 1st pf	70	75
Do 2d pf	25	28¾
Blaw-Knox	34	36
Bliss (E W)	17	18
Do pf	97	98
Booth Fish	65	70
Do pf	84	91
Borden	135	136
Do pf	103¾	
Do pr pf	117	
Bost & Me		100
Do pf	97	98¾
Bost Elev	16	18½
Bost & Me	97	98¾
Bost Elev	16	18½
Bost & Prov	270	290
Bost & Wor	97	100
Do pf	

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BETHLEHEM STEEL NET INCOME DROPS

Preliminary Report for 1922 Shows $4,605,330, Against $10,332,804 Previous Year.

DUE TO LACKAWANNA DEAL

Orders Justify 100 Per Cent. Output, but Labor and Rail Situations Keep It Down.

The preliminary report of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation for the year 1922, made public following the meeting of Directors yesterday, shows net earnings of $4,605,330 after all charges, including interest, taxes and reserves for depreciation and depletion. In the previous year the company reported net income of $10,332,804. The net income of $4,605,330 for 1922, after deducting $3,662,000 for preferred dividends, left a balance equivalent to $1.14 a share on the $82,500,000 common stock outstanding. These figures, according to Eugene G. Grace, President of the company, reflect the absorption of the Lackawanna Steel interests as of Oct. 31, 1922 and the increased stock issues occasioned thereby, namely $42,500,000 seven per cent cumulative preferred and $22,500,000 common stock. It is figured that the company earned approximately $2 a share on the common stock outstanding prior to the acquisition of the Lackawanna property.

Details of the income and earnings account, which are expected to be little changed when the final annual report is issued to stockholders, are given in the following table:

	1922.	1921.
Gross sales and earnings	$131,866,111	$147,794,352
Less manufacturing cost and operating expenses, including administrative, selling and general expense and taxes	114,957,170	125,943,819
Net mfg. profit	$16,908,940	$21,850,533
Other income	2,884,771	3,876,800
Total net earnings	$19,793,712	$25,726,334
Less int. and discount	8,660,193	9,301,314
Balance	$11,104,519	$16,335,819
Deduct depreciation and depletion	6,499,188	6,002,715
Net income	$4,605,330	$10,332,804

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. was declared on both the Class A and B common stock issues payable April 2 to stock of record March 13. The regular quarterly dividends on the preferred stocks for the full year 1923 were also declared payable in quarterly instalments. The payments will be made April 2, July 2, Oct. 1, 1923, and Jan. 2, 1924, to stock of record March 13, June 15, Sept. 15 and Dec. 15, 1923, respectively.

Regarding conditions in the steel industry, Mr. Grace, following the Directors' meeting, said that these have "shown gradual improvement during the last nine months of the year both as to volume and prices. The advance in wages of approximately 20 per cent. on Sept. 1 made a substantial increase in costs, and with the existing high cost of transportation, fuel and supplies generally, there seems no likelihood of reducing operating expenses. The increasing trend of business throughout the year is well illustrated by the amount of new business booked during the year, amounting to $149,212,000, as compared with $52,672,000 for 1921, while the value of orders on hand Dec. 31, 1922, was $67,500,000, compared with $50,164,000 at the end of 1921."

Mr. Grace further pointed out that the consolidated balance sheet of the corporation as of the close of 1922 will show current assets over current liabilities of $87,197,190, against $87,746,433 a year ago. The cash and liquid securities on Dec. 31, 1922, amounted to $28,237,355, against $54,861,222 at the close of 1921. This reduction in cash and liquid assets, it was explained, has been caused by increased working capital requirements necessary for the larger volume of business and capital expenditures for extensions and improvements to properties.

In connection with current conditions in the industry, Mr. Grace said that "there were sufficient orders booked and new business offering to warrant a full operation in their steel plants, but that present operations were limited to about 60 per cent. of capacity, due to a shortage of labor and inadequate transportation facilities."

The Board of Directors, according to Mr. Grace, formally approved the contracts for the purchase of the Midvale and Cambria properties and assets and of the form of letter to be sent to Bethlehem Steel Corporation stockholders recommending their favorable action on the purchase of these properties.

Regarding the new financing of the company, the executive said that "in view of the maturity on April next of $10,842,000 first mortgage bonds of the Lackawanna Steel Company, together with the necessity of providing for any unconverted balance of approximately $11,000,000 of Series B secured gold notes of the company, maturing July 15, 1923, it was considered desirable at this time to provide for the refunding of these maturities. The Board of Directors accordingly authorized the sale of $25,000,000 thirty-year Series B 5½ per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds."

SPICER CO. SALES INCREASE.

Net Surplus for September Quarter $50,000 Less Than June Period.

The detailed statement of sales and expenses of the Spicer Manufacturing Company for the quarter ended Sept. 31, 1922, and June 30, 1922, follows:

	Sept. 30, '22 Quarter	June 30, '22 Quarter
Sales	$3,120,461	$2,889,221
Costs, expenditures, &c.	2,505,838	2,318,732
Balance	$524,623	$570,489
Other income	14,835	17,434
Total income	$539,458	$587,923
Interest and discount	59,528	89,955
Net profit	$449,532	$498,968
Preferred dividends	60,000	60,000
Surplus	$389,532	$438,968

After allowing for dividends on the preferred stock, the balance available for the common stock was equal to $1.24 a share for the third quarter.

J. W. POTTER HEADS BANK.

Succeeds J. T. Sproull as President of Coal and Iron National.

Julian W. Potter, who came to New York in 1920 from Bowling Green, Ky., yesterday was elected President of the Coal and Iron National Bank, effective Feb. 1. He will succeed John T. Sproull, who was elected chairman of the board. Mr. Sproull was one of the organizers of the bank in 1904.

Mr. Potter has spent practically all of his life in the banking business. Before coming to New York he was Vice President of the American National Bank.

Hudson & Manhattan Interest.

Directors of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company yesterday declared an interest payment of 2½ per cent. on that company's 5 per cent. adjustment income bonds, payable April 1. This distribution represents the regular 2½ per cent semiannual payment and an additional 1 per cent. in payment of remaining balance of prior cumulative interest.

Pueblo Indians on 'Change.

A group of ten Indians of the Pueblo tribe of New Mexico, who are on their way to Washington to oppose legislation which affects their land holdings, visited the New York Stock Exchange yesterday. Officials escorted them through the building.

BANK CASH RESERVE REACHES A NEW HIGH

Total of $3,221,981,000 Sets the Record in All of Federal Reserve History.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—An increase of $59,000,000 in discounted and purchased bills, offset by liquidation of an equal amount of Government securities, largely Treasury certificates, is the outstanding feature of the Federal Reserve Board's weekly consolidated bank statement issued as at close of business on Jan. 24.

Cash reserves show a further gain for the week of $7,800,000, the total of $3,221,981,000 setting a new high record since the opening of the Federal Reserve banks.

Deposit liabilities increased by $21,300,000; Federal Reserve note circulation declined by $31,300,000, while the reserve ratio shows a rise for the week from 76.1 to 76.4 per cent.

	Jan. 17, 1923.	Jan. 25, 1922.
Total reserves	+ 7,800,000	+163,100,000
Gold reserves	+ 2,600,000	+178,900,000
Total earning assets		+58,000,000
Discounted bills, total	+ 56,400,000	−280,400,000
Secured by United States Govt. obligations	+ 57,600,000	− 16,300,000
Other bills discounted	− 1,200,000	−264,100,000
Purchased bills	+ 3,200,000	+121,800,000
United States securities, total	− 59,600,000	+102,800,000
Bonds and notes	+ 10,000,000	+101,100,000
United States certificates of indebtedness	− 69,600,000	+ 1,700,000
Total deposits	+ 21,400,000	+218,000,000
Members' reserve deposits	+ 6,100,000	+212,200,000
Government deposits	+ 25,700,000	− 82,300,000
Other deposits	− 6,400,000	+ 2,700,000
Federal Reserve notes in circulation	− 31,300,000	+ 41,200,000
Federal Reserve notes in cir., net liability		− 81,700,000

+Increase. −Decrease.

GENERAL MOTORS CHANGES.

Vice President Sloan Announces Shifts in Personnel.

Alfred P. Sloan Jr., Vice President in charge of operations of the General Motors Corporation, yesterday announced the following changes, effective Feb. 1:

Norval A. Hawkins, general consultant, with headquarters in Detroit; B. G. Koether, acting director of the sales, advertising and service section of the advisory staff of the corporation, with headquarters in Detroit. Mr. Koether has been Vice President of the Hyatt Roller Bearing Company, in charge of sales.

H. J. Forsythe, President of the Hyatt Roller Bearing Company, announces that H. A. Brown Jr. has been appointed general manager of sales, headquarters Harrison, N. J. F. E. Booth has been appointed manager of the Central Division of the Hyatt Roller Bearing Company headquarters, Detroit, Mich., succeeding H. A. Brown Jr.

GAIN IN B. R. T. REVENUES.

December Report, However, Shows Drop in Surplus From Year Ago.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit system in the earning statement for December, issued yesterday, reported gross revenues of $3,026,999, an increase of $122,248 over December, 1921. Net after taxes amounted to $743,357, a decrease of $168,130, while total income was $912,168, a decrease of $104,757. Surplus after charges stood at $170,996, a decrease of $133,215. The reduction in surplus, as compared with December, 1921, was explained by reason of unusual expenditures for maintenance of way and structures.

For the six months ended Dec. 31, gross was $18,110,247, an increase of $965,254. Net after taxes was $4,514,961, a decrease of $150,379, and total income was $5,884,854, an increase of $253,707. Surplus after charges amounted to $1,440,275, an increase of $130,424.

GULF STATES PROFITS RISE.

Earnings Last Quarter $585,078, Against $74,610 Year Ago.

The Gulf States Steel Corporation for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports net earnings of $585,078 against $74,610 in the same period in 1921. Net income, after allowing for taxes, amounted to $399,942 against a deficit of $11,937 after the same deductions in the previous year. The balance available for the common stock in the last quarter of 1922 was equal to $3.25 a share on the 111,521 shares of this class of stock outstanding.

Based upon the quarterly reports issued last year, net earnings for 1922 amount to approximately $1,308,071 against $99,613 in 1921. After allowing for taxes for the full year, net income totaled $958,206 against a deficit of $299,743 in 1921. The balance available for the common stock for the full year was equal to $7.25 a share.

Youngstown Tube Report.

The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., in connection with the listing of its common stock on the New York Stock Exchange, reports net income of $3,752,557 for the eleven months ended Nov. 30, 1922, after allowing for all expenditures. Balance available for the common stock was equal to $3.59 a share on the 800,000 shares of no par value listed.

RESERVE BANK POSITION.

Comparison of Yesterday's Items With Those of Other Periods.

In yesterday's statement of the Federal Reserve system and of the Reserve Bank of New York, a high record for 1923 to date was made in total gold holdings and in ratio of reserve for the entire system. Low records were established in rediscounts secured by other than Government collateral and in reserve note circulation.

Following is the comparison of highest and lowest figures of the Reserve system in 1923 to date and in previous full years. Figures are in thousands of dollars:

Total Gold Holdings.

	High.		Low.	
1923	$3,080,137	Jan. 24	$3,049,451	Jan. 3
1922	3,080,980	Oct. 11	2,875,289	Jan. 4
1921	2,870,994	Dec. 7	2,692,252	Jan. 7
1920	2,059,333	Dec. 30	1,934,861	Mar. 19
1919	2,201,804	June 6	2,066,758	Aug. 29
1918	2,090,274	Dec. 27	1,687,720	Jan. 4
1917	1,971,138	Dec. 28	745,065	Jan. 5
1916	732,286	Dec. 29	484,689	May 5
1915	542,413	Dec. 30	251,306	Jan. 29

Rediscounts.

	High.		Low.	
Secur'd by	High.	1923.	Low.	1923.
Govt. col.	$351,483	Jan. 3	$283,936	Jan. 10
Oth. col.	276,169	Jan. 3	228,086	Jan. 24
	High.	1922.	Low.	1922.
Govt. col.	477,456	Jan. 4	115,238	July 28
Oth. col.	635,111	Jan. 4	257,045	Aug. 16
	High.	1921.	Low.	1921.
Govt. col.	1,104,545	Jan. 7	341,891	Nov. 16
Oth. col.	884,514	Dec. 28	172,503	May 9
	High.	1920.	Low.	1920.
Govt. col.	1,572,880	Feb. 27	1,141,036	Dec. 30
Oth. col.	1,816,116	Dec. 3	716,463	Jan. 30
	High.	1919.	Low.	1919.
Govt. col.	1,965,476	May 16	1,414,950	Dec. 19
Oth. col.	884,514	Dec. 28	172,503	May 9

Reserve Note Circulation.

	High.		Low.	
1923	$2,411,058	Jan. 3	$2,226,231	Jan. 24
1922	2,443,121	Dec. 27	2,122,010	June 17
1921	3,270,028	Jan. 7	2,366,006	Nov. 30
1920	3,404,931	Dec. 23	2,850,944	Jan. 30
1919	3,037,046	Dec. 26	2,450,729	Jan. 31
1918	2,685,244	Dec. 28	1,354,324	Jan. 25
1917	1,246,488	Dec. 28	929,788	Jan. 30
1916	975,353	Dec. 29	752,244	June 30
1915	780,026	Dec. 30	14,000	Jan. 29

Ratio of Reserve.

With previous percentages computed on the basis introduced by the Reserve Board on March 18, 1921, the highest and lowest reserve percentages of the Federal Reserve system compare as follows:

	High.		Low.	
1923	76.4	Jan. 24	71.3	Jan. 3
1922	80.4	Aug. 9	71.1	Jan. 3
1921	78.1	Dec. 7	41.0	Jan. 7
1920	48.0	Dec. 17	40.5	May 14
1919	51.1	Feb. 7	42.5	Dec. 26
1918	47.5	Dec. 28	47.5	Dec. 28
1917	86.3	Mar. 30	60.6	Dec. 23

The reserve percentages of the New York Reserve Bank compare as follows:

	High.		Low.	
1923	77.3	Jan. 17	71.3	Jan. 3
1922	89.6	Jan. 25	79.3	Jan. 4
1921	84.7	Sep. 21	38.5	Feb. 26
1920	42.3	Sep. 21	35.8	Feb. 26
1919	52.9	June 30	38.8	Dec. 26
1918	68.4	Aug. 2	41.7	Dec. 27

Irving Bank Sends Gold to India.

The Irving Bank withdrew $200,000 in gold yesterday for export to India. No explanation accompanied the announcement of the move, but it was assumed that the gold was being sent there for the same reason that previous shipments have gone to that country. The reason given was that the marriage season in India was approaching and that the custom of exchanging gifts of gold and gold jewelry at the time of the wedding ceremony has resulted in a large demand for raw gold to be worked up into jewelry.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Continued from Page Twenty-Three.

DOMESTIC BONDS.

Pack'd Motor Car 8s, 1931 1..... 94 1..... 94
1..... 108¾
2..... 108
Pan-Am Pet & T eq 7s 1930 S..... 102⅞
Penn 4½s, 1948 1..... 89¼
Penn RR gen 4½s, 1965 1..... 91½
10..... 91¾
gen 5s, 1968 23..... 100
33..... 100¼
41..... 100⅝
7..... 100⅝
1..... 100⅞
10..... 100⅝
6½s, 1936 5..... 108¾
1..... 108¾
3..... 108¾
gold 7s, 1930 2..... 110
7..... 110¼
10..... 110
Pere Marq 1st 4s, 1956 1..... 83
1st 5s, 1956 9..... 95¼
1..... 95½
Phila Co 1st & ref 6s, Ser A 1944 1..... 100¾
1st..... 100
Pierce Oil s f deb 8s, 1931 1..... 97
1..... 98¼
Portld Gen El 5s, 1935 1..... 93¼
Portld Ry L & P 7½s, Ser A 1946 4..... 106¾
1..... 107
1st & ref 6s, 1947 1..... 90¼
1st conv 5s, 1942 6..... 84½
8..... 84½
1..... 85
Prod & Refin s f 8s, with warrs. 1931 3..... 125
Pub Ser Corp s f 5s, 1957 27..... 86
Punta Alegre Sug temp s f 7s, 1937 1..... 108½
31..... 108½
Reading gen 4s, 1997 23..... 85¾
33..... 86
8..... 86¼
Remgtn Arms 1st 6s, 1937 1..... 41
1..... 41¼
Rep Iron & St s f 5s, 1940 1..... 95½
29..... 96
10..... 96¾
Rio Grde West col tr 4s 1949 7..... 67
3..... 68¾
Rock I, Ark & L 4½s, 1934 5..... 78¾
St L, I M & S unif & ref 4s 1929 1..... 88½
River & Gen 4s, 1933 13..... 82¾
St J Ry, L & P 5s, 1937 1..... 70
St L & San F p l 4s A, 1950 1..... 68¾
5..... 68
1..... 68¼
10..... 67¾
3..... 68¼
11..... 68
3..... 67¾
10..... 67⅞
4..... 67¾
p l 5s B 1950 11..... 82
p l 6s C 1928 2..... 99
2..... 98
1st mtg 5½s Ser D, 1942 1..... 91
2..... 91¾
adj 5s, 1955 1..... 75¾
1..... 75¾
7s, 1941 13..... 76
Inc 6s, 1960 2..... 59¾
2..... 59¾
1..... 59¾
St L Southwn con 4s, 1932 3..... 76
1st 4s, 1990 2..... 76¾
St P & Man C S Line 1st 4½s, 1945 1..... 96
St P M & M Mont ext 4s, 1937 13..... 90¼
San An & Ar P 4s, 1943 3..... 74¼
2..... 74
1..... 74¾
Seab Air Line ref 4s, 1959 1..... 41¼
6..... 40¾
5..... 41¾
1..... 41
1..... 41¼
term 6s, 1924 5..... 97¼
con 6s, 1945 16..... 60
10..... 59¾
4..... 59¾
19..... 60
adj 5s, 1949 10..... 25
10..... 25¼
Sharon Stl Hp s f 8s, Ser A, 1941 2..... 96
Sinclair Con col 7s, 1937 4..... 100¾
1..... 100¾
14..... 100¾
4..... 100¼
1..... 100¾
2..... 100¾
1..... 100¼
1s77..... 100¼
Sinclair Crude Oil pur 5½s, Ser A, 1925 3..... 98¾
Sinclair P L s f 6s, 1942, int ctfs 1..... 86
Sedit.. 86
3..... 86
2..... 85¾
15..... 86
10..... 86¼
2..... 86¼
So Bell T & T 1st 5s, 1941 1..... 95
So Car & Ga ext 6½s, 1929 10..... 99¾
So Pac Rico Sug col s f 7s, 1941 2..... 99
2..... 98½
8..... 99
So Pac col 4s, 1949 2..... 83
conv 4s, 1929 1..... 91½
11..... 91¾
42..... 91¾
1..... 91½
conv 5s, 1934 4..... 102
1st ref 4s, 1955 1877.. 86¾
10..... 87
4..... 86¾
11..... 87
2..... 87¼
So Ry 1st 4s, 1994 2..... 95¾
3..... 95¾
11..... 96
1..... 95¾
gen 4s, 1956 7..... 87¼
1..... 87¼
2..... 87¼
2..... 87¼
2..... 87¼
develop 6½s, 1956 5..... 101
5..... 101¼
4..... 101
Stand Milling 1st 5s, 1930 1..... 97¼
1..... 96
Std Oil of Cal deb 7s, 1931 1..... 105¾
5..... 105¾
4..... 105¾
Steel & Tube gen s f 7s, 1951 8..... 102
4..... 102¼
1..... 103
Tenn Elec 1st & ref 6s, Ser A, 1947 6..... 94
Term Ass of St L 1st con 5s, 1944 4..... 98
Third Av adj 5s, 1960 5..... 56¼
9..... 56¼
1..... 56½
2..... 56¾
3..... 56¾
Tidewater Oil 6½s, 1931 5..... 103¾
1..... 103¾
Toledo Edis 1st 7s, 1941 1..... 107¼
1..... 107¾
1..... 107
Tol, St L & W 4s, 1950 10..... 74½
Tol Tr, L & P 6% notes, 1925 3..... 98¾
1..... 98¾
Tri-City 5s, 1923 2..... 100
Un Rys, San Fr 1st 5s, Ser A, 1942, int ctfs 1..... 97
Un O of Cal 6s, Ser A, 1942 5s1of.101 1..... 101¼
Un Pac 1st 4s, 1947 10..... 91¾
2..... 91¾
1..... 91¾
4..... 91¾
1..... 91¾
4..... 91¾
Un Fuel Gas 6s, 1930 1..... 97¼
Un Ry Inv 5s, 1926, Pittsb issue 2..... 87¾
U S Hoffman M deb 8s, 1932 4..... 103
U S Rub 1st & ref 5s, 1947 1..... 87½
5..... 88
1..... 88
1..... 87½
5..... 88
1..... 87½
19..... 88
10..... 88¼
7½s, 1930 1..... 107⅜
1..... 107⅜
U S Sm Ref & M conv 6% notes, 1926 3..... 106½
33..... 100
U S Steel Corp s f 5s, 1963 10..... 103
1..... 103
2..... 102¾
2..... 103
2..... 102¾
45..... 103
2..... 102¾
1..... 103
2..... 103
Utah Power & Lt 5s, 1944 8..... 91¼
2..... 91
2..... 91¼
Vertientes Sug s f 7s, 1942, interim ctfs 1..... 97½
Va-Car Ch 1st 5s, 1923 8..... 99¾
5..... 100¼
s f 7s, Series A, 1947 intr rcts 2..... 98¾
5..... 98¾
1..... 98¾
4..... 98¾
2..... 95¼
1..... 96
1..... 96¼
2..... 96¼
s f cv 7½s, Ser A, 1937 5..... 87½
with warr 1..... 91⅞
1..... 92
1s7c.. 92
1..... 92½
Vir Ry 1st 5s, 1962 4..... 96½
Wabash 2d 5s, 1939 1..... 83¼
Wab, Det & C 5s, 1941 5..... 96
Wabash 1st5s, 1939 1..... 97¾
Warner Sugar 1st s f 7s, 1941 2..... 105¾
1..... 105½
West Md 4s, 1952 17..... 63½
West'n Pac 5s, 1946 1..... 82¼
1..... 82⅝
1s6f.. 82
W U Tel col tr 5s, 1938 2..... 99
6½s, 1936 1..... 109¾
1..... 110
1..... 109¾
Westg E & M 7s, 1931 12..... 108
2..... 108¼
1..... 108¼
1..... 108
1..... 108¼
Wickw Spence Steel s f 7s, 1935 4..... 97¼
Wilk & East 5s, 1942 1..... 89
Wilson & Co 1st 6s, 1941 1..... 100¾
1..... 100¾
1..... 101
2..... 100¾
1..... 100¾
cv sf 6s, 1928 10..... 93½
5..... 93¾
5..... 93¾
temp cv 7½s, 1933 1..... 102⅛
1..... 102¼
1..... 102¼
Wiscon Cent 4s, 1949 5..... 79

FEDERAL RESERVE STATEMENT.

The following table shows the total gold holdings and other chief items in this week's report of each of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks:

CLOSE OF BUSINESS JAN. 24.

District.	Gold Reserve.	Rediscounts on Government War Paper.	Total Bills on Hand.	Due Members' Reserve Acct.	F.R. Notes in Circ'la'n.	Ratio of Reserve to Deposit and F.R. Notes.
Boston	$229,187,000	$20,095,000	$87,808,000	$121,914,000	$95,588,000	72.4
New York	840,080,000	191,288,000	446,707,000	722,717,000	845,566,000	76.1
Philadelphia	228,704,000	32,784,000	66,777,000	135,918,000	197,481,000	76.0
Cleveland	308,900,000	18,065,000	70,295,000	263,602,000	259,464,000	80.8
Richmond	168,727,000	19,491,000	20,945,000	96,324,000	90,382,000	75.2
Atlanta	136,681,000	2,477,000	29,820,000	75,622,000	119,718,000	82.0
Chicago	532,857,000	23,437,000	77,419,000	278,771,000	389,607,000	85.2
St. Louis	102,047,000	9,820,000	36,622,000	70,196,000	86,419,000	73.0
Minneapolis	59,783,000	1,073,000	16,021,000	30,306,000	36,298,000	81.1
Kansas City	100,194,000	14,766,000	15,857,000	85,646,000	94,231,000	80.4
Dallas	39,844,000	1,625,000	28,062,000	54,254,000	54,421,000	66.8
San Francisco	258,907,000	12,856,000	38,356,000	128,580,000	216,373,000	72.7

In the Previous Week.

District.	Gold Reserve.	Rediscounts on Government War Paper.	Total Bills on Hand.	Due Members' Reserve Acct.	F.R. Notes in Circ'la'n.	Ratio of Reserve to Deposit and F.R. Notes.
Boston	$235,375,000	$14,352,000	$81,177,000	$128,681,000	$197,685,000	74.5
New York	807,883,000	161,542,000	411,682,000	653,218,000	853,218,000	77.2
Philadelphia	228,396,000	32,500,000	81,216,000	119,242,000	202,412,000	79.0
Cleveland	291,007,000	15,086,000	60,047,000	242,164,000	229,018,000	85.2
Richmond	162,229,000	18,159,000	28,621,000	91,760,000	92,104,000	72.9
Atlanta	134,254,000	2,035,000	32,004,000	84,970,000	120,164,000	81.6
Chicago	531,154,000	20,720,000	70,355,000	264,166,000	385,252,000	81.4
St. Louis	100,259,000	7,373,000	28,300,000	76,249,000	89,165,000	73.7
Minneapolis	60,045,000	1,000,000	16,872,000	30,283,000	37,804,000	77.4
Kansas City	97,139,000	9,854,000	19,134,000	80,966,000	91215,000	80.9
Dallas	39,284,000	1,000,000	28,884,000	50,632,000	54,383,000	65.5
San Francisco	258,406,000	9,462,000	46,579,000	130,965,000	219,075,000	72.1

Consolidated statement of condition of twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

RESOURCES.

	Jan. 24, 1923.	Jan. 17, 1923.	Jan. 25, 1922.
Gold and gold certificates	$296,207,000	$296,840,000	$283,541,000
Gold settlement fund, Fed. Reserve Board	556,642,000	535,229,000	483,322,000
Total gold held by banks	$854,849,000	$832,069,000	$866,763,000
Gold with Federal Reserve Agents	2,181,121,000	2,195,474,000	1,939,792,000
Gold redemption fund	44,167,000	49,949,000	97,893,000
Total gold reserves	$3,080,137,000	$3,077,492,000	$2,904,948,000
Reserves other than gold	141,844,000	136,845,000	184,007,000
Total reserves	$3,221,981,000	$3,214,137,000	$3,088,955,000
Non-reserve cash	79,958,000	82,178,000	
Bills discounted:			
Secured by U. S. Government obligations	241,649,000	284,017,000	357,921,000
Other bills discounted	226,886,000	229,326,000	482,269,000
Bills bought in open market	204,547,000	201,333,000	32,759,000
Total bills on hand	$674,382,000	$714,680,000	$932,882,000
United States bonds and notes	142,857,000	156,878,000	35,761,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	189,962,000	259,554,000	184,278,000
Municipal warrants	4,000	10,000	250,000
Total earning assets	$1,127,105,000	$1,127,122,000	$1,153,171,000
Bank premises	46,400,000	45,895,000	36,199,000
Five per cent. redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes	310,000	311,000	7,970,000
Uncollected items	580,148,000	653,495,000	451,760,000
All other resources	19,497,000	16,328,000	12,719,000
Total resources	$5,071,899,000	$5,138,467,000	$4,780,536,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$107,648,000	$107,484,000	$103,067,000
Surplus	219,369,000	219,369,000	215,598,000
Deposits:			
Government	25,042,000	9,341,000	95,945,000
Member banks—Reserve account	1,924,521,000	1,919,488,000	1,832,310,000
Other deposits	23,263,000	41,642,000	30,578,000
Total deposits	$1,990,825,000	$1,969,451,000	$1,778,803,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	2,225,231,000	2,256,491,000	2,184,001,000
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation—Net liabilities	3,132,000	3,117,000	34,576,000
Deferred availability items	514,997,000	573,705,000	397,763,000
All other liabilities	11,196,000	9,850,000	16,622,000
Total liabilities	$5,071,399,000	$5,138,467,000	$4,780,536,000
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	76.4%	76.1%	77.2%

* Not shown separately prior to January, 1923.

NEW YORK FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

STATEMENT AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JAN. 24, 1923.

RESOURCES.

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Year Ago.
Gold and gold certificates	$137,169,918	$137,628,000	$288,707,000
Gold settlement fund, Fed. Reserve Board	158,883,053	161,305,000	114,643,000
Total gold held by bank	$296,052,998	$298,531,000	$403,355,000
Gold with Federal Reserve Agent	646,003,970	648,474,000	712,136,000
Gold redemption fund	8,334,377	10,477,000	15,000,000
Total gold reserves	$949,980,713	$957,682,000	$1,130,483,000
Reserves other than gold	27,468,175	28,746,000	50,582,000
Total reserves	$977,448,888	$986,428,000	$1,180,867,000
Non-reserve cash	8,958,323	9,642,000	
Bills discounted:			
Secured by U. S. Government obligations	191,283,397	161,502,000	83,078,000
All other	35,357,889	21,391,000	35,217,000
Bills bought in open market	32,066,905	29,394,000	29,282,000
Total bills on hand	$248,707,192	$212,127,000	$146,527,000
United States bonds and notes	29,932,250	19,829,000	855,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness—one-year certificates. (Pittman act)			
All other	66,916,500	61,320,000	27,901,000
Total earning assets	$345,555,942	$322,276,000	$210,686,000
Bank premises	10,478,561	10,101,000	6,924,000
Five per cent. redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes			1,640,000
Uncollected items	124,081,340	145,874,000	104,125,000
All other resources	2,213,507	2,173,000	1,541,000
Total resources	$1,467,726,507	$1,476,994,000	$1,505,783,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$28,738,900	$28,737,000	$28,956,000
Surplus	59,799,023	59,800,000	60,197,000
Deposits:			
Government	6,389,304	795,000	46,220,000
Member banks—Reserve account	722,716,791	711,695,000	652,341,000
All other	10,855,637	11,448,000	15,039,000
Total	$739,941,733	$723,938,000	$712,291,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	549,265,490	552,315,000	605,082,000
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation—Net liabilities			21,494,000
Deferred availability items	92,056,087	106,312,000	78,604,000
All other liabilities	2,937,803	2,097,000	3,157,000
Total liabilities	$1,468,736,507	$1,476,294,000	$1,505,783,000
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	76.1%	77.3%	89.6%
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents	$12,493,606	$12,485,861	$12,027,205

*Not shown separately prior to January, 1923.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Revenue receipts and expenditures as at close of business Jan. 25:

Receipts.	This Month.	Corresponding Period. Last Year.	Fiscal Year 1923.	Corresponding Period. Fiscal Year 1922.

Yellow Taxi (N. Y.)
Oil Lease Dev. Co.
Goodyear Tire & Rub.
Willys Corp. 1st Pfd.
Durant of Del. Escrow
Saxon Motors
Worcester Salt
Hercules Powder Pfd.
Geo. P. Ide Com. & Pfd.

Bought, Sold & Quoted

C. C. Kerr & Co.

2 Rector St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Johns-Manville, Inc.
50 Ice Service com. & pfd.
50 International Salt
25 Ingersoll-Rand com. & pfd.
100 McCall Corp. com. & pfd.
100 Mohawk Valley Co.
100 New Orleans Gt. Nor. R. R.
100 N. Y. State Rys. com. & pfd.
100 Old Dominion S. S.
50 Pacific Coast (all issues)
200 Penn. Coal & Coke
50 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
200 Saxon Motor common
100 Singer Manufacturing
500 Singer Mfg. Ltd.
50 Sonora Phonograph pfd.
100 Ward Baking pfd.
100 Westchester Insurance

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 Kirby Lumber common
100 Lawyers Mortgage
300 Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
25 Louisv., Hen. & St. Louis pfd.
100 McCall Corp. com. and pfd.
100 Mohawk Valley Co.
50 National Fuel Gas
100 N. Y. State Rys. com. & pfd.
25 Niles-Bement-Pond com.
100 Pacific Coast com. & pfd.
50 Phelps Dodge Corp.
200 Saxon Motor common
100 Taylor-Whart. Ir. & Steel com.
50 Victor Talking Machine
100 Ward Baking common
100 West Va. Pulp & Paper
30 Winchester Co. 2nd pfd.
50 Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.

J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.

Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

WE HAVE ORDERS IN

Bucyrus Com. & Pfd.
Chestnut & Smith
Gilliland Oil Pfd. (Ctf)
Lackawanna Steel
Old Dominion
United Bakeries Com.
Yellow Taxi Corp. (NY)

KIELY & HORTON

40 Wall St. New York.
PHONES JOHN 6330-4151

H. W. Johns-Manville Co.
Independent Warehouse Co.
Metropolitan Tobacco Co.
Atlantic Steel Pfd.
Stearns & Hanford 1st 6s.
Tulsa Street Rwy. 1st 6s
Tidewater Portland Cement 6s
Dubuque Electric 1st 5s

CHATER & EDEY

35 Wall Street, N.Y. Tel. Hanover 8154

We Will Buy

Durant of Delaware
Escrow Stk.—All Maturities

Specialists in Motor and Tire Stocks

R. B. HATHAWAY & CO.

30 Nassau St., N. Y. Tel. John 5020-1

Old Dominion S. S.

Stone, Prosser & Doty

52 William St., N. Y. Hanover 7728

ALLIED PACKERS
Prior Preference Stock
BEAVER BOARD
8% Notes & Cfs. of Dep.

E. L. WITTMEYER & CO.

Members New York Curb Market
42 Broadway, N. Y. Phone Broad 900

Singer Mfg.

Stone, Prosser & Doty

52 William St., N. Y. Hanover 7728

SECURITIES OF
Arizona Power Company
BOUGHT & SOLD

Sloane, Pell & Co.

120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 4902
Phila. Phone Locust 3655. Balt. Phone Plaza 9389

Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.

Stone, Prosser & Doty

52 William St., N. Y. Hanover 7728

Adams Express 4s, 1947
Sierra & San Fran. Pr. 2d 6s, 1949
Texas Power & Light 6s, 2022

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.

74 Broad, NY. ESTABLISHED 1885 Tel. Whitehall 1230
WIRE CONNECTIONS
BOSTON-CHICAGO-PHILA-MONTREAL-PITTSBURGH

Casein Co. of Amer.

Stone, Prosser & Doty

52 William St., N. Y. Hanover 7728

2 STEEL CONCERNS GET $35,000,000

Bethlehem Corporation Tells of New $25,000,000 Thirty-Year Gold Bonds.

$10,000,000 FOR REPUBLIC

To Be Used for Refunding and General Mortgage Sinking Fund —Other Offerings.

Two of the largest independent steel companies of the country yesterday announced new financing to the extent of $35,000,000. The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has sold $25,000,000 of Series B consolidated mortgage thirty-year 5½ per cent. gold bonds to a syndicate headed by the Guaranty Company of New York, and the Bankers Trust Company. These bonds are being offered at 93, to yield about 6 per cent. The Republic Iron and Steel Company sold $10,000,000 refunding and general mortgage sinking fund thirty-year 5½ per cent. gold bonds, Series A, to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Blair & Co. These are being offered at 94½ and accrued interest, to yield about 5.90 per cent.

The following comment was issued for the bankers in describing the Bethlehem financing:

"The proceeds of the bonds are to provide for payment of $10,862,000 first mortgage bonds of the Lackawanna Steel Company, the properties of which were recently acquired by Bethlehem, and any unconverted balance of Bethlehem 7 per cent. secured gold notes, maturing July 15, 1923.

"In connection with the present issue, the Lackawanna properties, the purchase of which was exceptionally advantageous, will be placed under the lien of the consolidated mortgage, either directly or collaterally. The consolidated mortgage bonds are direct obligations of Bethlehem Steel Corporation and its subsidiary, Bethlehem Steel Company, and will have a total lien, direct or collateral, on all of the plants and raw material properties of the system.

"During the last eight years the combined earnings of Bethlehem and Lackawanna, after depreciation, depletion and all taxes, averaged $31,750,000 per annum, or more than 3.6 times the total interest charges upon completion of this refinancing."

In their announcement of the Republic issue Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Blair & Co. say that the bonds are redeemable as a whole only—except for the sinking fund—at 105 and interest on any interest date on or before Jan. 1, 1935; at 104 thereafter on or before Jan. 1, 1938; at 103 thereafter up to Jan. 1, 1943; at 102 up to Jan. 1, 1948; and at 101 up to July 1, 1952. The bonds are due Jan. 1, 1953. Application will be made to list them on the New York Stock Exchange.

John A. Topping, Chairman of the Board of the Republic Company, in a letter to the bankers commenting on the position of the company, says in part:

"The entire bonded debt of the company, after the present issue, will amount to only $23,000,000, while the value of all the assets will be excess of $112,000,000. These assets comprise the real estate (other than mineral land), plants and equipment, which were recently appraised by disinterested parties to be higher after making due allowances for depreciation, more than $58,000,000; mineral lands and stocks in mineral companies, which were likewise valued by disinterested mineral experts at approximately $27,000,000; securities held of various other companies, exclusive of those holding title to mineral properties, of the value of approximately $2,000,000; and net quick assets which, after including the proceeds of the bonds now sold, will amount to more than $25,000,000. From this statement of the value of the company's property, and other assets, it appears that the amount of its bonds outstanding after completion of the present financing, will be less than the net quick assets, and will also be covered over three and one-half times by the value of the company's properties and interests in other companies.

"The annual earnings, applicable to the payment of interest on bonds as shown by the audited annual reports of the company, after charges for depreciation and depletion and taxes at the rates then current, during the ten-year period ended Dec. 31, 1921, have averaged $6,044,407, or about five times the interest thereon. The stock and bonds outstanding and those to be presently issued, which charges amount to $1,209,250.

"The $10,000,000 bonds are now being sold to reimburse the company, in part, for capital expenditures heretofore made as aforesaid. The company has decided upon a construction program which it is estimated will be completed by Jan. 1, 1924, and which will not only increase production, but is expected to bring about large economies in operation. It is estimated that this program will increase earnings by at least $1,500,000 per annum, measured by present costs and profits."

A. G. Becker & Co. are offering a new issue of $290,000 Kansas City, Kan., Board of Education 4½ per cent. bonds at prices to yield from 4.35 per cent. to 4.25 per cent., according to maturity. The issue is dated Feb. 1, 1923, and is in denomination of $1,000 maturing from 1925 to 1953, inclusive. Both principle and interest are payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes on all taxable property in Kansas City.

Treleven & Co. are offering $250,000 Ernstene-Hanforth Corporation 8 per cent. cumulative convertible preferred stock of $100 par value at par and accrued dividend. The preferred stock is convertible at the option of the holder into common stock on a par for par basis. The company makes period furniture.

C. W. McNear & Co. are offering $100,000 Letcher County, Ky., 5 per cent. road and bridge bonds, due serially 1932-1952, at prices to yield 4.70 per cent. The bonds are exempt from all Federal taxes and also exempt in Kentucky.

J. G. White & Co. are offering $98,000 Borough of Paramus, N. J., 5 per cent. school bonds at prices to yield 4.40 per cent. The bonds are dated Jan. 1, 1923, and are due Jan. 1, 1925 to 1949. They are a legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in New Jersey.

Spencer Trask & Co., Curtis & Sanger and Thomas Branch & Co. of Richmond, Va., announce that all of the $1,000,000 Judson Mills 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock recently offered by them has been sold.

Lehman Brothers, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and E. F. Hutton & Co. announce that subscriptions having been received for stock of the Cuyamel Fruit Company in excess of the amount of the offering, the subscription books have been closed.

Bank Gets Home Economics Adviser.

The American Bond and Mortgage Company, Inc., 345 Madison Avenue, has engaged Miss Sarah L. Oller as home ecvonomics adviser for the New York office. Miss Oller, a graduate in home economics at Columbia University, was formerly organizer for the New York City Food Aid Committee, investigator for the Bureau of Labor Statistics and budget expert for the Association for the Promotion and Protection of Savings. The American Bond and Mortgage Company has published a household budget.

Standard Milling Co. Dividend.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Directors of the Standard Milling Company had declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the common stock, payable on Feb. 28, 1923, in cash out of the surplus or net profits of the company to stockholders of record Feb. 17, 1923. A quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. was declared on the preferred stock, payable out of earnings for the fiscal year ended Feb. 28, 1923, to stockholders of record Feb. 17, 1923.

$1,396,755 Light and Power Profit.

The Wisconsin-Minnesota Light and Power Company, in its report for the twelve months ended Nov. 30, 1922, shows net earnings of $1,396,753. Gross revenues were $2,922,104 and expenses and taxes $1,525,450.

TWIN CITY TRANSIT CLEARS $1,565,201

Statement of Net Earnings for 1922 Shows an Increase of $697,304.

The report of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, which was issued yesterday, showed net income of $1,565,201, after charges and taxes, as compared with $697,304 for the preceding year. After dividends on the common and preferred stocks there was a surplus of $475,201, as compared with $47,304 the year before. Gross revenues were moderately lower than in 1921, the increase in net having been due to lower operating costs. The gross figures were $38,772,647 for 1922, against $13,865,581 the year before.

The consolidated balance sheet of the company, as of Dec. 31, disclosed cash on hand amounting to $340,503, against $806,983 the year before, while notes and accounts receivable amounted to $132,597 against $221,196. There was a decrease in the company's funded debt which at the end of last year stood at $19,888,000 against $20,163,000 on Dec. 31, 1921, and during 1922 the item of $119,608 in loan sand notes payable was wiped out. Another liability item in the form of $440,000 of dividends payable also was wiped out, while profit and surplus was raised from $1,211,202, as of Dec. 31, 1921, to $1,722,736 as of last Dec. 31.

In his remarks to stockholders President Horace Lowry stated that the engineers of Minneapolis and St. Paul had not completed their work of valuation of the company's properties. "Your management believes," the official stated, "the public has a better knowledge of street railway affairs now than in 1921 and has a real appreciation of the difficulties. This is an important development and should help to bring about better public relations, continued good service and a reasonable return to the stockholders on fair value of their property."

FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS.

Firmness at Paris and London—Sterling Lower at Paris.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Prices were firm on the Stock Exchange today. Old2½ per cent consols, ⅛ higher at 56⅝; British 5 per cent war loan, ⅛ higher at 101⅛; 4½ per cent war loan, unchanged at 96.

Rand Mines, unchanged at 2⅞; De Beers Mining, ¼ higher at 13⅛.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent rentes, 1 franc 10 centimes lower at 58 francs 70 centimes; 5 per cent war loan, 10 centimes lower at 75 francs 35 centimes.

Exchange on London, 10 centimes lower at 72 francs 15 centimes per sovereign; American dollars were quoted at 15 francs 51½ centimes, unchanged from yesterday.

Exchange Suspends Cecil Griffen.

The New York Stock Exchange yesterday announced the suspension of Cecil Griffen for ten days. Mr. Griffen was elected a member of the Exchange on Sept. 9, 1909. His suspension was said to be due to violation of Section 2, Article 36 of the Constitution, which covers "disorderly conduct," and refers to "indecorus language, or an act subversive of good order and decorum, or serious interference with the personal comfort or safety of another person."

Mexican Business Men Here.

Four business men from Mexico City arrived here yesterday in the course of a trip through the country and stopped at the Hotel Ambassador, Park Avenue and Fifty-first Street. A report that they were seeking a loan on behalf of the Mexican Government and soon would go to Washington was denied by Dr. J. I. Rojas, one of the party. He said that he and his companions, Carlos Diaz, Clemente Morales and Miguel Alessio Robles, had no official mission.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas & Electric	153	156
American Gas & Electric pf	45¼	44½
American Light & Traction	135	137
American Light & Traction pf	94	96
American Power & Light com	127	130
American Power & Light pf	85	88½
Appalachian Power	37	40
Appalachian Power, new, pf	86	89
Arkansas Light & Power	32	33
Arkansas Power & Light	65	67
Cities Service	182	192
Cities Service pf	68½	65½
Cities Service pf B	6%	6%
Cities Service Bankers Shares	17½	18%
Colorado Power	20½	21½
Columbus Electric & Power com	94	...
Columbus Electric & Pow. 1st pf.	101½	...
Columbus Electric & Pow. 2d pf.	91	...
Commonwealth P., Ry. & L.	25	27
Commonwealth P., Ry. & L. pf.	65	...
Consumers Power	90¾	93
Connecticut Power pf	94	...
Com'with Pow. Corp. pf	65½	67
Eastern Texas El.	92	...
Do pf	81	84
Electric Bond & Share	97	98
Empire Gas & Fuel pf	89	95
Federal Light & Traction	49	51½
Federal Light & Traction pf	73	75
Galveston-Houston Electric	28	...
Galveston-Houston Electric pf	69	72
Lehigh Power Sec	18¾	19¾
Mississippi River Power	26½	27¾
Mississippi River Power pf	80	82
N. News & Hy. Ry., G. & E. com.	58	59
Do pf	90	93
National Power & Light	38½	40
National Power & Light pf	60½	61½
Northern States Power	93	96
Northern States Power pf	92	96
Northern Texas Electric	81	84
Northern Texas Electric pf	77	81
Oklahoma Gas & Electric pf	90	94
Pacific Gas & Electric	92	95
Pennsylvania Edison pf	103	106
Puget Sound Power & Light	53	56
Puget Sound Pow. & Light 6% pf.	83	86
Republic Railway & Light	14	16
Republic Railway & Light pf	42	45
South. California Edison	104½	105½
South. California Edison pf	125	128
Standard Gas & Electric	17¼	19
Standard Gas & Electric pf	48½	49½
Tampa Electric	137	...
Tennessee Electric Power	14	15
Tennessee Electric Power 2d pf.	43	45
Tennessee Electric Power 6% pf.	73	75
Tennessee Electric Power 7% pf.	97	99
United Light & Railway	70	72
Western Power	33	36
Western Power pf	82	84

BONDS.

Adirondack P. & L. 6s, 1950	100	101½
Am. Gas & Electric 6s, 2014	96½	97
Am. Power & Light 6s, 2016	91	92½
Appalachian Power 1st 5s, 1941	89½	91
Cities Service deb B	123	...
Cities Service deb C	93¼	...
Cities Service deb D	91½	94½
City Light & T. 5s, 1952	70	74
Columbus Elec. & Pow. 6s, 1947	100½	101
Cons. Cities E., P. & T. 5s, 1962	70½	75½
Col. Power 1st 5s, 1963	90	93
Connecticut Power 5s, 1963	93	97
East Texas Electric 5s, 1949	88	91
El Paso Electric 5s, 1952	92	95
Empire Gas & Fuel 7½s, 1937	93½	95
Galveston Electric 1st 5s, 1940	84	87
Galveston-Houston 5s, 1954	85	...
Houston Electric 1st 5s, 1925	97	99
Lehigh Power Sec. 6s, 1927	91	92
Mississippi River Power 6s, 1951	93	94
Mississippi River Power 7s, 1935	100	102
National Power & Light 7s, 1972	89	90
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	91½	93
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	99¾	100
Nebraska Power 1st 5s, 1947	90	92½
North. N. Y. Util. 1st ref. 5s, 1963	89½	92
N. News & H. R. G. & E. 5s, 1944	81	85
North. Texas Electric 5s, 1940	84	87
Penn. Power & Light 7s, 1951	103	106½
Puget Sound P. & L. 7½s, 1941	104	...
Savannah Elec. & P. 7½s, 1941	104	106
Seattle Electric 5s, 1929	92	95
South. California Edison 5s, 1939	96	98
South. California Edison 6s, 1944	101½	103
Stand. Gas & Electric 6s, 1926	99	100
Tampa Electric 5s, 1993	92	95
Utah Light & Traction 5s, 1934	105	107
West. States G. C. 5s, 1941	91	93

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wednes-day. Asked.
American Cigar	71	73
American Cigar pf	89	92
American Tobacco, scrip	143	144
American Machine & Fdry	100	110
George W. Helme	186	196
George W. Helme pf	113	116
International Cigar Mach	48	55
MacAndrews & Forbes	128	131
MacAndrews & Forbes pf	99	102
Mengel & Co	28	31
J. S. Young	100	107
J. S. Young pf	100	107
Porto Rico-American scrip	80	86
R. J. Reynolds, new	90	100
Schulte Stores	53	55
Universal Leaf	113	116
Universal Leaf pf	100	102
U. S. Tobacco	60	62
U. S. Tobacco pf	108	112

M'CORMICK RETIRES AS CURB PRESIDENT

Ends Long Service and Will Take a Rest by Order of His Physician.

LED BUILDING MOVEMENT

Also Brought About Many Reforms —Nominating Committee Reports Regular Ticket.

E. R. McCormick, for many years President of the New York Curb Market Association, will retire at the close of the Curb Market year, and will not permit his name to be presented for reelection at the elections to be held Feb. 13. Mr. McCormick last night said that he would discontinue all official activities in connection with Curb affairs and would take a rest, he having been ordered to do so by his physician.

The activities of Mr. McCormick with the Curb Market in an official capacity date back to 1914. He was the leader of the movement which started some years ago to bring the Curb Market under its own roof. He was an instrumental factor in bringing about the construction of the building which was completed a few years ago on Trinity Place to house the Curb Market. He was also instrumental in bringing about many reforms on the Curb during recent years, these reforms resulting in the elimination of a good part of the undesirable element.

The Nominating Committee of the Curb Market yesterday announced the following candidates on the regular ticket to be elected Feb. 13:

Board of Governors, to serve one year —W. C. Colea and Mortimer Landsberg.

To serve three years—Edward R. H. Adams, Stephen B. Edwards, Alex H. Low, Thomas Marsala, Vincent E. O'Neill, David U. Page, Louis M. Teichman and Kenneth H. Turnbull.

Trustees of the Gratuity Fund—E. I. Connor, Washington Content, J. L. McCormack, David Pfeiffer and Harry B. Sargeant.

Nominating Committee for ensuing year—J. W. Allen, Howard H. Buck, John V. Dunne, William H. Irvine and Thomas Morris.

The following memberships in the New York Curb Market have been transferred: Edward Werner to William Kempton Johnson, Joseph F. Marshall to Robert Stott, William Priestley to Emanuel Cohen, Edward A. McQuade to J. B. Kimberly Jr., Paul Adler to John A. Coleman and Miles A. O'Brien to Edward Balzer.

E. Balzer is the third brother of the firm Irving Balzer & Co. to join the Exchange.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yes-terday. Bid.	Wednes-day. Asked.
Anglo-Amer. Oil Co., Ltd	17¾	17¾
Atlantic Refining Co., new	130	130
Atlantic Refining Co., pfd	116	120
Borne-Scrymser Co	110	115
Buckeye Pipe Line Co	90	95
Cheseborough Mfg. Co. cons	215	225
Chese. Mfg. Co., cons. pfd	115	111
Cont'l Oil Co., $25 par new	40	39
Crescent Pipe Line Co	44	44
Cumberland Pipe Line Co	87	87
Eureka Pipe Line Co	104	105
Galena-Sig. O. Co., pf. new	104	107
Do, pref. old	109	111
Do, com	50	50
Humble O. & R. Co. $25 par	34	40
Illinois Pipe Line Co	167	169
Imperial Oil, Ltd	110¾	111½
Indiana Pipe Line Co	98	96
Int. Petroleum Co., Ltd	20¾	21¼
Magnolia Petroleum Co	161	163
National Fuel Gas Co	95	95
National Transit Co.	27¼	27½
New York Transit Co	130	130
Northern Pipe Line Co	107	109
Ohio Oil Company new	77	77½
Penn-Mex Fuel Co	17½	18
Prairie Oil & Gas Co., new	225	228
Prairie Pipe Line Co., new	109	111
Solar Refining Company	182	186
Southern Pipe Line Co	107	109
South Penn Oil Co	175	178
So. West Pa. Pipe Lines	68	70
S. O. Co. of Cal., $25 par new	56½	56¾
S. O. Co. Kansas $25 par new	43	44
S. O. Co. of Kentucky $25 par new	88	90
Stand. Oil Co. of Nebraska	205	210
S. O. Co. of New Jersey $25 par	40¾	40½
S. O. Co. of N. J. pfd	116	117
S. O. Co. of New York new $25 par value	46¼	46¾
S. O. Co. of Ohio new	295	300
S. O. Co. of Ohio pfd	117	119
Strong, Carlisle & Hawkins	21	22
Union Tank Car Co. new	80	84
Union Tank Car Co., pfd	109	112
Vacu. Oil Co. new $25 par	45¼	45¾
Washington Oil Co	30	32

MISCELLANEOUS OIL COMPANIES

Atlantic Lobos Oil Co., com	6¾	7
Atlantic Lobos Oil Co., pfd	22	30
British Am. Oil Co., Ltd	37	38¾
Gulf Oil Corp., $25 par	58¼	59
Merritt Oil Corp	9	9¼
Mountain Producers Corp	16¾	17
Mutual Oil Co., N. Y. C.	12¾	12½
Salt Creek Cons. Oil Co	10¾	10¾
Salt Creek Prod. Assn	20¾	20¾
Sapulpa Refining Co	3¼	3½

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wednes-day. Asked.
Amalgamated Leather	17½	17¾
Amalgamated Leather pf	60	60½
Babcock & Wilcox	107	109
Borden Co., The	116	118
Borden Co., The, pf	101	103
C. W. Bliss	32	33½
Campbell Soup pf	106	106¼
Childs Co	123	125
Childs Co. pf	109	111
Congoleum Co., new	145	153
Congoleum Co. pf	92	95
Gillette Safety Razor	270	275
Hercules	102	104
Hercules pf	104	106
Ingersoll-Rand	104	106
Ingersoll-Rand pf	100	104
McCall	48	52
McCall Corp. pf	119	123
Merck pf	85½	87
New Jersey Zinc	173	175
New York Canners	28	31
New York Canners pf	90	96
Niles-Bement-Pond	48	50
Niles-Bement-Pond pf	92	97
Northern Securities	106	110
Royal Baking Powder	123	128
Royal Baking Powder pf	99	101
Safety C. H. & L.	36	38
Scovil Mfg. Co., new	155	159
Singer Mfg.	107	109
Standard Screw Co.	170	180
United Bakeries Corp. com	33	36
United Bakeries Corp. pf	90	93
Victor Talking Machine	159	163
Yale & Towne	58	60

MONTREAL STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Close.
Asbestos	63¾	63¼	63¾
Abitibi	68½	68½	68½
Atlantic Sugar	22½	22½	22½
Bell Telephone	115¼	115¼	115¼
Brazilian T. L. & P.	43¼	43¼	43¼
Brompton P. and P.	37¾	37¾	37¾
Can. Car pf	25½	25½	25½
Canada Cement	77	77	77
Canadian Car	31½	31	31
Canadian Car pf	70	70	70
Can. Cottons	116	116	116
Canadian S. S. pf	50	49¾	49¾
Cons. Smelters	26¾	26¾	26¾
Detroit United	60	60	60
Dominion Bridge	71	71	71
Dominion Glass	93	93	93
Dominion Textile	65½	64½	65½
Mackay Co.'s	114¼	110	114
Montreal Power	105	103¾	104¾
Nat. Breweries	45½	45	45½
Quebec Railway	23¾	23½	23¾
Riordin P. and P.	54	53¾	54
St. Law. Flour	74¾	74¾	74¾
Shawinigan	116¾	115	115¾
Spanish River	82¼	82¼	82¼
Spanish River pf	102¾	102¾	102¾
Steel of Canada	61¾	61¾	61¾
Toronto Railway	90	89	90
Wayagamack	57	57	57
Winnipeg Ry. pf	82½	82½	82½
Bell Tel. Bonds	98½	98½	98½

SUGAR STOCKS.

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wednes-day. Asked.
Caracas Sugar	11	13
Central Aguirre	82¾	84
Fajardo	85	91
Federal Sugar	60	70
Great Western	78	80
Godchaux	16	19
Godchaux pf	84	87
Holly	18	22
Holly pf	63	67
National	104	107
New Niquero, new	13	15
Santa Cecilia pf	7	11
Savannah	48	52
Savannah pf	101	105
West Indies pf	92	97

NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1923.

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
7,400	Acme C Mfg ex. div	66¢	62¢	66¢
2,000	Acme Pack	26c	25c	26c
100	AluminumCo	22¾	22¾	22¾
1,200	Amal Leath 1st pf	17¾	17	17¾
100	Do pf	62	62	62
100	Armour Co Del 7% std pf stk	99	99	99
5,800	Ex-A 7%	20	18½	20
800	Brk C H M	8¾	8¾	8¾
1,800	Buddy Buda	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Car L & Pr	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Cent T Sug	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,600	Centf G I P	10¾	10	10¾
100	Cent Rib M	26	26	26
1,900	Chi Nipple	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Cos S C Stre	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	Cub D Sug	6¾	6¾	6¾
4,800	Cuya'l Fruit, w. i	57½	55¾	56¾
600	Dubl C & R	6¾	6¾	6¾
24,100	Durant Mot.	73¾	67¾	73¾
2,100	Dur Mo Ind	21¾	20	20¾
3,500	Fleischmann	33¾	33¼	33¼
50	Ford M Can.	402	402	402
200	Gardner Mot	13¾	12¾	12¾
430	Gillette S R.	275	273½	274
2,000	Glen Ald C.	66¾	64½	65
1,000	G'dyr T & R	13	12¾	12¾
1,100	Do pr pf	89	83¾	88¾
900	Do pf	39½	39	39¾
100	Gt W Sug, n	78¼	78¼	78½
900	Hayes Whl	38	37½	37½
100	Heyden Chm	2¾	2¾	2¾
500	Hud Co pf	16	16	16
600	Hydrox Corp	20¾	20¼	20¼
100	Imp Tob Gt Br & Irld	17¾	17¾	17¾
600	Ind Pib Corp	9¾	8¾	8¾
100	Inland Steel	47	47	47

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10,000	Am C M & M	11c	9c	9c
15,000	Aris Glo Min	34c	33c	33c
6,000	Belcher Ex M	5c	5c	5c
13,000	Big Ledge C	3c	2c	3c
2,000	Bison Gold	25c	25c	25c
5,000	Booth Min	10c	8c	10c
24,000	Boston-Mont.	11c	10c	11c
6,000	Caledonia M.	10c	2c	8c
1,000	Cal & Jer	12c	12c	12c
7,000	Canada Cop.	3c	3c	3c
200	Canario Cop.	2¾	2¾	2¾
15,000	Candel Silv	3½	3½	3½
6,000	Col Emerald	41c	34c	40c
2,000	Con Arts Min	2c	2c	2c
1,000	ConCop new	3¾	3¼	3¾
1,000	Cas New-Ut	12c	12c	12c
1,000	Cracker J M	7c	7c	7c
1,800	Dean Cons	75c	72c	75c
1,000	Dlv Ext Min	13c	13c	13c
2,100	Dryden Gold	62c	62c	62c
3,500	El Sally Min	3c	3c	3c
96,000	Emma Sil M	4c	3c	3c
24,000	Eureka-Cros	25c	22c	25c
91,000	Forma G M	35c	34c	35c
1,000	Gelt Con	10c	10c	10c
3,000	Gold Bluebell	3c	3c	3c
14,000	Gold Dust M	22c	21c	22c
10,000	Goldfld Dev	13c	12c	13c
84,200	Goldf Flor M	60c	60c	60c
12,000	Gold Jacknt	36c	35c	36c
12,000	Gold Oro M	5c	4c	4c
2,000	Gold Z Dlv	9c	9c	9c
7,000	Hard Shell M	8c	7c	7c
5,000	Harm D M	7c	7c	7c
100	Henrietta Sil	55c	50c	55c
1,000	Hollinger Con	1¼	1¼	1¼
800	Hell G M	12	11¾	12
15,000	Indepen L M	36c	33c	35c
1,000	Iron Blossom	29c	28c	29c
2,000	Jumbo Ex M	8c	7c	8c
2,000	Kewanaa Min	5c	5c	5c
8,000	Lone Star C	7c	7c	7c
5,000	Marsh Mines	7c	7c	7c
500	Mason Val	1¾	1¾	1¾

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Mid'vale Sil	28¾	28¾	28¾
90	Minn & Str L	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Missouri Pac	16	15¾	16
280	Do pf	43	43	43
100	Moon Motora	18¼	18¼	18¼
40	Mullins Body	47½	47½	47½
885	Mother Lode	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Am Biscuit	40¼	40¼	40¼
680	Endicott-J	91½	90¾	91¼
80	Erie 1st pf	16¾	16¾	16¾
385	Famous P L	85¾	85	85¾
50	Fed M&S pf	48¾	48¾	48¾
210	Fisher Body	174	173¾	174¼
260	Fisk	15¾	14¾	15
130	Freeport-T	20¾	19¾	20¾
1,915	Gen Asphalt	44¾	42¾	44
100	Gen Elec, w. i	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Gen Motors

BREATHING SPELL COMES IN COTTON

Firm Tone Maintained, Although Transactions Are on a Narrow Scale.

Volume of business in cotton fell off abruptly yesterday, furnishing brokers with a welcome breathing spell following recent excitement. As though deciding that new records could not be made every day, the market quieted down without developing weakness. Selling operations in October were repeated, that month selling at 26.16 compared with 26.75, high levels this week. Reports from both dry goods and spot quarters had a sobering effect on sentiment in some directions. The normal daily quota was taken by domestic mill interests which absorbed old crop contracts appearing for sale. Final quotations were 5 points higher to 18 lower for the day.

Whether merely temporary or not, early trading indicated as large a number of holidays willing to take profits as to halt the furious advance in prices. For the second successive opening quotations failed to respond to Liverpool. May did start 20 points up at 26.90 but met so much cotton that a quick setback to 26.65 followed very shortly after the opening. This came as a direct result, not of actual pressure on either March or May as of an increased supply of contracts in July and October. Resuming operations of Wednesday, certain interests sold another 5,000 bales of October around 26.35 an equal amount at 26.15. This represented a decline of 60 points in 24 hours. As October gave way, July declined. This in turn influenced May but had less effect on March. Demand for March for mill account advanced quotations within 12 points of May at one time, while March in New Orleans sold above May frequently during the morning. When March reached 25½ cents, buying increased, which soon steadied the whole list; commission houses and room buying lifted May back over 26.60, only to encounter a second selling movement and this time May touched 26.62. Trading was along more limited lines with frequent price changes.

Action of the market was thoroughly in accordance with factors underlying the present cotton situation. Whatever conclusions may be drawn regarding developments in the next crop, a threatened scarcity in raw material the coming few months leaves mills buyers of cotton daily. This creates a demand for old-crop months as a certain number of hedges are removed, unimpressed by reports of news or events outside the cotton industry. Should the scarcity become acute, differences between the old and new crop could widen, for in the famous "Sully year" July sold 9 cents over October. Difficulties in the way of accurately prejudging the force of factors operating to increase or narrow the spread between two crops is proverbial. Some of the largest fortunes lost in the cotton business have been due to straddles of this character. Less than ten days ago January contracts, which represent spot cotton, sold at 27.15 in New Orleans while October was quoted at 25.45. Yesterday January sold at 25¼ cents with October at 25¾ cents, a widening of the difference of about three-quarters of a cent in a week. Since the rain in Texas on Monday May here has gained 60 points over October.

Throughout the afternoon operations were not heavy when compared with recent trading, though May recovered above 26.80, final prices were about unchanged on the old crop and slightly lower on the new. Closing dealings found May wanted at 26.74, an advance of 8 points, with October offered at 26.20, a decline of 11 points.

Spot sales at Southern points aggregated 17,000 bales at unchanged prices in all markets except Memphis where quotations were marked up quarter of a cent.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Day.
Jan.	.....	28.43	28.25	Exp. noon	28.56
March	28.72	28.72	28.43	28.54@28.56	28.63
May	28.90	28.90	28.64	28.64@28.66	28.73
July	28.56	28.56	28.34	28.40@28.42	28.42
Oct.	26.35	26.35	26.12	26.18@26.21	26.31
Dec	25.90	26.02	25.85	25.91	26.01

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged, to 28.60c for middling upland.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston 28.60c, unchanged; New Orleans 28.63c, unchanged; Savannah 28.75c, unchanged; Augusta 28.75c, unchanged; Memphis 28.75c, 25 points advance; Houston 28.55c, unchanged; Little Rock 28c, unchanged.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	16,882	15,158	20,107
Exports	8,689	17,012	25,405
Exports, season	3,191,301	3,007,376	2,311,040
N. Y. stocks	75,592	71,058	80,949
Total stocks	936,016	869,956	1,247,135
N. Y. arrivals	4,668	8,750	.....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton, demand 4 points advance, 16.53 for middling. Sales 10,000, American 5,000; imports, 2,000, American 1,000. Futures opened steady, 9 to 13 points decline; closed barely steady 9 to 10 points decline. Prices, Jan. 16.09, March 15.81, May 15.72, July 15.76, Oct. 14.45. Manchester: Yarns, more demand; cloths, good demand from India.

OIL IMPORTS SHOW GAIN.

Output for Week of Jan. 20 Totals 1,736,900 Barrels Daily.

Crude oil production in the United States for the week ended Jan. 20 averaged 1,736,900 barrels daily, against 1,731,350 barrels in the previous week and 1,618,200 barrels in the same week last year. These figures are based upon a compilation made by the American Petroleum Institute. Declines in output were reported, except in Oklahoma, California and the Eastern fields, including Pennsylvania.

According to figures collected by the institute the imports of petroleum (crude and refined oils) at the principal United States ports for the week totaled 1,998,157 barrels, a daily average of 284,737 barrels, compared with 1,777,901 barrels, a daily average of 253,985 barrels for the previous week. Receipts at Atlantic Coast ports were 1,037,330 barrels, a daily average of 148,263 barrels, against 1,240,901 barrels, a daily average of 177,414 barrels for the week ended Jan. 13.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

COMSTOCK.		Northwest	.07
Andes	.05	Silver King	.01
Best & Belcher	.07	Smuggler	.07
Caledonia	.90	Sutherland	.11
Chollar	.06	Zone	.06
Concordia	.03	GOLDFIELD.	
Con. Virginia	.11	Booth	.09
Gould & Curry	.05	Consolidated	.06
Justice	.16	Crackerjack	.16
Mexican	.06	Development	.18
Ophir	.01	Florence	.40
Potosi	.04	Goldfield	.03
Savage	.06	Grandma	.08
Scorpion	.02	Great Bend	.03
Sierra Nevada	.06	Jumbo Extension	.08
Union	.05	Kewanas	.06
Utah	.03	Lone Star	.07
TONOPAH.		Red Hill	.03
Belmont	1.45	Sandstorm	.03
Cash Boy	.11	Silver Pick	.09
Halifax	.06	Spearhead	.07
McNamara	.06	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
McNamara Cresc.	.03	Arrowhead	.03
Midway	.11	Boundary Min.	.21
Monarch	.03	Bullwhacker	.03
North Star	.04	Carrie	.03
Rescue	.16	Cash Entry	.02
Tonopah Extension	.04	Divide	.03
Tonopah Mg.	3.30	Gold Key	.02
West End	1.42	Hamilton	.06
West Tonopah	.09	Holly	.49
DIVIDE.		Hasbrouck Cons.	.01
Belcher Ext.	.04	Marlboro	.02
Ben-Hur	.05	Nellie	.10
Ben-Hur Extension	.01	Ostman Comb.	.02
Comb.	.04	Ostman Extension	.01
Brougher	.04	Round Mountain	.32
Divide Tonopah	.12	Fairview Min.	.19
Dividend	.02	San Francisco	.03
Extension	.11	Sandgrass	.03
Jarbidge	.03	Simon Extension	.05
Hasbrouck	.07	Uncle Sam	.00
High	.02	United Western	.02
Knox	.01	Vega Grande	.20
Lucky Boy	.03	White Caps	.05
Myra	.05		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	2¾	2¾	Mary McK.	1¼	2¼
Elkton	1	2	Portland	.50	.45
El Paso	.14	.15	U. Gold Mines	.12	.15
Findley Gr.	.80	.90	Vindicator	.75	.75
Granite	.5	.10	Rose Nicol	.2	.5
Isabella	.005				

U. S. RAIL CONTROL COST $1,700,000,000

Deficit Placed at $1,141,520,452 for Twenty-Six Months of Federal Operation.

The total cost to taxpayers for Government control of railroads will be approximately $1,700,000,000, according to an estimate made by the Railway Age in its current issue based on the recent annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission. For the twenty-six months of Government control the deficit was $1,141,520,452, and during the period of six months over which guarantees were continued there was a further estimated deficit of $530,000,000, bringing the total deficit to $1,677,520,452.

"When Walker D. Hines retired as Director General of the railroads in 1920," says the Railway Age, "he estimated the total deficit incurred, during the twenty-six months of actual Government operation, at $900,476,756, and based his estimate on the assumption that the railways would not be able to substantiate their claims for large indemnities because of failure of the Government to maintain their properties adequately. The railways have been able to present such conclusive evidence of undermaintenance, however, that the Railroad Administration has allowed claims on this ground amounting to $125,428,910, and officially estimates that additional claims of $97,164,064 will have to be allowed.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission estimates that it will have to allow $18,000,000 to short line railroads on their claims for deficits incurred in the first six months of Government operation. The Railroad Administration expended $3,445,222 from March 1, 1920, to Jan. 1, 1922, in collecting data and carrying on negotiations in effecting settlement of the accounts with the railroads.

"When the railways were returned to their owners they were incurring deficits at a higher rate than ever before because of failure of the Railroad Administration to make sufficient advances in rates to cover increased expenses. In addition, demands of employes were pending for large advances in wages, subsequently granted by the Railroad Labor Board. Therefore the Government continued the guarantee for a period of six months."

OUTLOOK FOR ENGLISH FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Cheerful Prophecy in London Financial Journals, Despite Political Drawbacks.

Forecasts of trade, industry and money market conditions in England during 1923, as published in London at the opening of the year, are mostly cheerful. The Stock Exchange Gazette of London states that "the known facts indicate gradual improvement on 1922, though that year was decidedly better than 1921. Stability may reasonably be expected this year, leading to the erection of a sound superstructure on a foundation well and truly laid. The newer countries have recently made good recovery from the slump of 1920 and are likely to possess enhanced purchasing power in 1923. An indication that confidence in the future is becoming widespread is to be found in the substantial higher prices now ruling in the Stock Exchange for many industrials as compared with a year ago."

It is further predicted that although foreign Government securities are largely at the mercy of political developments, "improvement in international securities may be expected as and when the political clouds clear." It is pointed out that "industrial shares have already recovered considerably in anticipation of the revival of trade" and that "if there are no untoward political happenings the rise will doubtless be carried further in iron and steel and electrical manufacturing shares."

Referring to the changes which have occurred during the last year, the point is made that "in no direction has this process been more clear than as regards the monetary improvement. Our floating debt has been considerably reduced and our credit abroad has improved decidedly. In 1921 the sterling exchange on New York rose from $3.44 to $4.23, and it further advanced last year to $4.65. The bank rate is now, and has been for a considerable time, 3 per cent., as against 5 per cent. a year ago and 7 per cent. two years ago. The rate for Treasury bills has fallen from 5¾ to 2¼ per cent."

These changes are significant. They indicate increasing capital accumulations, which in their turn will stimulate trade developments. Another very encouraging sign is that prices have broadly speaking, been stabilized and the recent advance has been slightly upward. All these things are calculated to develop confidence on the part of traders, who until comparatively recently felt obliged to exercise great prudence, even amounting to timidity, thus prolonging the difficult process of reducing the heavy burden of stocks, now happily largely effected."

MOVEMENT ON PARIS BOURSE IN PAST YEAR

Results in Prices for Important Securities During Twelvemonth Compared.

A Paris review of the Bourse movement of 1922 states that shares of the leading French banks were conspicuous for recovery; stock of the Bank of France rising from 5,600 francs to 5,900, of the Bank of Algeria from 3,760 to 4,815, of the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas from 1,347 to 1,840 and of the Crédit Foncier from 810 to 1,048. The advance in common stocks of the leading French railways has been noteworthy.

This is shown by the following table of quotations at the end of 1922 and of 1921:

	End 1922.	End 1921.
Est	842	615
Lyon	942	820
Midi	835	725
Nord	1,330	910
Orleans	930	800

The end of 1922, according to the review, saw all French Government securities lower than in December, 1921, with the exception of the old 3 per cent. rentes, which are described as enjoying much public favor because of the practical certainty that no forced conversion or reduction of interest is to be expected. The year-end prices for the principal Government securities compare as follows:

	End 1922.	End 1921.
3 per cent., redeemable	54.70	54.70
3 per cents., redeemable	69	68.50
3½ per cents	78.80	80.60
5 per cents., 1915-16	76.50	80.20
4 per cent., 1917	63.95	63.90
4 per cent., 1918	63.01	65.25
5 per cent., 1920	88.95	92.75
6 per cent., 1920	88.75	94

Emphasis is also laid on the rise in prices for coal-producing shares. These make the following comparison:

	End 1922.	End 1921.
Bethune	1,800	1,176
Carmaux	965	702
Courrieres	470	323
Grand' Combe	600	428
Lens	870	623
Marles	853	500

Few stocks, however, ended last year at the year's highest prices.

The Rise in Swedish Exchange.

According to the bulletins of London exchange houses, the reasons for the rise of the Swedish crown above parity are the favorable trade balance since last May, the comparatively high discount rate and the very considerable foreign deposits.

TRADING ALL LOCAL; WHEAT DROPS AGAIN

Demand for Export Slow and the September Crop Alone Maintains Its Market.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Trade today was largely of a local character. Many of the pit element who were run in on their short lines late yesterday put them out again early today only to be forced to cover later when commission house buying appeared. The finish, however, was well toward the bottom, with net losses of ¾@¾c on the near-by futures, while September was ⅛c higher. Prices had a range of 7/8@1⅛c, the latter on May.

Part of the buying of May by houses with seaboard connections was regarded as removing hedges against sales of Manitobas to exporters who were taking the cash grain to fill contracts with Greece. Estimates as to the amounts bought ranged from 600,000 to 700,000 bushels. The general export demand, however, was very slow and no business of consequence was disclosed despite a decline of ½d in premiums at the Gulf, with sales to exporters at 7/16c over Chicago May for first half of February loading.

Manitobas afloat sold at equal to 5 cents under replacement cost. Argentine, Canadian and American offers were reported as increasing in Liverpool, and the latter market closed unchanged despite the strength in America the previous day. Part of the selling of May here was against purchases at Minneapolis and Winnipeg, which went to a smaller discount under Chicago, Minneapolis being only ½ cent under at the last, against ¼ cent yesterday. Winnipeg was 4⅝ cents higher.

Millers in the Southwest and Northwest reported shipping directions on flour very hard to obtain. Late messages from Kansas showed threatening weather as a number of points.

Corn showed a strong undertone, damage reports from Argentina being the basis for considerable local buying, and closing trades were ⅛@¼ cent higher. Serious deterioration has already occurred in Argentina, as shown by private cables.

An official estimate as to the surplus of old corn showed 9,500,000 bushels available. The Argentine damage combined with the prospects of continued large feeding operations is causing many local operators to look for much higher values later in the season. Cash demand was slow, both domestic and export.

Oats closed ⅛@¼ cent lower and rye off ¼ cent.

It is said that Russia sold 650,000 bushels of rye to Scandinavian countries in the past few days.

Primary arrivals of wheat today were 1,024,000 bushels; week ago, 1,185,000; last year, 722,000. Shipments were 642,000 bushels; week ago, 858,000; last year, 420,000.

Corn receipts were 1,170,000 bushels; week ago, 1,476,000; last year, 2,281,000. Shipments, 772,000 bushels; week ago, 604,000; last year, 1,420,000.

Today's Chicago prices for the principal commodities were as follows:

WHEAT.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	$1.16¾	$1.16⅜	$1.17	$1.17⅜	$1.14⅝
July	1.12⅝	1.11⅞	1.11⅝	1.12	1.03⅛
Sept.	1.10⅛	1.09⅝	1.09¾	1.09¾	..

CORN.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	.75¾	.71⅞	.72⅜	.73⅛	.83⅜
July	.73⅞	.70⅝	.71	.71⅝	.85¼
Sept.	.73⅛	.70⅝	.70⅝	.70⅞	..

OATS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	.44⅝	.44¼	.44⅜	.44⅝	.38⅜
July	.42⅛	.42⅛	.42¼	.42⅝	.35⅜
Sept.	.41	.40¾	.40⅝	.41	..

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	.87⅞	.87	.87¼	.87⅝	.85
July	.84¼	.84	.84	..	..

PROVISIONS.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Jan.	11.42	11.37	11.37	11.80	8.55
May	11.62	11.57	11.57	11.93	9.62
July	11.72	11.62	11.67	11.77	10.12
Ribs—					
May	11.05	11.02	11.02	11.17	8.97

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was irregular.

	High.	Low.	*Close.	*Prev. Close.
Spot	.....	.....	11.00	10.90
Jan.	No sales		11.00	11.00
Feb.	11.15	11.15	11.06	11.18
March	11.50	11.20	11.27	11.34
April	No sales		11.36	11.40
May	11.50	11.46	11.47	11.53
June	No sales		11.50	11.55
July	11.72	11.65	11.66	11.70
Aug.	No sales		11.66	11.71

Total sales, 14,700.

COFFEE.

The coffee market closed 11@14 points net higher.

	High.	Low.	*Close.	*Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	.....	.....	.....	12.40	9.50
March	11.08	10.95	11.08	10.94	8.49
May	10.80	10.69	10.69	10.48	8.34
July	10.04	10.00	10.04	9.95	8.26
Sept.	9.39	9.34	9.38	9.26	..

SUGAR.

The raw sugar market closed 6@8 points above yesterday's close.

	High.	Low.	*Close.	*Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Feb.	3.34	3.34	3.12	.....	.....
March	3.43	3.35	3.42	3.34	2.31
May	3.53	3.47	3.52	3.44	2.48
July	3.64	3.60	3.64	3.57	2.66
Sept.	3.73	3.69	3.72	3.64	2.74
Dec.	3.68	3.68	3.69	3.63	..

*Closing bid.

Bankers to Debate in Boston.

The New York Chapter, American Institute of Banking, is sending representatives to Boston tonight to meet the debaters from that city on the question, "Resolved, That the Interstate Commerce Commission be given final jurisdiction over railroad labor disputes, and that their decision have the force of law." The New York debaters are D. J. Gallaher and J. F. Cannon of the National City Bank, G. W. Rothgeb of the Chase National Bank and A. E. Evans, alternate, of the National Bank of Commerce.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

New York Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25. — Seventy-seven new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $1,977,000, were chartered today. They include:

Marvin Knitting Mills, Manhattan, $10,000; J. G. Margolin, S. and S. Abramowitz. (Attorney, F. J. Knorr, Albany.)

Bolster, Pratt, Gillespie & Co., Manhattan, securities, 1,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 1,000 shares common, no par value; active capital, $10,000; H. Bolster, J. L. Pratt, E. F. Gillespie. (Attorney, B. Smith, 165 Broadway.)

Lee Moran Corp., Manhattan, theatrical and moving pictures, 600 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 600 common, no par value; active capital, $5,000; E. Kravchie, A. S. Kilman, H. G. Lesse. (Attorney, H. Goldman, 130 Broadway.)

Hasler Realty Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; A. E. Lefcourt, L. Haas, M. Delbel. (Attorneys, Krakower & Peters, 305 Broadway.)

148 Realty Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; S. K. Beiler, M. Wasson. (Attorney, M. D. Siegel, 83 Park Row.)

Wig Wag Auto Signal Co., Manhattan, $10,000; H. Wolf, M. M. Guttman, J. Selig. (Attorneys, Wasserman & Ernstoft, 5 Beekman St.)

Etta Sport Hat Co., Manhattan, $15,000; S. and S. Greenberg, L. Teitelbaum. (Attorney, H. Edelman, 170 Taylor St., Brooklyn.)

Burres Realty Corp., Binghamton, $75,000; J. and L. L. Burros, L. Botnick. (Attorney, H. W. Meeker, Binghamton.)

Camella Bills, Manhattan, $125,000; L. M. and J. F. and H. C. Omelia. (Attorney, C. E. Hardiee, Amsterdam.)

Grossman & Son, Manhattan, make wearing apparel, $10,000; A. and S. Grossman, S. Sanders. (Attorney, E. I. Herbst, 116 Nassau St.)

Rag Advertising Co., Manhattan, $50,000; L. Rothschild, W. Sutherland, J. Harrison. (Attorney, T. J. Ward, 30 Church St.)

Terry Products Corp., Manhattan, derricks and hoists, $100,000; L. L. Norton, C. T. Ballantyne. (Attorney, T. F. Vondern, 141 Broadway.)

Defran Printing Co., Manhattan, $20,000; D. P. Defranza, F. W. Barker. (Attorneys, Rosett & Deutsch, 198 Broadway.)

Kupfer, Shlossberg & Co., Manhattan, make women's apparel, $50,000; H. Kupfer, H. Shlossberg, J. Schlossky. (Attorney, S. Kahan, 61 Park Row.)

R. L. C. Building Corp., Bronx, $10,000; R. and S. Locarro, C. Naccarato. (Attorneys, Mankin Bros., 206 Broadway.)

Walter Benson, Queens, realty, $5,000; W. and K. Benson, E. McCarthy. (Attorney, C. A. Woods, Long Island City.)

Umpeda Doll Co., Manhattan, $50,000; F. R. Blitz, M. Cangilos, I. Kasofsky, 320 Broadway.

H. & M. Suitcase and Bag Co., Manhattan, $5,000; H. Hyman, A. and I. Meyer. (Attorney, H. Shapiro, 291 Broadway.)

Landscape Associates, Manhattan, $25,000; B. H. Goldenson, A. J. Schneider, E. J. Redmond. (Attorney, S. Engel, 197 Havemeyer St., Brooklyn.)

Jessar Realty Corp., Manhattan, $12,000; J. Herbatman, F. Bodger. (Attorney, N. Bremner, 1 Broadway.)

Fox Coat Co., Manhattan, clothing, $25,000; S. M. and S. Fox, M. Gross. (Attorneys, Cohn, Rosenthal & Shapiro, 31 Union Square.)

Stylizz Import Co., Manhattan, 2,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 2,000 common, no par value; active capital, $25,000; H. J. Sengheim, M. R. Cohn, H. A. Cone. (Attorneys, Alexander, Cohn & Sendheim, 51 Chambers St.)

Banks Motor Corp., New Rochelle, make machinery, &c., $10,000; G. B. Banks, M. J. Tierney, F. G. Schrenkeisen. (Attorneys, Tierney, Schrenkeisen & Kettner, New Rochelle.)

Stern & Jaffe, Manhattan, furnishings and wearing apparel, $10,000; M. J. Stern, J. Jaffe, S. Cohen. (Attorney, Ernst N. Krakower, 104 5th Av.)

Carl Upmann, Manhattan, cigars and tobacco, $125,000; S. Potter, G. W. Spitzner, K. S. Falk. (Attorneys, Brussel & Beebe, 163 Broadway.)

Morris Couzyn, Manhattan, cabinet making, $5,000; M. Couzyn, J. Rockmaker, J. Brown. (Attorneys, Oppenheim & Helfant, 695 Brook Ave., Bronx.)

Wagman & Shapiro, Manhattan, make leather goods, $20,000; B. D. Shapiro, M. Wagman, I. Goldberg. (Attorney, P. F. Rosenberg, 261 Fulton St. Brooklyn.)

Domain Development Corp., Manhattan, realty, $25,000; R. Schumach, E. E. Latham, A. S. Bohr. (Attorney, S. Wasserman, 51 Chambers St.)

Robin Lighting Fixture Co., Manhattan, $15,000; F. R. Blitz, M. Cangilos, I. Kasofsky. (Attorneys, Sobel & Brand, 320 Broadway.)

Printers' Specialties Import Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. Nacle, E. Goetz, F. Pulver. (Attorney, H. S. Cook, 30 Park Row.)

William D. Hinck & Son, Manhattan, trucking, $5,000; M. and W. D. and W. D. Hinck Jr. (Attorneys, Merkle & Merkle, 233 Broadway.)

Odd Fellows Temple Assn., Earleville, $7,000; D. J. Rogers, M. L. Ladd, S. E. Wilcox. (Attorney, S. Biles, Earleville.)

A. W. R. Importing Co., Manhattan, merchandise, 350 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $25,000; C. Morrison, A. W. Rogers, Jr. (Attorney, O. W. Ehrenhern, 15 William St.)

Bush Flat Realty Co., Brooklyn, $20,000; J. Gerashko, N. Rogush, N. Yeremenko. (Attorneys, Hale, Niles & Short, 40 East 11th St.)

Merchants Rain Coat Co., Manhattan, $10,000; B. Figarsky, I. Goldberg, H. Janlsolowitz. (Attorneys, Stein & Stein, 132 Nassau St.)

Artistic Mirror Works, Manhattan, $5,000; I. M. Hershman, A. Login, I. Stahl. (Attorney, M. J. Herrick, 99 Nassau St.)

Wonder Restaurant, Manhattan, $5,000; M. Tansman, J. Ingwer, A. Carpenter. (Attorney, M. Schmer, 291 Broadway.)

Fox Street Garage, Bronx, $10,000; M. A. Hiersan, F. A. McDonnell, W. Mozelousek. (Attorney, W. Hoerner, 309 Broadway.)

Famous Tie Printing Co., Manhattan, leather novelties, $10,000; S. Nuan, H. Nowick, N. Schechter. (Attorneys, Fliashnick & Sustick, 874 Broadway.)

Hallok & Stewart, Johnstown, make gloves, $100,000; C. A. and C. K. Beem, C. H. Farrell. (Attorney, A. D. Dennison, Johnstown.)

R. & J. Levitch, Manhattan, make wearing apparel, $10,000; R. and A. Levitch, J. Kibel. (Attorney, L. M. Welf, 110 West 40th St.)

Johnson City Brick Co., Johnson City, Broome Co., make ceramic ware, $100,000; J. M. and D. M. Kennedy, D. W. Jones. (Attorneys, Mangan & Mangan, Binghamton.)

Solio Importing Corp., Manhattan, jewelry, $15,000; M. Bonforno, J. Diserio, J. Quatrecchi. (Attorneys, Bongiorno & Diserio, 5½ Chambers St.)

Klein, Takach & Co., Manhattan, decorating, $15,000; M. Takach, A. Klein, V. Peter. (Attorney, G. F. Orr, 236 5th Av.)

Filips Dairy Co., Manhattan, $25,000; P. Polsby, H. and S. Borowitz. (Attorney, R. W. Coleman, 92 Bristol St., Brooklyn.)

Interstate Garage Corp., Manhattan, $30,000; M. Zolinsky, L. Berkowitz, F. Lewis. (Attorney, P. J. Knobloch, 41 East 42d St.)

Demountable Mfg. Corp., Brooklyn, household appliances, $5,000; H. W. Edgett, E. L. Etheridge. (Attorney, R. Edgett, 510 10th St., Brooklyn.)

Strobel-Wilken Co., Manhattan, make novelties, $150,000; A. K. Ackerman, G. P. Babcock, H. Lebois. (Attorney, O. Wagner, 253 Broadway.)

Nevadrop Hosiery Co., Manhattan, $10,000; H. L. Fierman, F. Schaerer, A. Datlle. (Attorneys, Kaye, McDavitt & Scholer, 149 Broadway.)

Sunshine Ladies' Shops, Manhattan, make women's apparel, $100,000; M. Simon, J. Harris, P. Lasky. (Attorney, J. L. Bernstein, 5 Beekman St.)

Dument Commercial Co., Brooklyn, securities, $20,000; L. Kaufman, A. Dooneief, O. Dument. (Attorney, J. J. Rudavsky, 1,775 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.)

F. S. Maynard & Son, Manhattan, fruit products, $25,000; A. S. Livesay, L. N. Gillette, G. P. Livesay. (Attorney, C. M. Russell, 50 Church St.)

Rockford Sales Corp., Manhattan, make furniture, $10,000; A. I. Dann, I. H. Isaacs, P. Kilgusner. (Attorney, T. Davis, 170 Broadway.)

Production Engineering Corp., Canastota, machine shop, $250,000; E. A. McDonald, C. J. Parker Jr., M. Mayer. (Attorneys, Chapman, Howell & Crane, Syracuse.)

Ace High Sportwear Co., Manhattan, $50,000; M. L. Nathanson, J. Schneider, I. F. Berger. (Attorney, A. Obeler, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.)

Eagle Realty Co., Manhattan, $20,000; V. S. Everett, C. Horowitz, S. Miller. (Attorneys, Horowitz, Reidler & Hurwitz, 1,170 Broadway.)

Bellaire Village, Queens, real estate, $10,000; C. D. and H. R. and S. Willey. (Attorney, S. Heidenreich, 80 Jamaica Av., Brooklyn.)

Model Credit House, Brooklyn, general merchandise, $10,000; N. Melnick, L. Basheukin, S. Krowitz. (Attorney, L. Lewin, 590 Quincy St., Brooklyn.)

Paramount Coat Co., Manhattan, $10,000; O. Kaston, M. Packer, M. Kaplan. (Attorney, Dobrezynski, 116 Nassau St.)

S. Marrus Sons, Manhattan, textiles, $20,000; M. Gevirtz, M. Kosian, E. Shuman. (Attorney, H. London, 202 Broadway.)

S. Cram, Watch Co., Manhattan, $8,000; B. Weinbrand, H. Helfstein, J. C. Rupt. (Attorney, P. Match, 99 Nassau St.)

Frisch & Maisel, Manhattan, make dolls, $6,000; C. Frisch, S. and M. Maisel. (Attorney, J. S. Shafiro, 24 Av. and 24 St.)

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Danda Halpern Co., Manhattan, $45,000 to $75,000.

Fleischmann & Devine, Manhattan, $200,000 to $500,000.

Thomas H. Graham Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $35,000.

Winter & Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $300,000.

Army and Navy Stores, Manhattan, $100,000 to $200,000.

May Lee Lamb, Manhattan, 600 shares common stock, no par value.

United Electric Light and Power Co., to issue 213,943 shares common stock, no par value.

Astoria Light, Heat and Power Co., to issue 456,000 shares common stock, no par value.

Gloversville Auto Glove Co., Gloversville, $250,000 to $750,000.

Fleet Motor Corp., Hollis, $150,000 to $250,000.

Utica and Mohawk Valley Cotton Mills, Utica, $5,000,000 to $10,000,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTIONS.

Eaton Land Co., Manhattan, $55,000 to $5,500.

DESIGNATIONS.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Del., publishing motion pictures, 100,000 shares common stock, no par value; rep., W. Nelson, 354 4th Av.

O'Leary Lumber Co., N. J., 1,000 shares common stock, no par value; rep., F. J. O'Leary, 37 West 93d St.

Polarus Shipping Co., Del., brokers, 500 shares preferred stock, $50,000 each; 1,000 common, no par value; rep., T. S. Agapeyeff, 17 Battery Place.

Atlantic Union Corp., Delaware, brokers, 10,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 21,000 common, no par value; representative, A. G. Spvirez, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

Ritz-Carlton Pictures, Delaware, 40,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 70,000 common, no par value; representative, R. H. Pershagen, 500 Fifth Av.

SURRENDER OF AUTHORITY.

Strobel & Wilkin Co., Ohio.

NAME CHANGES.

Powers Gluten Co., Manhattan, to David Gilden & Co.

First Congregational Society of Flushing to First Congregational Church of Flushing.

Iroquois Natural Gas Co., Buffalo, to Iroquois Gas Corp.

MERGER.

Buffalo Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Buffalo, with Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of New York.

DISSOLUTIONS.

C. B. Turton Co., Manhattan.

Leopold Stern Bros., Manhattan.

Mosiowitz, Ackerman Fur Co., Manhattan.

Sinclair Rieger Co., Manhattan.

Carjund Mfg. Co., Manhattan.

Paul Bergenicht & Co., Manhattan.

L. H. Schlesinger, Manhattan.

Herman Kurtz, Manhattan.

H. Friedman Hat Co., Manhattan.

Ace High Knitwear Co., Manhattan.

Dixie Towing Co., Brooklyn.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 25.—Charters filed here today:

Electric Truck Transportation Corp., New York, manufacture of self-propelled trucks, $6,000,000. (United States Corporation Company.)

Collateral Banking Corp., Philadelphia, insurance, brokerage, $5,000,000. (Corporation Guarantee and Trust Co.)

Detroit Corp., rims for wheels, $2,250,000; Henry N. Carragher, N. Sheldon Waterman, Fall River, Mass.; Earl D. Russon, Chicago. (Corporation Service Company.)

Newtown Tire and Rubber Corp., Wilmington, real estate, $1,000,000. (Colonial Charter Company.)

Field Motor Co., manufacture automobiles, $1,000,000; Ray C. Peck, John Norgenthen, J. S. Gabriel, Rice Lake, Wis. (Delaware Registration Trust Co.)

Georgia and Florida Consolidated Oil and Gas Co., drill, $1,000,000. (Corporation Trust Company of America.)

Tyler Gear and Engineering Corp., New York, manufacture machinery, $1,000,000. (U. S. Corporation Company.)

Talking Toyland, Wilmington, manufacture machines, $1,000,000. (Corporation Service Company.)

C. F. Simonins Sons, Wilmington, vegetable oils, $800,000. (Corporation Trust Company of America.)

Halstead Whistle Bottling Co., Wilmington, $500,000. (Corporation Trust Company of America.)

United Drug Stores Co., Wilmington, $250,000. (Corporation Service Co.)

United Burglar Alarm Co., Wilmington, $150,000. (Corporation Trust Co. of America.)

Mortgage Securities Co., Philadelphia, brokerage, $150,000. (Corporation Trust Co.)

Mortgage Securities Co., Philadelphia, general brokerage, $150,000. (Corporation Guarantee and Trust Co.)

Commercial Loan and Finance Corp., stocks and bonds, $100,000; Harry D. Cohen, William I. Cohen, Abraham Endy, Coatesville, Pa. (Corporation Service Co.)

Merchants Clearing House Corp., Pittsburgh, auction, $100,000. (Capital Trust Co. of Delaware.)

Domestic and Commercial and Heating Corp., New York, $50,000. (U. S. Corporation Co.)

Greasing Candy Co., with Graebing Drug and Distributing Co., as Graebing Drug and Distributing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., $400,000. (Corporation Trust Co. of America.)

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Bessemer American Motor Corp., New York, $110,000 to $22,000,000.

International Proprietaries, Atlanta, $20,000,000 to $30,000,000.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 25.—Charters filed today: L. D. and A. G. Baldwin, East Orange, real estate, $300,000; Leonard B. Baldwin

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday—4¼ to 4½ per cent. for the best names.
Wednesday—4½ to 4¾ per cent. for the best names.
The quotations are for six months' paper.

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Cape Orders Good.

Earlier predictions that the vogue of the cape would be marked during the coming season seem amply substantiated by the reports regarding business done in them by manufacturers here. Buyers have expressed keen interest in this merchandise, according to the reports in the market and orders placed the last week or ten days have exceeded expectations. Some wholesalers, it is said, have had more orders offered them for capes than they can easily turn out for the time in which retailers request delivery. The demand covers a range of fabrics, those of the pile sheen cloths and velvets, however, being favored. Novelties in trimmings are introduced, and the linings are of such silks as peau de cygne. Other types of wraps have also participated in the vogue for this class of outer garments.

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Request Earlier Delivery.

Reflection of a larger Spring demand than garment manufacturers have anticipated at this time is said to be found in the requests which mills are receiving to speed up delivery of piece goods. A representative of one of the leading pile making pile fabrics and twill cloths said yesterday he was constantly getting requests from garment makers to send out fabrics earlier than had been originally determined upon. This is quite a general condition, he declared, and the mills are not able to comply entirely with the requests. Furthermore, many manufacturers have urged that a good portion of their orders be bunched, that is delivered with little or no time intervening between receipts. All of these orders call for delivery within the next few weeks.

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Limited Production a Factor.

While admitting that the price levels established by the American Woolen Company for certain women's wear fabrics set a competitive pace, the claim was made yesterday by representatives of independent concerns that the effect of this, as far as they are concerned, might easily be over-exaggerated. The point was made that the big company's production of the highly desired pile fabrics and even polret cloths was restricted in comparison with the volume of demand for these cloths from garment manufacturers. When that producer, accordingly, has all the business it can handle, limited only by its loom capacity and slowness of production, it will be the turn of the smaller manufacturers who will get the overflow at prices that in all probability will be on a relatively higher basis. The discussion of these points ranged around those pile fabrics selling up to $6.50 and twills selling up to $3.25 per yard. On those of the extremely high grade kind, it is said, the effect of competition of the American Company is normally comparatively little, as these fabrics are in a distinct class by themselves.

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To Have Tobacco Show.

Both the Philippine and Porto Rican Government will participate actively in the forthcoming International Tobacco Industries Exposition, which is to be held in the Grand Central Palace here on Feb. 3 to 10, inclusive. So far, about 100 concerns in the various branches of the industry have signified their intention of taking part in the affair, including several tobacco growers' associations. Among the other participants will be leaf houses, pipe manufacturers, label concerns, &c. There will also be representation, according to a statement issued yesterday, of the banking and credit organizations interested in the tobacco business. One of the expected advantages of the show will be the increased consumer interest in the industry.

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Shoe Business Coming Strong.

After a slow start that had more than one manufacturer guessing as to where he was going to "come off," buying of shoes has come with a rush in the last couple of weeks. With styles for some months to come set by the trade authorities appointed for this purpose, the hesitancy that has prevailed for some time in women's shoes has largely disappeared. Retailers who attended the recent convention at Chicago had an opportunity to become generally conversant with the situation in the trade, and the result was increased confidence that is reflected in larger business. The only unsatisfactory thing about the present condition of business is that the lateness of the orders will again put considerable strain on the factories to make deliveries, and with Easter coming early this year, there still is some question as to whether complete shipments can be made in time to catch the holiday trade.

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English Hosiery Men Cautious.

Manufacturers of English wool hosiery will use extreme caution in operating in the American market this year, according to the current bulletin of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers. Unsatisfactory business was their 1922 experience, and it is their intention to proceed in a most conservative manner this year. English wool hosiery, particularly for women, met with little response in this country last year, and much of it is being sacrificed at almost unbelievable prices. One importer is said to have sold goods here at $12.50 a dozen that cost him $22. The bulletin says that other instances of drastic reductions have also been reported, but none was quite so pronounced as this one.

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Girls' Coats for Spring.

Makers of coats for little girls have not been neglected in the improvement reported in other sections of the apparel field, and Spring coats are described as being of "healthy" volume. Similar to the style of those intended for their older sisters, many of the garments are being cut along mannish lines. Some of the models turned out have, in fact, been small replicas of the larger sized sport coats. Soft and lustrous fabrics have been utilized, and as a rule, by manufacturers, and their vogue seems established. In many of the garments fine tailoring is evident.

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Raw Silk Situation.

Quiet still rules in the local raw silk market, with prices somewhat easier. Business, according to H. L. Gwaiter & Co., is largely of a hand-to-mouth character. The fact that many of the larger mills are fairly well covered for a month or two ahead makes buying spotty in character. There is also no feature to the Yokohama market, with prices nominally unchanged on the basis of 2,200 yen for double extra A and 2,150 yen for Sinshiu No. 1. Business there is of an exceedingly limited character, averaging hardly over a couple of hundred lots daily. Holders are refusing concessions. Stocks are slightly increased, although desirable parcels are scarce. Canton is quiet but steady on the basis of $1,900 (Mex.) for new style 14-16, and $1,800 for the 20-22 size. At current silver exchange these prices represent a parity considerably above ruling local quotations. Shanghai continues firm and unchanged. Some trading is reported in the 20-22 size for American account, but production is almost completely sold out for the remainder of the season. The Milan market is strong and higher.

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Will Embody Novel Competition.

Competition of an unusual kind for fashion shows will be embodied in the program of the annual Spring event of this kind that will be held by the Retail Millinery Association of America at the Hotel Astor on Feb. 19. The competition will be between several large out-of-town stores, which will outfit and send living models to the show as representatives of their respective cities. The model who is voted the best dressed will be presented with a diamond-studded wrist watch. The prize for the store which outfitted the winner will be a silver cup, suitably inscribed, and there will be several lesser prizes for ensembles worthy of honorable mention. The prizes will be awarded by a committee which will base its judgment on the applause received by the various contestants. One of the prominent members of this committee, according to information issued yesterday by the association, will be Miss Eleanor Wilson.

BEAVER PRICES STRONG.

Fazes Also Do Well at Auction—Sales Pass the $2,000,000 Mark.

Sales estimated at $485,000 were made at the fur auction in the Masonic Hall here yesterday, bringing the grand total for the first four days up to about $2,150,000. Most of the offerings did not attract a great deal of attention, and features were few. One of the "high spots," however, was supplied by beaver which, although it brought prices averaging 20 per cent. under the Fall auction levels, fetched full current market figures as a result of the interest shown in it for trimming purposes by the cutting-up trade. Top price for this fur was $25.

A number of the minor articles offered yesterday showed no change from the average prices brought at the Fall sale. The low and high prices paid for these pelts follow: Dog mats, 20 cents to $1.30; dog skins, 10 to 50 cents; lamb, 10 cents to $1.04; Japaness mink, 50 cents to $2; Japanese marten, one lot only, $6; and flying squirrel, 55 cents to $1.45.

Prices ranging from $15 to $50 a skin were brought by a collection of 1,989 dressed and dyed sealskins. The fox offerings brought generally higher prices than those paid at the last sale. Blue fox made the best showing, bringing prices that ranged up to $157.50, and with the pale, silvery skins selling at figures 25 to 30 per cent. over the Fall average. Red fox and gray fox also showed advances.

Due to the earlier start made yesterday morning and the efforts of Auctioneer Noakes to speed up bidding, the selling program is back on schedule for the first time in several days. Today's activities will begin with the disposal of about 161 tons of Australian rabbit skins, a large portion of which are of interest to the men's hat trade.

The low and high prices received for the furs sold yesterday, with the exception of those previously given, are shown in the appended table, which also gives the percentage of advance shown by yesterday's average prices over similar averages at the Fall auction:

	Low	High	Advance, Per Cent.
Lynx	$5.00	$30.00	
Beaver	4.00	25.00	*20
Seal (dressed and dyed)	15.00	50.00	*10
Blue fox	25.00	157.50	*25@30
Red fox	1.75	29.00	10
Gray fox	.90	4.50	20
Pony	.05	1.25	*50
Monkey	1.20	5.50	20
Leopard	6.50	10.75	20
Hair seal	1.00	3.80	10
Wallaby	.10	2.20	50
American opossum	.10	1.35	†

* Decline. † Pale, silvery skins; dark and rusty pelts advanced 10@15 per cent. ‡Large and extra large skins were unchanged; medium and small skins dropped 10 per cent. In addition to the Australian rabbit skins, a large collection of wallaby will be sold today include Australian opossum, ermine and mink. More than 40,000 mink skins will be put under the hammer.

Gray Goods Sales Fair.

Another fair day was put in by the local gray goods market yesterday, printcloth sales including 39-inch 68-72s at 12 cents and 38½-inch 64-60s at 11 cents, both for near-by deliveries. Further business was done in Eastern 38½-inch 60-48s at 9¾ cents, which, through a typographical error, were quoted at 9¾ cents in THE TIMES yesterday, while Southern goods of the same construction were reported available at 9¼ cents. In the narrow printcloths sales of 27-inch 64-60s were made at 8 cents. In the sheetings sales of the day were 5-50s at 9 cents and 36-inch and 31-inch five-yard goods, respectively, at 10 and 10¾ cents. The 31-inch goods are reported very scarce at that price. Later deliveries of 37-inch 48-square, four-yard sheetings were sold at 12¼ cents.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ABERDEEN, S. D.—I. Sallinsky, ready-to-wear; I. Sallinsky, millinery; 25 W. 30th; Imperial.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Mandell-Dreyfuss Co.; J. Mandell, jobs gingham dresses; 334 5th Av., Room 611.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—National Garment Co.; M. Osoff, spring mdse.; 36 W. 20th (Frohman & Altman).

ALLIANCE, Neb.—Barnett & Co.; W. B. Barnett, dry goods; Pennsylvania.

ANTIGO, Wis.—M. Krom & Sons; H. Goldberg, Spring ready-to-wear; 334 5th Av., Room 611.

ANTIGO, Wis.—M. Krom & Sons; A. Krom, ready-to-wear; 334 5th Av., Room 611.

ATHENS, Ga.—Michael Bros.; D. Michael, blankets, comforters, waists, umbrellas, wool; 333 7th Av. (J. M. Biggins).

BALTIMORE—American Wholesale Corp.; B. Hornstein, skirts, dresses; B. Levitzman, women's, misses' suits, capes; 334 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Columbia Shirtwaist Co.; C. Cohn, mfgrs. shirtwaists; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Fink, Roemer & Harcum; L. F. Harcum, mfrs. neckwear materials; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Kiddie Klothes Ko.; S. Kaufman, jobs children's gingham dresses; 334 5th Av., Room 611.

BOSTON—C. K. Berger & Co.; C. K. Berger, notions; Martinique.

BOSTON—A. Blumberg, infants' knit goods; Breslin.

BOSTON—Joseph Reiner, J. Reiner, jobs children's coats; 1 E. 28th; Pennsylvania.

Brenham, Texas—H. E. Hanft Co. E. Hebit, dry goods; Pennsylvania.

BRISTOL, Tenn. — Wood-Nickels Co.; G. Royster, mdse. mgr.; 1,132 B'way.; Martinique.

BUFFALO—M. Wile & Co.; B. Hirsh, piece goods; Claridge.

BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; J. Hamilton, linens, white goods; 16 W. 39th.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; E. Karl, specials silk shirts; 16 W. 39th.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—J. B. Ivey & Co.; L. A. Doxey, white goods, dress goods, silks, notions; Martinique.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss E. Holbrook, women's sport silk skirts, 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; L. Bilger, shoes; Mr. McCormick, shoes; 300 6th Av.

CHICAGO—L. Klein, Inc.; Miss Kahn, ladies' handbags (for mail order catalogue); 1,164 B'way (Fellows Buying Corp.).

CHICAGO—Stein-Bloch Co.; Pirie, Scott & Co.; F. Lavery, wholesale shirts, overalls; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Keystone Garment Co.; H. Aberman, jersey bloomers, middies; 12 E. 32d (Ready-to-Wear Exchange).

CLEVELAND—The May Co.; J. O. Sprowl, coats, suits, dresses; 37 W. 26th (E. M. Bostman).

COLUMBUS, Miss.—W. C. Baird, Inc.; ready-to-wear; Martinique.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; E. Arons, clothing, piece goods; 19 East 24th; Broztell.

DALLAS, Texas—Perkins D. G. Co.; J. H. Armstrong, dress goods, silks; 60 Worth (White & Pardee).

DAVENPORT, Iowa—N. E. Weigle, N. E. Weigle, representing; Miss E. Hornblitt, ready-to-wear; 120 W. 32d (A. Mincer, Inc.).

DETROIT, Mich.—Ernst Kern Co.; C. A. Perry, Winter coats; 276 5th Av. (O. A. Cook).

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; A. W. Krenning, trimmed hats; Miss Barkumc, ribbons, laces, trimmings, hdkfs.; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).

DURHAM, N. C.—Gilmer's, Inc.; A. P. Tully, dry goods, gen. mdse.; 44 W. 18th.; Breslin.

ELKHART, Ind.—Charles S. Drake Co.; C. S. Drake, boys' suits, pants, blouses, men's shirts, pants; 370 7th Av. (Munzer-Mann Co.).

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—A. P. Lahr & Son; H. Lahr, fancy novelties, notions, men's furnishings; 370 7th Av. (A. J. Kollins).

FORT DODGE, Iowa—John's D. G. Co.; D. Milsapps, pants, suits, pants, blouses, men's shirts, pants; 370 7th Av. (Munzer-Mann Co.).

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—William Hahn Co.; M. Hess, boys' suits, pants, blouses, men's shirts, pants; 370 7th Av. (Munzer-Mann Co.).

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—B. S. Chapin, Inc.; I. Sloane, Spring mdse.; 36 W. 20th (Frohman & Altman).

HARTFORD, Conn.—S. Hart, furs; Breslin.

IRON RIVER, Mich.—B. Krom, jobs dresses, skirts, waists, sweaters; 334 5th Av., Room 611.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Union Clothing Co.; Harry Rothschild, clothing; Pennsylvania.

LAUREL, Miss.—R. C. Gaddis Co.; Miss C. Johnston, ready-to-wear; 120 W. 32d (A. Fantl).

LOS ANGELES—Faris-Walker; J. C. Nichols, hosiery, men's furnishings, toys; Mr. Redfern, gloves, leather goods, hdkfs.; 116 W. 30th (Weill & Hartmann).

LOS ANGELES—Ville de Paris; H. H. Wilson, mdse. mgr.; 229 5th Av. (McGreevey, Werring & Howell).

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Albert E. Eggers; A. E. Eggers, coats, dresses; 1,170 B'way (P. W. Mahler).

LOS ANGELES—Sweildom; H. Goldberg, cloaks, suits, dresses, waists, millinery; 339 7th Av. (J. M. Biggins).

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; E. Lalmer, ladies' hosiery; 16 W. 29th.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—J. R. Millner Co.; T. B. O'Reilly, dress goods, silks; trimmings; 1,150 B'way (Baer & Lilienthal); Colling-wood).

MAHONEY CITY, Pa.—R. Guinan & Co.; R. Guinan, M. Whalen, carpets, rugs; Breslin.

MAHONEY CITY, Pa.—R. Guinan & Co.; D. Guinan, genl. mdse.; Alcazar.

MARLIN, Texas—Handelman Bros.; H. Handelman, dry goods; Collingwood.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—C. H. Bunce Co.; Miss E. Riordan, toys, house furnishings; 404 4th Av. (Dry Goods Alliance).

MILWAUKEE—Field's, Inc.; L. Fritzel, better grade dresses; 1,140 B'way, Room 604.

MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; H. L. Gearhart, rugs, draperies; 43 Leonard.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Montgomery Fair; G. W. Wolf, toilet goods, notions; 23 E. 26th (W. T. Knott).

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Rich, Schwartz & Joseph; Mrs. G. Frame, waists, blouses, petticoats; Pennsylvania.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Mendel's; A. Mendel, general mdse. manager; 1,150 B'way (Baer & Lilienthal).

NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; Miss F. Maher, waists, sweaters; Miss C. Mathews, women's neckwear, handkerchiefs; 15 E. 26th.

PARAGOULD, Ark.—Bertig Bros.; M. H. Benson, sweaters, muslin and silk underwear; 1,261 B'way (S. Solomon).

PENSACOLA, Fla.—Ready-to-Wear Store; A. Friedman, ready-to-wear, millinery; Martinique.

PHILADELPHIA — Lit Bros.; Miss M. Schwartz, jobs house dresses; 1,261 B'way.

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Charles Korrick & Bro.; R. Baker, dress goods, silks, velvets; Mrs. C. B. Hill, ladies' garments; 120 W. 32d (A. Fantl).

PITTSBURGH — Arbuthnot-Stephenson Co.; W. E. Orr, linens, handkerchiefs; 43 Leonard; Imperial.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; G. T. Price, leather goods; 23 E. 26th (W. T. Knott).

PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank; J. A. Lawrence, shoes; 212 5th Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King Co.; E. R. Crutchfield, dress trimmings, ladies' neckwear, ribbons, veilings, &c.; J. T. Kennedy, gen'l mdse., basement; 432 4th Av.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—A. Bein; H. Bein, silk underwear, knit underwear; 117 W. 33d (Hoffman & Hartbilay).

RAYNE, La.—Mervine-Kahn Co.; L. Kahn, ladies' children's millinery, trimmings, novelties; 29 Franklin St.

READING, Pa.—The Fashion; H. Bash, W. Bash, coats, suits, dresses; Pennsylvania.

REDLANDS, Cal.—Harris Co.; H. G. Harris, mdse. manager, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.

RENO, Nev.—Morris & Levy; H. Levy, dry goods, general mdse.; Pennsylvania.

ROCHESTER—McCurdy Co.; Miss R. Cohen, women's blouses; 1,170 B'way (Morgan & Ahrens).

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Birstol-Tarrant Co.; S. B. Valsey, mfrs. shirts, collars; Breslin.

ROCHESTER — Duffy-Powers Co.; C. H. Jones, art goods; Miss M. Ernstone, dresses (basement); Miss L. Salinsky, jobs waists (basement); 1,261 B'way (S. Solomon).

ROME, N. Y.—J. Kutner & Co.; Mrs. H. Smith, ready-to-wear; I. May, piece goods; Pennsylvania.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal. — Harris Co.; H. Harris, ready-to-wear; 120 W. 32d (A. Fantl).

SAN FRANCISCO — Max Levy; M. Levy, coats, dresses; 370 7th Av. (A. Levy); Pennsylvania.

SAN FRANCISCO—V. R. Ullman & Co.; V. R. Ullman, men's furnishings; Pennsylvania.

SAN FRANCISCO—Alexander Rubin, wholesale ladies' hats, flowers, silks, &c.; Breslin.

SAN FRANCISCO—Wallach's Cloak and Suit House; H. Wallach, Spring ready-to-wear; 370 7th Av. (M. B. Golubock).

SAN FRANCISCO—I. Goldman, cloaks, suits; Pennsylvania.

SAN FRANCISCO—Fred Jacobsen, wholesale millinery; Pennsylvania.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Seattle D. G. Co.; Miss Wiley, coats, suits, dresses; 440 4th Av.

SHERIDAN, Wyo.—The Toggery Shop; Miss Fulmer, ready-to-wear; 120 W. 32d (A. Mincer, Inc.).

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C.—Fatch Dept. Store; G. T. Fatch, Mrs. Miles, dry goods; Herald Square.

ST. LOUIS—S. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Miss M. Koerner, high-grade sample hats; 1,372 B'way (Affiliated Retail Stores).

ST. LOUIS—S. Friedman & Son Cloak Co.; S. L. Friedman, cloak and suit materials; 3 West 29th, Room 506.

ST. LOUIS—Rosenberg Fur Co.; H. Rosenberg, fur chokers, all kinds; 155 W. 29th, 3d floor.

TROY, N. Y.—G. Lange, piece goods; Breslin.

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—Harris-Hammer; S. S. Hartis, ready-to-wear; Seymour.

TULSA, Okla.—Halliburton, Abbott Co.; J. C. Halliburton, mdse. mgr.; Miss C. Jones, misses' juniors' wear; L. Abbott, representing; 60 W. 35th (Wm. Van Buren); Waldorf-Astoria.

TULSA, Okla.—Halliburton Abbott Co.; Mrs. J. L. Jones, ready-to-wear; 60 W. 35th (Wm. Van Buren); McAlpin.

WAHOO, Neb. — Killian Co.; Mr. Shaver, ready-to-wear; 32 W. 30th (Jay & Co.).

WASHINGTON, Pa.—A. B. Caldwell Co.; T. B. Caldwell, gen'l mdse.; Martinique.

WICHITA, Kan.—Cohn, Hinkel Co.; S. H. Cohn, men's furnishings; 118 W. 20th (Weill & Hartman).

CANADA RAIL ORDERS GROW.

A Company Doing as Much in Three Months as in All of Year Before.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Jan. 25.—Colonel E. F. Harvey, first assistant to W. H. Woodin, President of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company and Fuel Controller for New York State, was today elected to the Board of Directors of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, of which American Car owns 30,000 shares of W. W. Butler, President, stated that the company had completed nearly $3,000,000 of work in the first three months of the year and has over $10,000,000 more booked. This includes an order from Canadian national railways.

Last year at this time less than $1,000,000 of orders had been booked, and in the whole year business amounted to only $10,000,000. Mr. Butler intimates that further large railway orders are under consideration by Canadian roads.

Montreal Power Increases Dividend.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Jan. 25.—The long expected increase in the dividend of Montreal Power Consolidated from 5 to 6 per cent. took place today when Directors took action. The first dividend at the new rate, 1½ per cent. for the quarter, is payable Feb. 15. The usual 2 per cent. was declarde on old Power, and ¾ of 1 per cent. on Cedar Rapids, now part of the consolidation.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Further advances in unbranded bleached cottons were made in this market yesterday. Leading lines of this merchandise are now priced on the basis of 12½ to 13 cents for the 64-60s.

Montgomery & Co., Inc., announce the election of Joseph F. Gleason as President. He has been connected with the concern for forty years.

The Lang Manufacturing Company, ladies' muslin underwear, are now located in their new quarters at 33 East Twenty-first Street.

Kirby, Block & Fischer, 352 Fourth Avenue, now represent the Burger Dry Goods Company, Birmingham, Ala., in this market. The concern was formerly an account of Baer & Lilienthal, 1,150 Broadway.

The Nulife Company on Feb. 1 will remove from 122 and 124 Fifth Avenue to 11 to 19 West Nineteenth Street. Necessity for increased space, larger shipping and stock-room facilities occasions the removal.

Henry Glass & Co., cotton goods converters, 44 and 46 White Street, have taken the adjoining building at 48 and 50 White Street, which they will add to their present premises.

Charles W. Tietgen, who for twenty years was with William Knowlton & Sons and later with Kanrich Brothers, has entered the millinery commission business on his own account at 23 West Thirty-seventh Street, where he is representing some of the leading firms in the industry.

$20,000
Per
Annum

will purchase the lease of an entire floor of a newly erected building on Walnut Street, near Broad, Philadelphia, approximating 4000 sq. ft., with 1st floor window privilege.

The sub-tenant is restricted to the display and sale of Gowns, Wraps and Coats of the highest character.

Only those of financial responsibility considered.

Write

J. H. Potsdamer
608 Chestnut St.
Phila., Pa.

CLOAK JOBBERS, ATTENTION!!

High-class man who can produce a wonderful line; knows piece goods, handling of contractors and manufacturing from A to Z, has large following with retailers; seeks connection with large, responsible house; 10 years' experience; fullest investigation. Address C. L., 142 Times.

WORMSER & CO.
Commercial Financing
95 Fifth Ave. Phone Stuy. 3360
Accounts Purchased
Advances on Merchandise.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

Petitions Filed.

LEANDER LEE, salesman, of 551 West End Avenue, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $18,422 and no assets. Principal creditor listed are the Evans Securities Co., $14,500; James Horan, $2,750 on judgment obtained in action for damages for personal injuries.

MAX PREILHEIMERS, salesman, of 15 West Thirty-seventh Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $10,795 and assets of $5. Principal creditors are Charles A. Stoneham & Co., $3,848; Louis Bry, $4,975.

MAX HOLLINGER, salesman, of 524 East 149th Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $6,165 and no assets.

MORRIS LICHTNER, employe, of 625 Wales Avenue, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $3,302 and assets of $1,400, consisting of accounts.

CHARLES MARCUCCI, shipping clerk, of 731 East 151st Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $1,642 and no assets.

DAVID NESS of Hurleyville filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $3,500, estimated, and no assets.

MICHAEL ZEMETRA, hotel keeper, Barren Island, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,920 and assets of $2,862.

BATH BEACH IRON WORKS—Herbert Hait, doing business as the Bath Beach Iron Works, 8,509 Bay Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,017 and assets of $250.

WM. W. SALL MANUFACTURING CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Wm. W. Sall Manufacturing Co., 33 Clark Street, Brooklyn, by David Plotkin for $512. Judge Garvin has appointed John T. McCaffrey received, in bond of $1,000.

Receivers Appointed.

SOL. HOROWITZ—Judge Knox yesterday appointed Julius S. Berg receiver for Sol. Horowitz, grocer, at 2,120 Eighth Avenue, under $1,000 bond. Liabilities are about $10,000 and assets about $6,000.

BERGER & HOROWITZ—Judge Knox yesterday appointed Julius S. Berg receiver for Berger & Horowitz, grocers, at 1,274 Lexington Avenue, under $1,000 bond.

SANDS COCOA CO.—Judge Garvin has appointed James Gray receiver, in bond of $1,000, for the Sands Cocoa Co., 172 Sands Street, Brooklyn.

Schedules Filed.

FEDERAL ADDING MACHINE CORPORATION of 291 Fourth Avenue filed schedules in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $85,486 and assets of $456,330, main items of which are unliquidated claims, $247,822; stock, $110,000; notes, $56,529; stocks and bonds, $31,200. Principal creditors listed are Colt's Patent Fire Arms Co., $30,000; Bailey Electrical Supply Co., $10,000; Toledo Metal Furniture Co., $9,000; Klein & Jackson, $6,191.

LOUIS LEON, doing business as the Traymore Restaurant at 43 West Thirty-eighth Street, filed schedules in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $31,795 and assets not stated. Principal creditors listed are H. S. Fleisher, $4,450; A. Leon, $2,750; Benjamin Seidelstein, $2,000; M. Binger, $2,400; Benjamin Wolff, $3,000.

McNOWN NATIONAL CHIROPRACTIC RELATORIUM, INC., of Fifty-seventh Street and Broadway, filed schedules in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $14,562 and assets of $1,000. Principal creditors listed are Henry W. Solfleisch Co., $1,924; The Chiropractic Observer, $1,120; E. W. Hubbard, $1,148; L. C. Wolf, $2,385.

MACKIN & CO., leather goods, at 117 Pitt Street, filed schedules in bankruptcy yesterday listing liabilities of $11,614 and assets of $8,248. Principal creditors listed are Max Jaffe, $1,100; Simon Jaffe, $625; Boston Leather Co., $941.

LAZOW & COHEN, INC., furs, at 53 West Twenty-fourth Street, filed schedules in bankruptcy yesterday, listing liabilities of $3,351 and assets of $2,302.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Jan. 25.—Sobotka Brothers, dry goods dealers, of 329 Apple Street, Syracuse, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy today, with liabilities of 16,040 and assets of $14,640.

An involuntary petition was filed against Rockwell Quarries, Inc., of Syracuse, with liabilities of over $12,000 and assets of $10,000.

Randolph Robinson, unemployed, of 329 East Washington Street, Syracuse, filed a voluntary petition, with liabilities of $10,050 and no assets.

JUDGMENTS.

Filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

August, Samuel—I. Jaffess.....$579.66
American Wood Working Machinery Co.—Y. Schwartz $471.35
Akron Mfg. Co., Alson Shantz, Edwin S. Snider, Chas. C. Spies and Irving D. Eckerson—Whitehouse Davis & Co., Inc.....$6,396.60
American Railway Express Co.—M. Weiss $7,140.45
Bartlett, Walter A.—Brooks Bros.....$224.97
Babits, Jacob—Walker Knitting Mills, Inc. $441.85
Brigante, Michael—Kramerlite Co., Inc. $1,027.69
Baldus, Victor—Ritestone Products Corp. $259.45
Brittman, Fanny, or Fanny B. Kupler and Charles Kupler—L. Teitler et al...$1,394.83
Chelnick, Max, and Max Cohen—Progressive Credit Union $493.27
Cooper, William—H. Umansky $250.20
Curtis, Henry J.—N. Barnett $127.98
Du Giamo, James—City of N. Y., costs.$112.50
Decker, Rudolph J.—C. H. Schaeffer.$636.03
Duschness, Edwin J.—U. S. Rubber Co. $1,609.86
Di Menna, Louis—Flocigart Laundry Co., Inc. $144.40
Fraternal Club Sicania—C. Leto.....$425.12
Ferman, Ida and Morris—M. Houlihan. $2,653.79
Firth, John—Commercial Trust Co. of N. J. $31,345.94
Foster, Edw. P.—J. P. Morrissey $425.58
Fulcher, Columbus, and Virginia Kelly—W. Myrick $5,225.00
F. Van Dam, Inc.—D. G. Garabrant et al. $1,470.98
Gravure Development Corp.—Astintype, Inc. $216.50
Greenberg, Joseph—Victor Printing Co., Inc. $104.95
Goulko, Israel (Anderson & Co.)—Metropolitan Trust Co. of City of N. Y.....$1,750.50
Greenwald, Leon J.—A. Krebs et al.....$364.30
Haight, Allen T.—R. A. Sassoon.....$1,480.17
Hamden, Louis V., Jr.—H. H. Jackson...$330.70
H. D. M. Building Co., Inc.—J. Rose & Co., Inc. $108.98
Hiller, Walter L.—J. A. Lee.....$2,629.84
James Button, Inc.—M. Woods.....$20,150.16
Johnson, James—Thames & Mersey Marine Ins. Co. $111.50
Kelly, Thomas E. J.—G. C. Howell.....$363.00
Kaplan, Louis—European Leather Goods Co., Inc. $190.30
Kingsley, Charlotte M.—Equitable Trust Co. of New York $506.07
Kasdan, Louis—A. J. Deer Co., Inc.....$196.71
Levine, Oscar—S. Sprung $111.91
Luther, Anna V.—I. Kaufman.....$1,762.32
Linke, Joseph M.—C. Appel et al.....$104.42
Levy, Morris—Rexton Realty Co. $2,228.84
Lawrence, Robert G.—R. R. Kittredge.$70.60
M. Glazier Co., Inc.—Standard Oil Co. of N. Y. $588.50
Maple Knoll Development Corp.—S. Roebuck Co. $119.37
Meyrowitz, Philip; Goelet Leasing Co., Inc., and Filben Realty Corp.—E. F. Callan, ...$2,486.62
Micelli, John, and Joseph Correute—M. Barber $1,382.73
Meyers, Samuel—I. Y. Levy $187.20
McGovern, Peter J., Jr.—G. Sorrel.....$284.20
Maritime Warehouse Co., Inc.—A. W. Peters $1,460.35
Merke, Gustave; Julia Merke and Farmers Loan and Trust Co., executors—Canal Broadway, Inc. $569.02
McBride, James S. (Dominick Bleach and Dye Works)—E. M. Sargent Co. $175.31
McLaughlin, James F.—S. J. Wise.....$541.48
Mortimer, Mary A.—F. E. Keoner et al. $320.90
Cmanoff, Julius—Schleth & Kile Co., Inc. $210.70
Pillinger, Hyman—S. Katz.....$674.47
Price, Samuel H.—L. L. Levy et al.....$723.41
Pamlotta, Mary—American Radiator Co. $122.65
Pattengille Transportation Co., Inc.—Liberty Realty Co., Inc. $222.08
Fettit, Robert M., and John Firth—Commercial Trust Co. of N. Y. $13,488.16
Foster, Morris, Max Chemtel and Max Pinchus—Progressive Credit Union $491.72
Roberts, Benjamin—D. Slutsky.....$318.42
Robinson, Rose (Strand Silk and Woolen Shop)—Corticelli Silk Co. et al $311.86
Robins, William—Dr. A. L. Wehnard.....$210.20
Huttenberg, Samuel (Milrado Candy and Syrup Co.)—A. E. Staley Mfg Co. $119.65
Reinger, Hans—L. (Williams, Inc., and Stephandis & Benas Co., Inc., and American Near East and Black Sea Line, Inc.—C. Kalpodimos $208.65
Sobel, Alexander—W. M. Okott et al.$1,197.05
Schor, Rudolph, and Jacob Wiener—M. N. Hyman $843.87
Stone Masons' Contractors, Asa'n, Louis Mazzola—Brescia Construction Co. $11,182.65
S'mols, John, and James Rarabatos (New Launch)—L. Sherman et al.....$138.20
Symonds, Florence B.—W. J. Hulburt, costs $108.70
Spence, Lucie C and Henry M.—A. Sezal. $256.65
Schult, Gustave—A. Drosbner $635.10
Schres, Nathan H., Irving Dutts and Jacob Wurtzel—A. Folder $2,016.10
Shindler, Moses—B. Rabinowitz $1,029.50
Tierney, William—City of N. Y., costs.$165.10
Tierney, Mary—City of N. Y., costs.....$165.10
Trinity Knitting Mills, Inc.—Rhode Island Cotton Yarn Co., Inc. $111.85
Viverito, Vito G. and Gerald (G. Viverito & Son)—B. Catena $176.10
Weed, Mary M.—307 Madison Av. Realty Co., Inc. $471.16
Wedgeway Strand Theatre Co., Inc.—Douglas Iron Works, Inc. $751.70
Wise, Stephen S, Helschhuber $5,259.27

In Bronx County.

Alliergo Const. Co., Inc.—Industrial Comm of State of N. Y. $212.38
American Railway Express Co.—M. Weiss. $7,140.45
Buckman, Joseph—S. A. Gottlieb.....$58.40
Butler, Alice M. and Ida M. Meilon—J. O'Brien $5,226.01
Cuille Marble & Tile Co.—B. Fox & Sons, Inc. $207.35
Chase, Peter—R. R. Sacks $76.67
Hoy, Martha C.—H. L. Sherman.....$66.91
McKay, Harry J. — Progressive Credit Union $172.22
Samuel Morris, Max Chelnick and Max Cohen —Same $491.72
Quinn, John—Weed, Edwards & Co., Inc. $34.75
Stone, Max—C. Knoopks $176.72
Traube, Isaac—City of N. Y. $54.63

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Burns, Nellie—National Black Goods Co., Dec. 6, 1921 .....$187.91
Furas Bros.—C. Wirth; March 9, 1922 .....$133.95
Same—Same; Jan. 16, 1923.....$152.14
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.—W. S. Rossbach;

BROADWAY TO HAVE A NEW SKYSCRAPER

Twenty-Three-Story Structure Will Be Erected on Northeast Corner of Liberty Street.

BREAK GROUND MARCH 1

Project Financed by the S. W. Straus Company With a $4,500,000 6 Per Cent. Loan.

As a site for a twenty-three-story bank and office building, the Fred T. Ley Company has taken over from the Guaranty Trust Company the property on the northeast corner of Broadway and Liberty Street.

The project is to financed by the S. W. Straus Company, which will make a $4,500,000 loan for seventeen years at 6 per cent.

This is one of the largest loans of its kind made in the financial district for many months past.

The transaction involves the realty at 169 and 158 Broadway with an L around to Liberty Street and also a sixty-three-year lease on the immediate corner obtained from the Wendel estate.

The combined properties front 95.10 feet on Broadway and 135.3 feet on Liberty Street. On Broadway the site adjoins the sixteen-story home of the Lawyers Title and Trust Company, at 160, while on Liberty Street it is separated from the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York by the new building of Joseph P. Day, at 67 Liberty Street.

The Guaranty Trust Company acquired the property shortly after the termination of the war for the purpose of erecting a tall structure to provide additional office room.

The project was subsequently abandoned and short term leases arranged with the present tenants, all of whom have already received notices to vacate.

Plans for the new skyscraper have been prepared by Starrett & Van Vleck, and work on the structure will be started on March 1.

The Guaranty Trust Company five years ago erected its main home at the southeast corner of Broadway and Liberty Street, directly opposite the site being sold, and in addition it uses adjacent properties for its business in the lower part of the city.

It was reported yesterday that one of the largest corporations in the downtown district has contracted for five floors in the new building.

Apartment House Trading.

The four five-story apartment houses, each on a plot 82.11 by 120 at 617 to 629 West 170th Street, between Fort Washington Avenue and Broadway were resold by the Lusonray Realty Company, L. Israelson, President, to the College Holding Company, Joseph Shenk, President. The buildings bring in an annual rental of $125,000. They accommodate 135 families.

The northwest corner of Third Avenue and 115th Street, improved with two five-story tenements was sold by George W. Brecht, in conjunction with Dwight, Archibald & Perry, for the Double Century Needle Company. The buildings are known as 2102 and 2106 Third Avenue and occupy a plot 47 by 70 feet.

Louis Schlechter bought the Cedarcliff, a six-story elevator apartment house at 48 St. Nicholas Avenue, on a plot 100 by 100, valued at $250,000. The structure has accommodations for seven families on a floor arranged in suites of three, four and five rooms and returning an annual rental of about $40,000. Benjamin Harris was the broker in the transaction. The house was erected a few years ago.

Arthur Cutler & Company sold for Max Rosenfeld, premises 1435 Madison Avenue, the northeast corner of Ninety-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, a five-story apartment house on a plot 25 by 100, having two stores and one six-room apartment on the ground floor and two five and one six-room apartments on the upper floors. The rental was over $10,000. The property was held at $75,000.

Arthur L. Shaw has sold to an investor for George Blumenthal, 511 and 513 West 169th Street, a six-story apartment house, 50 by 82, held at $85,000 and showing a rental of $15,000.

The Feurereisen Realty Company, Incorporated, sold for L. Goldman the six-story walk-up at 536 West 149d Street to Dr. Louis Chasin of Hoboken, N. J. The building is on a plot 37.6 by 100 and was held at $80,000, having a rental of over $13,000.

Schindler & Liebler have sold the five-story tenement with store at the northwest corner of Second Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, for Mrs. Anna A. Johnston, to a client of Emma Torres.

CANNED FOODS IN EUROPE.

American Tinned Goods in Popular Demand, Says U. S. Consul.

Canned foods of American manufacture, particularly tinned meats, unsweetened condensed milk and California syrup fruits, have an uncontested reputation for superiority in Europe, says Alfred P. Dennis, special representative of the United States Department of Commerce in Rome. Improved advertising and sales methods should enlarge the trade of the United States in Europe in these food products, he adds.

"The quality of American canned goods leaves little room for improvement, and in Europe one seldom hears any complaint on the score of the quality of these food products," he continues. "American tinned meats, unsweetened condensed milk and California syrup fruits enjoy a reputation for excellence in all the principal European markets. The question has been raised as to whether American business in Europe could not be considerably expanded by improved methods of salesmanship, based upon a change in such details as the sizes and labels of the containers and the establishment of more direct selling methods.

"The one-pound size of containers for meats and milk is the one which is in greatest demand, while for fruits the two and one-half-pound tin best fits in with the requirements of the European customer. The American canners really set the standard for sizes; for example, the South American and Australian canned-meat packers use the packing sizes which originated in the United States, and the Australian fruit canners use the same size tins as those introduced by the California fruit canners. It would be out of the question to try to duplicate the various sizes of the containers employed by small continental and English packers. These containers do not conform to any general standard; odd sizes are often used to emphasize special brands. Instances might be cited where California fruits were taken out of the original tins and repacked in either glass or tin containers of various sizes for a special fruit-salad trade. This, of course, heavily increases the cost to the consumer without improving the quality of the fruits.

"The American packers in general operate on a quantity basis in production, in order to reduce costs, whereas in the European industry, apart from the sardine and Italian tomato packers, as a rule canned goods are put up in small quantities and in sizes to meet peculiar local demands. This is one of the reasons, along with the higher costs of secondary material such as tin plate, sugar and box shooks, why the expense of European canning is uniformly higher than it is in the United States.

"The label on canned goods intended for the principal Western and Northern European markets should be printed preferably in the language of the country in which it is sold, or at least the main label in English should be flanked on either side by an accurate translation in French and German. The matter of sizes in Spain and Italy are not of sufficient importance to be worth catering to in the matter of labels. At present canned goods in continental countries [illegible] customers with American [illegible]

$280,000 AT AUCTION.

Bidders Acquire Various Properties in Brooklyn and Manhattan.

Among the parcels sold yesterday at the special sale held by Joseph P. Day in the Vesey Street Exchange Salesroom, which brought a total of $280,000, was the waterfront plot at the northeast corner of River and North First Streets, Brooklyn. This parcel was sold to Margaret L. Larkin for $28,600 after thirty bids were recorded.

The corner plot at Hilbert and Greenwich Streets was sold to Morris Drucker for $40,500. The taxpayer, consisting of twelve stores at the corner of Seabury Place and 172d Street, was sold to A. Lapolos, for $81,500, while the vacant plot at Plimpton Avenue, near Featherbed Lane, brought $8,000.

The building at 109 West Forty-ninth Street sold at $62,750, and the 15-room dwelling at Pelham Manor brought $37,000. The 4-story brownstone dwelling at 67 West Seventy-fourth Street was sold at private sale, previous to the auction.

Buying Suburban Sites.

The Burton Estates sold a plot of land containing 1¾ acres, on the northeasterly corner of Woodbine Avenue and Monroe Lane, at Brower's Point, Woodmere, L. I., to a client of John F. Scott, on which he will build a residence and garage.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold for the Scarsdale Estates a plot on Montrose Road, in the Greenacres section of Scarsdale, N. Y., to Mrs. Katharine A. Welsh of White Plains, who intends to build in the Spring.

Fish-Garmany Realty Corporation sold for Francis B. Thurber his residence on Church Lane, Scarsdale, to Ralph I. Underhill, principal of the Scarsdale schools, who will take possession in the Spring. The property was held at $35,000.

The following sales in the Roseville section of Newark are reported through Harry J. Stevens: 108 South Sixth Street, sold for Charles and Lillie Ludwig to Mary Spath of New York; the purchase by Rosalie W. McDonough of Newark from George B. and Catherine Struble of the one-family tapestry brick dwelling at the corner of Eleventh Avenue and South Eleventh Street, being known as 116 Eleventh Avenue. Another property reported sold through this agency is that of the one-family frame dwelling located at 99 Hartford Street. This contains seven rooms, bath and heat, and was sold for Reginald W. Stewart to Thomas Flynn, who will reside in the premises upon taking title.

Clarence P. Oschwald has purchased lots 41 and 43 on Richelieu Place from Oakland Terrace, Inc., the developers. Two modern one-family dwellings will be erected by Mr. Oschwald for late Spring possession. This sale was also made through Harry J. Stevens.

Jones Estate Brings $62,150.

The Jere Johnson Jr Company, auctioneers, sold on Wednesday, in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, the Mary E. Jones Estate, for a total of $62,150. The corner plot of 100 feet on Irving Av., with 150 feet on Linden Street, brought $15,900, and was sold to John Curley. The triangular block on Myrtle Av., Irving Av. and Linden Street sold for $12,700, to Samuel Silverman; the six gore lots on Myrtle Av. including corner on Linden Street, sold for $15,750 to Rosalie Jones, and the plot, 50 by 172, on 15th Street, between 4th and 5th Avenues, sold to Benjamin Amerman for $6,800.

Bronx Apartment Block Sold.

The Joe-Hen Realty Corporation, Joseph Goldfein, President, bought from the Benenson Realty Company the two six-story apartments containing seventy-six suites and fourteen stores, and occupying the block front on the east side of Longwood Avenue, between Kelly and Beck Streets. They were valued at $595,000 and have a rental of about $92,000 annually. The property fronts 200 feet on Longwood Avenue and 110 feet on each street. The Benenson company bought the houses from a client of A. Goldstein, Inc., a few days ago.

Brooklyn Home Buyers.

The premises 1371 Dean Street, between Brooklyn and Kingston Avenues, a three-story one-family dwelling on lot 20 by 100 was sold by John V. Jewell to a client of Bulkley & Horton Company for occupancy.

Frank M. McCurdy Company, Incorporated, sold for Patrick J. Randles to the Kings County Development Company, the plot on the east side of East Twenty-first Street, 140 feet south of Avenue Q, 40 by 100.

Moving-Picture Theatre Sold.

James L. Van Sant purchased from Walter C. Hubbard the three-story building constructed as a moving picture theater on plot 53.4 by 100, known as 125 and 127 East 116th Street, and also the adjoining three and one-half story dwelling, 129 East 116th Street being 16.8 by 100. The property is 75 feet from the Lexington Avenue Subway Station, and this is the first sale in 52 years.

Long Island City Plots Sold.

William H. Murphy & John L. Hammond sold 30,000 square feet situated on the east side of Hancock Street, including the northeast corner of Fourteenth Street, Long Island City, with buildings and machinery for The Emkins Chemical Co., to A. C. Horn & Co., also 12,500 square feet on the west side of Hancock Street, running through the block to the east side of Hamilton Street, 253 feet south of Bodine Street, Long Island City, for the same company to The Siemund, Wenzel Co.

Publishers in $700,000 Lease.

A lease covering a period of twenty years has been taken by Harcourt, Brace & Co., publishers, in Webb & Knapp's Madison Avenue and Forty-sixth Street building. Through Gaines, Van Nostrand & Morrison they have leased the entire fifth floor, containing 20,000 square feet, at an aggregate rental of over $700,000.

It is understood that several other large publishers are negotiating for space in this building.

Buys Brooklyn Church.

Max Hellman, Brooklyn builder, has purchased the Bedford Heights Baptist Church, corner Bergen Street and Rogers avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Hellman will erect a building on the vacant corner. The property was held at $100,000. James J. Ryan, with the James R. Meighan Real Estate Office, was the broker in the transaction.

Babcock Plot at Riverdale Sold.

Issy Oestricher of the firm of Oestricher Bros. purchased from the Samuel Babcock estate, corner of Arlington Avenue and 254th Street, Riverdale, a plot consisting 1 1-2 acres and a nine-room house. Mr. Oestricher will remodel and occupy. The property was held at $27,000. James J. Ryan, with the James R. Meighan real estate office, was the broker in the transaction.

Plan Twenty-Seven Bronx Houses.

Louis Gold & Co. filed plans yesterday with the Bronx Building Department for the erection of twenty-seven two-story brick dwellings, each covering a lot 20 by 62, on the west side of Ward Avenue, 100 feet south of East 172d Street. Browier & Glazer, architects, estimate the cost at $194,000.

Estate Sells Altered House.

The Estate of Edmund Abby Hurry sold 441 Lexington Avenue to a client of Butler & Baldwin, Incorporated, for investment. This is a five-story building altered into stores and apartments on a lot 20 by 70. The property was held at $80,000.

THE BRONX MARKET.

Operator Sells Taxpayer on Prospect Avenue Corner.

The one-story taxpayer with nine stores on the northwest corner of Prospect Avenue and 169th Street, 77.3 feet on the avenue by 126 feet on the street, was sold by Samuel Breuer to Melville H. Bearns. In part payment Mr. Breuer takes the northwest corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Second Avenue, a four-story building on lot 21 by 60 feet. Byrne & Bowman were the brokers.

The Rivoli Realty Company sold to Henry J. Semke through Hall J. Rowe & Co. the plot of 5 lots on the west side of Davidson Avenue, 126 feet south of Burnside Avenue, 125 by 150 feet.

Alexander Salkin sold for the Jaykap Realty Company, Inc., to a client, the one-story taxpayer known as 932 to 936 East 165d Street, between Westchester Avenue, 163d Street and Rogers Place, a triangular plot, 150 by 125 by 85, containing twelve stores and bringing in an annual rental of $16,000.

E. J. Taylor sold for D. W. McGrath the one-family house at 2408 Grand Avenue, on a lot 15.06 by 91, irregular, to Nettie Klopfer, for occupancy.

Harry Cahn, operator and builder, resold the premises with stores, situated on the northeast corner of Westchester Avenue and Tiffany Street, covering a plot 60 by 97. W. Goldberg was the broker who negotiates the sale.

Samuel Cowen sold a five-story apartment on a plot 46 by 100, located at 1,325 Wheeler Avenue, to H. Mabon.

J. Clarence Davies, Inc., sold for George H. Janes to Thomas Bunt, the vacant plot 75 by 81, on the west side of Rochambeau Avenue, 208 feet south of 182d Street, upon which the purchaser will erect three two-family houses with garages.

James W. Gerard an Investor.

James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, is said to have bought from Arthur Hopkins, theatrical man, the seven-story building with stores at 5 East Forty-seventh Street, valued at $225,000. The property measures 25 by 100.

Garage Bought for Occupancy.

Dwight, Archibald & Perry, in connection with John J. Fleming, have sold for Leslie J. Tompkins, the three-story garage at 146 West Fifty-sixth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. The purchasers will use the premises for their own business at the expiration of the present lease.

MANHATTAN-BROOKLYN.

T. F. Gill Disposes Of Three Buildings in Midtown Zone.

The Manhattan properties figures in the deal between Thomas F. Gill, a Western railroad man, and George Andrews, a Brooklyn manufacturer, reported in Thursday's issue of The New York Times, are the three 12-story business structures at 500 Fifth Avenue, 3706 by 125, Sturgess leasehold, near Forty-second Street; 25 and 27 West Thirty-seventh Street, 50 by 100, and 16 and 12 East Thirty-ninth Street, running through the block to Thirty-eighth Street, 97.6 by 200.

These were acquired by Mr. Gill in 1917 in an exchange with a syndicate of investors, headed by Leslie R. Palmer, who took in payment from Mr. Gill timberland and five other properties in Wisconsin, in all valued at $600,000; a $600,000 coal mine in Tennessee, a $500,000 gold mine in Montana and a $100,000 orange grove in Alabama.

Mr. Andrews puts into the deal the preserving business of Humbert & Andrews on Dean Street, Brooklyn; the Hotel Clarendon, on Fulton and Washington Street, and the elevator apartments at 89 to 105 Lafferts Avenue and 430 Clifton Avenue.

Edward Swann Buys House.

Samuel Breuer sold to former District Attorney Edward Swann the three-story Colonial dwelling at 50 Charles Street, being on a lot 24.4 by 95 feet, running through to Seventh Avenue. Brown-Wheelock, Harris, Voight Company were the brokers.

Realty Notes.

Lawrence, Blake & Jewell have placed with a client for Gordon S. P. Kleebers a building and permanent loan of $72,000 for five years at 6 per cent. and 5½ per cent. interest on 126 East Fifty-fourth Street for the erection of a seven-story elevator apartment, on a lot 25 by 100. The building will contain two suites of four rooms each on the upper floors and one three and one four room apartment on the first floor. Work on the foundations has been started.

Leon S. Altmayer, the broker in the sale of the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, having a frontage of 100 feet on Madison Avenue by 120 feet on Ninety-sixth Street, reports that the purchaser of this property is the Hartford Holding Company, Parson Irwin, Treasurer.

Horace S. Ely & Co. represented the American Seat Company and Rogers Peet Company as agents in the lease recently made by William A. White & Sons to the L. B. Kleinert Rubber Company on the third floor of the Rogers Peet Building, northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-first Street.

Philip C. Goesler is the buyer of the four-story dwelling at 14 East Sixty-fifth Street, sold recently by Clara V. Keogh. The stated consideration was $70,000. Mr. Goesler intends to build a new house for his own occupancy.

Other buyers of properties sold recently are Henry Sears of 122 West Ninety-seventh Street, Dr. William Rosanson of 142 West Eighty-eighth Street and Mrs. Adolph F. Hannah of the northwest corner of Second Avenue and Forty-eighth Street.

Frank G. De Caro is the buyer of the five-story building at 121 East Twenty-third Street, sold recently.

Robert E. Kelly is the buyer of the dwelling at 210 to 214 East Fiftieth Street, and Viola R. Cameron of the dwelling at 247 West Seventy-sixth Street, both reported sold recently.

$450,000 in Leases Closed.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased for the 200 West Thirty-ninth Street Company the ground floor store and basement in the building at 200 West Thirty-ninth Street to Rishel Bros., a large wholesale furniture concern, for ten years at an aggregate rental of $300,000. Also in this same building they leased the sixteenth floor to the Fewers Reproduction Company for ten years at an aggregate rental of $150,000.

Woman Buys on Beekman Place.

Mrs. Hatfiel C. Georger purchased the corner property, 18 Beekman Place and Fiftieth Street, formerly owned by the D. & Y Realty Company. Mrs. Georger will renovate and occupy. The property was held at $35,000. James I. Ryan of the James R. Meighan Real Estate Office, was the broker in the transaction.

Auction Results

At 14 Vesey St.

BY JOSEPH P. DAY.

Greenwich St., n. w. corner Hubert St., 21.8x 21.2, vacant; voluntary sale; to Morris Drucker for $40,500.

River St., n. s. corner North 1st St., 62.8x 204.4x irregular, vacant; voluntary sale; to Margaret L. Larkin for $28,600.

Bronx Exchange.

BY HENRY BRADY.

Van Nest Av., s. e. corner Fowler Av., 37.2x 100.2x100.1x irregular; Bogart Av. 27.6x100.2x27.8x100, vacant; Cathering Slip Realty Corp. vs. Kingsbridge Iron Works, Inc., et al.; Morris M. Baker, attorney, Frank J. Coyle, referee; due, $10,776.96; taxes, &c., $262.36; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

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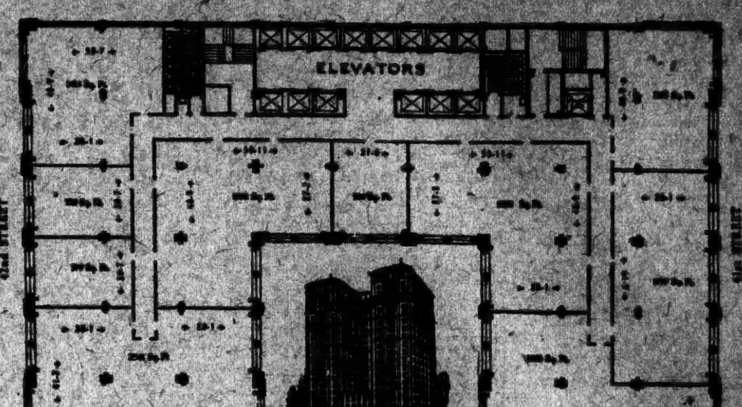
PERSHING SQUARE BUILDING

OPPOSITE GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL



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Windows comprise 50% of exterior walls.
The open court is over 60 feet wide.
No expense spared in finish and equipment.
Service as exceptional as building itself.
There are 15 high-speed Otis elevators.
Direct entrances to three subways.
Most accessible building in New York.

Ask us to send you booklet, large floor plans and prices.

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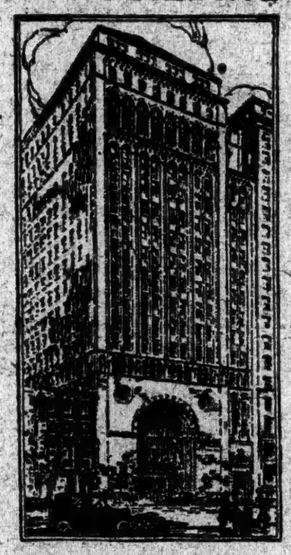
Opposite Grand Central Terminal



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Units of 2,000 sq. ft.+
Entire Floor of 9,500 sq. ft.

A long list of desirable companies have already taken space in this building.

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Two Lofts

CONTAINING ABOUT 30,000 SQUARE FEET FOR MANUFACTURING

LIVE STEAM, SEPARATE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER ENTRANCE, LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES AND SKY LIGHTS. FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION, SPRINKLERS.

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Full commission to brokers.

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At Less Than Market Value.

Braender Building
26-32 W. 17th St.

Fireproof, 100% Sprinkler. Light on Four Sides. 2 Pass. & Freight Elevators.

Lofts 25x95
½ Loft 45x95
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Lofts 45x90

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Very Low Rental.

47 East 19th St.

Entire floor, 16x100. Light 3 sides. Also Store and Basement, 25x100

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11-story fireproof manufacturing. TOP FLOOR, 50x100. Windows 4 Sides, 6 Skylights. Steam Heat—2 Elevators. AI.SO 2nd FLOOR 50x100.

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100% sprinklered; elevator; steam heat. Front part of 3d floor, 3,000 sq. ft. Rear of 2d floor, 16x80. Entire 3d floor, 66x100. Will divide in suits.

Also Large Basement, 7,000 Sq. Ft. VERY LOW RENTAL.

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SMALL Manufacturing LOFTS

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Apply on premises or

BING & BING
CORPORATION
119 WEST 40th STREET
or your own broker.

LARGE BASEMENT

11,000 SQ. FT.
72x165—15 ft. ceiling
Will Divide
SUITABLE FOR Restaurant, Storage or Manufacturing
Ventilating System, Sprinklers, Steel Sash, Fireproof.
APPLY ON PREMISES TO
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100 FIFTH AVENUE
Watkins 6887
BROKERS PROTECTED

155 EAST 44th ST.

One Block to 2 Elevated, 6 Surface, 4 Subway Lines, Post Office and GRAND CENTRAL STATION.

500 to 2,000 sq. ft. on one floor; light on all sides. Street level showroom.

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Modern 16-Story Office Building

1 ENTIRE FLOOR
80'x108' especially desirable

Offices & Showrooms

All Front Space.
From 600-1300 Sq. Ft.

No manufacturing. 100% sprinklered. Possession February First
Inquire of Sup't on
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FOR RENT—OFFICES and SHOWROOMS—large and small units—Modern fireproof buildings—Shipping facilities—Immediate possession & Feb. 1.

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CORPORATION
119 WEST 40th STREET
or your own broker.

Sublet Private Office

in Guaranty Trust Building
FIFTH AVENUE
TELEPHONE AND STENOGRAPHER SERVICE COMPLETELY FURNISHED
REFERENCES REQUIRED
BOX R. S. 124 TIMES.

105-7 Fulton St.

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FOR RENT

This 5 story building with 41 ft. frontage is available for early possession on a reasonable rent. Desirable location for high class restaurant, drug store or mercantile house.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868.
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LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES

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Offices and Salesrooms

377 BROADWAY, Cor. White St.
A few offices for Feb. 1st.

487 BROADWAY Corner Broome St.
Fronting on Three Streets. Open offices and other Attractive Rentals.
F. J. GUILFOYLE & CO.,
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OR YOUR OWN BROKER

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11 E. 36th St., near 5th Ave.
Through to East 37th St.
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7,800 feet, fine light, most attractive, very high class building. Elevator and all services the best.
Fred'k Fox & Co., Inc.
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4 Upper Floors

EXCELLENT LIGHT
75x100. Possession Feb. 1st.
100% SPRINKLERS
H. J. Sachs & Co., 38 W. 21st St.

38-44 W. 21st St.

LOFTS 67x99
100% SPRINKLERS
POSSESSION AT ONCE.
H. J. Sachs & Co., 38 W. 21st St.
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Lofts 50x100

Plenty light; sprinkler system; suitable for jobbing or manufacturing; will divide; reasonable rent. Apply on premises or own broker.

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Fireproof Building, Passenger and Freight Elevator, Steam Heat, etc.
1,500 ft. ..... $900 to $1,500
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One Door From Wall St.

OFFICES various sizes, 160 PEARL ST. Elevator, light, heat and janitor; very reasonable. Business allowed.

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LOFT TO LET; 30,000 square feet, elevator; reasonable rent; possession. William Bowden, Inc., 342 Fifth Ave.

LIGHT LOFTS OFFICES AND SHOWROOMS AT LOW PRICES 122 FIFTH AVENUE

SPACE ..... 2d floor
SPACE ..... 3d floor
SPACE ..... 4th floor
SPACE ..... 5th floor
SPACE ..... 6th floor
And various other spaces at low prices, store and basement about 24,000 Sq. Ft. Will divide to suit.

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Two North Windows Each.

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ALL LIGHT
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1st floor, 25x100, elevator, sprinkler; lowest insurance; no manufacturing.
Also
44 & 46 E. 25TH
Front half of 8th floor, 50x80, perfect light & elevators; lowest insurance; sprinklers.
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Residence in best section, 12 rooms, large garage, four sleeping rooms. Pavilion will add 7 more. Studio light. These two rooms, 3 furnaces, gas, electricity, two-story garage for six cars. Let 10 years to rear. 125 lots. Block from car line. New subway. Annual income, $4,000; easy $3,000. Price $16,000. Mrs. Sears, [illegible]

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No Dark Rooms. River Outlook.

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Opposite Stock Exchange.
Suites and Single Offices.
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A 23 STORY BUILDING
Overlooking the River.
ONE ENTIRE FLOOR
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25 WEST BROADWAY
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Exceptionally light, large Offices and Showrooms, Suitable for almost any business.
Elevator, Steam Heat, Sprinkler System.
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34th St. Off 5th Avenue
Reasonable Rental
Suitable for
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No Brokers.
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Modern 20 Story Office and Loft Building Facing Madison Square Park
11-12-13th FLOORS
With 16,800 Sq. Ft. Per Floor
Will Divide
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A FEW CHOICE OFFICES
Now Ready—Immediate
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POSSESSION PER. 1ST.
100% Sprinklered. Moderate Rent.
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SIZE 25x70. RENT $4500.
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OPPOSITE BRYANT PARK
6 STORY ELEVATOR
3rd & 5th Floors to Lease
Rent $4,250. Immediate Possession.
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APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Ready for Occupancy
New Building
105 E. 63d St.
Just East of Park Ave.
3 Rooms & Bath
$1700 to $2900
PER ANNUM
Management of
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15 East 49th St.
Plaza 9200
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES

Ready This Month
39 Fifth Av.
Bet. 10th and 11th Sts.
New 14 Story Fireproof Building
LIVING ROOM
BEDROOM
SERVING PANTRY
and BATH
$2,200—$3,000
Restaurant
Apply on premises or
Bing & Bing
Corporation
119 West 40th Street
Pennsylvania 4180

Unfurnished—East Side.
789 Madison Ave.,
COR. 67TH ST.
2 Rooms & Bath
Spacious living room, open fireplace.
Will decorate to suit tenant.
Inquire Supt. on premises, or Richard A. Abramson, 46 West 46th St. Bryant 4094.

MORTGAGE LOANS
Rate, 65 Cents an Agate Line.

WE HAVE $750,000 TO INVEST
in 2d mortgages on 1, 2 and 3-family houses, Brooklyn; low rate.
REALTY MORTGAGE CO. (INVESTORS), Cortlandt 4738. 32 Nassau St.

FIRST and second mortgages, small or large amounts; building and permanent loans; also bond issues; reasonable commissions; quick action. JOHN P. HENRY Jr., 309-11 5th Av., New York City.

FIRST and second mortgages; money to loan, any amount, on all type of property; reasonable charges. Allizer & Buch, 160 Broadway. Phone Cortlandt 8191.

AMPLE FUNDS for 1st and 2d mortgages, city and suburban; moderate charges. Weiles Corporation, 115 B'way. Rector 7831.

MONEY to loan on first and second mortgages; any amount, large or small. Apply Suite 103-104, 604 East 161st.

FIRST and second mortgages; reasonable charges. Duross Co., 261 Broadway, Barclay 3734.

HOUSES.
Manhattan For Sale.

708, (near Riverside)—Unusually artistic modern dwelling; great bargain. Murray Hill 4639.

84TH, 342 WEST—3-story dwelling, parquet floors, electricity; price right. Caretaker.

55TH ST., 338-340-342—Three three-story and basement dwellings; 13 rooms and bath; 17.6x100 each; rented at $2,000 each to May 1, 1923; first mortgage on each, $15,000 at 5½ per cent., five years; will sell singly or in group on easy terms. John P. Foel Co., 362 West 23d St.

90TH, 50 WEST—Four story, basement, A1 condition; 16 rooms, four baths; furnished or unfurnished; bargain; easy terms.

169 EAST 116TH ST.
BETWEEN 3D AND LEXINGTON AVS.
Between subway and elevated R. R. stations. Three stories and basement; $22,500; cash $4,000. Leon Altmayer, 62 East 86th.

217TH ST. AND PARK TERRACE WEST—For sale, 2 new 2-family houses, 11 rooms, and 2-car garage; two blocks west of Broadway on 218th St., west side subway 215th St. station, one block from Isham Park and overlooking the Hudson; reasonable and easy terms.

Manhattan For Rent.

58TH, EAST (between 5th and Madison)—For lease, two furnished houses for a term of years. S 551 Times.

70TH, WEST—High-class American basement; rent $5,200; private family. University 0795.

80TH, WEST—16 rooms, 7 baths, $350 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

CHARLTON ST., in excellent neighborhood, for rent, a charming house of 3 master bedrooms, bath, maid's room; exquisitely furnished; open fireplaces, lawn in rear; unusually reasonable; a remarkable opportunity; furnish best references. E 591 Times.

PARK AV., NO. 1,036, AT 86TH ST.
4-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE.
Finest section; accessible by subway and crosstown cars, buses; reasonable rent.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 21 East 40th St.
Leon S. Altmayer, 62 East 86th St.

IN the 70s, for rent, perfect house, parquet throughout, electric lights; 10 rooms, 3 baths; immediate possession; private family preferred. Call Columbus 1718.

Bronx For Sale.

TWO-FAMILY, TAX-EXEMPT.
Brick, 12 rooms, 3 baths, showers; 2-car garage, hot water heat; your floor rent free and 12 per cent. return; $4,000 cash. B 563 Times.

Brooklyn For Sale.

BEDFORD AV.—Automobile store, 12 apartments; income $14,000; recently completed; rented; $35,000; $10,000 cash. J. Ready, 935 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

OCEAN PARKWAY — Sacrifice; tapestry brick, 9 rooms; every improvement; some new furnishings; garage; $14,250. Vorzimer, 220 West 42d.

Queens For Sale.

$1,000 CASH buys one-family dwelling, 6 rooms and bath, all improvements. Call Richmond Hill 1136.

HOUSES.
Westchester For Sale.

BRONXVILLE.
A brick residence of character and distinction in Sagamore; there are 10 rooms and 3 baths; a picturesque setting on a high bluff; property in perfect condition; now offered for sale.
BURKE STONE, INC.,
41 East 42d St. or Bronxville 1490.

CHESTER HILL, MT. VERNON.
OUT-OF-TOWN OWNER
ANXIOUS TO SELL HOME.
Five minutes from main station; on lot 75x125; house contains 10 rooms, 2 baths; price $20,000.
ANDERSON REALTY CO.,
34 East 1st St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Telephone Hillcrest 1844.

LARCHMONT—The house you are looking for, on lovely high ground; view of Long Island Sound; nearing completion; unusually attractive; of Colonial type; 6 rooms; bath; advise immediate inspection; wonderful buy at $13,500. Drummond Realty Corp., 85 Boston Post Road, Larchmont. Phone 584 or Murray Hill 7323.

LARCHMONT SACRIFICE.
New 7-room stucco home; enclosed sun porch; all modern improvements; plot 50x100; convenient to station; offered by owner at exceptionally low figure; must be seen to be appreciated. Chauncey B. Griffen, 18 East 41st St. Tel. Murray Hill 9326.

NEW ROCHELLE.
We have listed for sale over 20 Bargains in choice houses. They range from 5 to 12 rooms each and are priced $5,750 to $18,500. For these and other properties call or phone
REFT REALTY CO.
138 North Av. Tel. 4090.
Office Open Sundays, New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE—Here's a real buy in Dutch Colonial house; 7 rooms, bath, hot water heat, hardwood floors; high location; conveniently located; beach privileges; inspect this at once; priced for quick sale, $17,000. Drummond Realty Corp., 228 Huguenot St., New Rochelle. Phone 3242, or Murray Hill 7323.

NEW ROCHELLE—Best section, big plot, a snappy little Dutch Colonial house of seven rooms and two baths; worth $20,000, reduced to $13,500 for quick sale. Thomas J. Good, Pelham Manor. Tel. 5845 Pelham.

PELHAM—Beautiful new, brick Colonial home, containing 8 rooms, 2 baths, separate tiled shower; oak floors throughout, built-in garage; hot water; attractively situated on high knoll; 90-foot frontage; 5 minutes walk to station; exceptional value; inspection will convince; Chauncey B. Griffen, 18 East 41st St. Tel. Murray Hill 9326.

PELHAM.
New house for sale, built by owner; excellent location; five minutes walk both stations; 9 rooms, 2 tiled baths; enclosed sun parlor; breakfast nook; heated; 2-car garage; vapor heat. Telephone owner, Pelham 1244.

PELHAM HEIGHTS—Must sell at once my charming brick home, with its perfectly planned interior of eight rooms, three baths, sun parlor, sleeping porch, fireplaces, two-car garage. See my agent, Thomas J. Good, Pelham Manor, N. Y. Tel. Riverside 1962.

SCARSDALE—Heathcote section; stucco house, 4 bedrooms, oak floors throughout; copper leaders; sun porch, fireplaces; 1/2 acre with garage; beautiful shade trees; $15,000. E. J. Bouchoux, Box 522, Scarsdale, N. Y.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. | APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Jackson Heights
22 Minutes from 42nd St. Subway Station
New Elevator Garden Apartments
5 to 7 Rooms—2 to 3 Baths
Tenant-Ownership Plan—Liberal Terms *Social and Business References Required*
Children's Playgrounds, Golf, Tennis, etc.
Take Subway to Grand Central, Transfer to Queensboro Subway (Corona Line) to 25th Street (Jackson Heights) Station—(Office Opposite Station)
By Motor—59th via Queensboro Bridge, Jackson Ave. to 25th St.
The Queensboro Corporation
Manhattan Office—50 East 42nd St. Telephone, Murray Hill 7057

Unfurnished—East Side.

1140 5th Ave.
6 Rooms—3 Baths, $4400
Park frontage. Excellent light.
1160 5th Ave.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY
1-7 Rooms—1-3 Baths, $1000—$4700
4 Room Apartments, $2000 and up
Our aim is to make our tenants satisfied with "French" buildings. The good will of the tenant is the best asset of agent, builder and owner. Consult your own broker or
FRENCH & FRENCH, INC.
Real Estate Management
350 Madison Ave., at 45th St.
Tel. Vanderbilt 3237

114 E. 40th St.
New Apartment—Near Park Ave.
2 & 3 ROOMS
WITH KITCHENETTE
2 Doctors' offices with separate entrances.
RENTALS $1,000—$2,750
Renting Agent on Premises
Consult your own broker or
FRENCH & FRENCH, Inc., Agents,
350 Madison Ave., at 45th St.
Tel. Vanderbilt 3237

NOW READY
New Nine Story Fireproof Building
125 E. 63d St.
Near Park Ave.
4 & 6 Rooms
2 & 3 Baths
$3,400 to $4,300 Per Annum
Exceptionally Large Rooms
Woodburning Fire Places
Management of
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th Street.
Plaza 9200
Representative on Premises

290 Park Ave.
Apartment for Sale
11th floor, facing Park Ave., one of the finest apartments in the building. Owned by an Estate; must be sold; exceptional terms arranged. Shown by appointment only.
HORACE G. KNOWLES
Murray Hill 9194. 342 Madison Ave.

Unfurnished—East Side.

743 Fifth Ave.
at 57th Street
Bachelor Apartment—
Only One to Rent
Large Living Room, Bed Room, Foyer and Bath. Complete Service.
$2,100 Per Annum.
Management of
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th Street Plaza 9200

Unfurnished—West Side.

CASCADES
265 Central Park West
SOUTH CORNER 87TH ST.
6 rooms, 2 baths
7 rooms, 2 baths
Special Ground floor corner apartment of 7 rooms, 2 baths, with private entrance, suitable for Doctor.
Inquire Superintendent on premises or
RICHARD A. ABRAMSON
46 West 46th St. Bryant 4094

Unfurnished—West Side.

2 WEST 87th St.
2 Rooms, Kitchenette and Bath.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette and Bath.
Exceptionally large living room.
166 West 73d St.
3 Rooms and Bath
Will decorate to suit.
Inquire Superintendent on premises, or
RICHARD A. ABRAMSON
46 W. 46th St. Bryant 4094

Onondaga Apartments
745 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 152d ST.
6 AND 7 ROOMS—1 AND 2 BATHS
High-class elevator apartment house, overlooking the Hudson River. All modern improvements; decorated to suit tenant.
Apply Superintendent on premises, or
RICHARD A. ABRAMSON,
46 West 46th St. Bryant 4094

THE ROGER MORRIS
Elevator Apartments
FOUR ROOMS
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT
400 WEST 160th ST.
OVERLOOKING POLO GROUNDS
Near "L" and Broadway Subway Stations.
PHONE WADSWORTH 6700.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

2, 3 & 4 Rooms & Bath
With Kitchenettes
Why go through the discomfort and loss of time involved in long subway rides when there are available new apartments, handsomely decorated and equipped in a delightful neighborhood within 10 minutes of lower Manhattan by three subways and many trolley and "L" lines.
All have outside exposures and abundance of sunlight and air. Moderate rentals to particular people. Inquire at the premises, Livingston St. at Red Hook Lane, adjoining the Brooklyn Borough Hall. Phone Main 7318.

HOUSES
Westchester For Sale.

WHITE PLAINS—We have inspected and can thoroughly recommend the construction of this new home with living room, sun parlor, dining room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, tiled bath, steam heat, hardwood floors, 2-car garage; owner's price of $14,000 is most conservative; a changing home in the right location. Chauncey B. Griffen, 18 East 41st St. Tel. Murray Hill 9326.

YONKERS, 43 Radford St.—12-room frame house, plot 40x100; one-car garage; 2 rooms on top floor rented for $45; price $15,000; $5,000 first mortgage at 5 per cent; will take $5,000 cash. Apply to any agent or call Yonkers 1234 before 10 A. M.

FOR RENT—BRONXVILLE.
UNFURNISHED.
House, 7 rooms, 2 baths, $125; house, 8 rooms, 3 baths, garage, $160; house, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $225. Write or phone real estate office of
ELLIOTT BATES,
Bronxville 1410.

A BARGAIN AT CRESTWOOD.
7-room stucco and shingle house, large corner lot, all improvements; near school and station; price $12,000. Write or phone real estate office of
ELLIOTT BATES,
Bronxville 1410.

BEFORE YOU BUY, read our booklet, "Suburban Westchester." It gives distances, commuting rates, population and description of each town within the forty-minute zone. Send postage, 4 cents. Prince & Ripley, 342 Madison Av., New York City.

WIDOW will sacrifice 22-room brick dwelling, best part of Yonkers; suitable small hotel, sanitarium or club; prominent avenue; must lease for 10 years, $10,000; lease necessary. Write only, Attorney, 904 8th Av.

Westchester For Rent.

MT. VERNON—Comfortable steam heated six room bungalow, sun parlor, garage, large fireplace; furnished or unfurnished; owner going abroad. Phone 2535-R Hillcrest.

Long Island For Sale.

DOUGLASTON—New, 7 rooms, 2 sleeping porches, 2 baths, garage, tax exempt; terms to suit. Phone Bayside 2260.

PORT WASHINGTON, country homes, shore estates, farm and business properties. Cowley, corner Main St. and Middleneck Road.

GREAT NECK, DOUGLASTON, BAYSIDE.
Our listings of superior homes are very complete; let us know your requirements.
L. T. McKNIGHT, 22 East 33d St.
Madison Square 3549. Great Neck 322.

ST. ALBANS—Owner offers beautiful modern nine-room, two tiled bath, hot water heated home in Addisleigh, $5,000 below value; garage, corner lot; terms. Phone evenings, Laurelton 1947 for appointment.

HIGH-CLASS SUBURBAN properties 30 miles from New York, at Lenox Hills: $7,950—Dutch Colonial; living room, dining room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms and bath; hardwood floors; large plot.
$7,295—Semi-bungalow; living room, dining room, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, bath; hardwood floors; large plot.
$4,850—Bungalow; living room, kitchen, with breakfast nook; 2 bedrooms, bath; large plot.
$4,750—California apartment bungalow; living room, closet bed, bedroom, bath, kitchen, with breakfast nook; large plot.
$6,450—California bungalow; living room, kitchen, with breakfast nook; 4 bedrooms, bath; large plot.
All property properly restricted; small down payments and easy carrying charges; two to four minutes from station; we are owners, not agents. Lenox Hills, 110 West 34th St., New York. Fitzroy 2350.

OWNER FORCED TO SELL
New California bungalow, built for his own occupancy, 5 rooms, bath, improvements; price $5,600; terms; 60x100; garage; located in delightful residential community; 41 minutes out; price $5,500; $1,000 cash. C 490 Times.

Long Island For Rent.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, L. I.
For rent, beautiful, new, brick house, 7 rooms, 4 baths, garage; just completed; coal in cellar. Phone Boulevard 6489 or call 55 Bow St.

KEW GARDENS, 18 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; furnished 8-room house, 2 baths; hot-water heat; sun parlor. Call Richmond Hill 10348.

New Jersey For Sale.

RIDGEWOOD—Modern Colonial home, 6 rooms, tiled bath; every improvement; large lot; beautiful trees; excellent location; convenient station and schools; many other properties for sale. J. S. Mittag Jr. Realty Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

RIDGEWOOD—New houses, 7 rooms and bath; oak floors; enameled trim; steam heat; sun porch; near station; price $10,000; satisfactory terms; possession. Frank L. Bedell, 90 West Broadway, New York.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Six-room bungalow, new, all improvements; steam heated; large plot; near depot; $8,000; terms. Vanderburgh, 198 Broadway.

STOP! LOOK!
READ THIS!
$750 and $55 monthly buys new modern six room home, with up-to-date bathroom, steam heat, gas, electricity, sewer and all assessments paid; large plot for garage; garden and chickens; in progressive suburb, only 30 minutes from New York, with all city conveniences; near station, stores and school; excellent train service, $75.55 monthly fare. Photo and full description mailed upon request.
JOHN A. BALDWIN,
1 Mount Vernon St., Ridgefield Park, N. J.

ALERT HOME SEEKERS
will want to know why Ridgewood, the "home town," has 2,800 satisfied commuters; send for booklet. Secretary, Box 123, Ridgewood, N. J.

FREE list of houses for sale and rent. Write VAN WINKLE CO., Rutherford, N. J.

Connecticut For Sale.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Charming new six-room bungalow; large lot; two tile baths, tile kitchen, oak floors, copper screens; steam heat; fine bathing; honestly built; a rare bargain at $14,000.
Harris Construction Co.,
350-352 Atlantic St.

CAMP SITE.
For girls' camp only. B 542 Times.

Houses Wanted.

WANTED—Modern or modernized house, with two to five acres, north of Stamford; have client willing to pay $15,000 to $20,000. John Crawford, 7 E. 42d St., N. Y.

WANTED—Private dwelling, west or east side, for private occupancy. University 0795.

WILL buy house, between 120th to 127th, quickly. Penger, 1,937 Madison Av.

LOTS.
Manhattan For Sale.

BUILDERS' opportunity, plot 100x100, plans filed; loan arranged; will subordinate equity. Joseph Katsh, 287 Seventh Av.

PLOTS—East of Lexington Av., 34th to 60th; principals. B 538 Times.

Bronx For Sale.

BRONX—For sale, most desirable vacant corner in the Bronx. Address B. S. Co., 11 East 42d St., New York City.

Long Island For Sale.

IN Jamaica, Hillcrest, northwest corner Home Lawn Boulevard and Highland Av.; 3 lots, $5,500 cash, and on Hillcrest Av., near Ackroyd Av., 3 lots, $4,000 cash. Address E. K. Hulse, Seneca Hotel, Columbus, Ohio.

OCEAN AND BAY FRONT LOTS,
WESTHAMPTON BEACH,
$200 and up.
J. Brownshield, 305 Broadway, New York.

LOTS.
Westchester For Sale.

BRONXVILLE MID-WINTER BARGAIN!
Choice of several preferred plots, 1½ acres each; bordering Sheldrake Club; restricted, preferred zone; greatly underpriced for quick liquidation. Ward, Carpenter & Co. (Liquidating Agents), White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 240 W. P.

SCARSDALE (Edgemont Estate)—Building sites available in this beautiful community. Scarsdale Edgemont Corp., 41 West 34th. Fitzroy 1570.

20 ACRES, $750 per acre, between Eastview and Hawthorne State Road, one hour by automobile from 42d St., to close our estate. O. C. Bliss, owner, 714 Madison Av. Brokers take notice.

New Jersey For Sale.

BUY improved plot in Ridgewood, 66x150; $800; terms. Vandenburgh, 198 Broadway.

Lots Wanted.

BUILDER WANTS BROOKLYN LOTS for houses suitable for Alteration; reasonable price; please state full particulars in first letter. 76 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

WANTED—Douglas Manor or Westmoreland lots; will purchase if location and price is right. F. F. W. Douglaston, N. Y.

ACREAGE for subdivision, large or small, cheap or expensive. Vandenburgh, 198 Broadway.

APARTMENT HOUSES & HOTELS
Manhattan—Bronx For Sale.

8TH AV. (near)—21-year lease, apartment hotel; 54 rooms, baths; all rented; $16,000 cash; net income, $10,000.
FISCHER, HAMMOND & HEINRICH,
280 Madison Av. Murray Hill 7463.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE NEAR COLUMBIA.
Small suites—stores.
Rents $60,000.
Will take less than $300,000 on easy terms.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

HARLEM—Bargain 5-story tenement, hot water; only two 4s and two 3s; rents $4,356; rock price $33,000, first mortgage $16,000, cash $7,000; act quickly. Room 1116, 220 West 42d St. No brokers.

HARLEM—4½ times rent; triples, 50x100, all improvements; rentals $18,000, price $75,000. Walser, 5 West 114th St.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—Bargain $13,000; rent; low; $14,000 cash; new law; 20 families; good returns. HEKEMIAN, 500 5th Av.

75 Ft. MODERN elevator apt. house, two doors from Central Park West, layout two 6, two 7-room apts. each floor, 3 years old, renting for $27,960, price $145,000, netting $11,500 annually. Coughlan & Co., Inc., 209 West 72d St.

BARGAIN PRICE

Owner is sacrificing valuable Columbus Av. property to realize cash; unusual opportunity; buyers only. C 131 Times.

SCHOOL, hospital or high-class rooming house, two 4-story and basement adjoining private dwellings, few doors from B'way; 28 large rooms, fire escapes, price $58,000; cash $9,000. Coughlan & Co., Inc., 209 West 72d.

NEAR 181ST AND BROADWAY—$165,000 CASH WILL BUY THESE 6 STORY ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSES; PRICE AND TERMS RIGHT; PRINCIPALS ONLY. EDWARD WOLFE, 296 BROADWAY.

$25,000 CASH—Three 5-story, 100x100; electricity, steam heat; rent $36,000; rent, $800; first mortgage, $64,000; price, $115,000. Clark-Maya Davidge, Inc., 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

SIX-STORY elevator, 75x100; one 5, one 6, two 7 rooms apts.; average $15.50 per room; $25,000 cash, balance easy terms; principals only; owner, M 35 Times.

$40,000 CASH
buys elevator house near Riverside, 75th St.; gross income $25,500; to pay 20% on cash required. C. R. C., 312 West 73th.

5-STORY house, two stores, hot water, white sinks, electric in hall; rent, $5,200; price, $29,500; splendid opportunity. Jaller Realty, 268 Bowery. Spring 6117.

BIG BARGAIN.
Corner in the best section of Harlem; price reasonable. L. & P. Real Estate, 1,264 3d Av.

APARTMENT house for sale—Heart of Murray Hill; 25% investment. Gaines, Van Nostrand & Morrison, 25 East 26th. Madison Square 0337.

VICINITY COLUMBIA COLLEGE—Six-story walk-up, 50x100; rents $15,500; price, $85,000; easy terms; no brokers. Nelson, M 37 Times.

7TH ST., EAST—Owner, leaving town, will sell or lease reasonable 18-foot dwelling. Particulars George Sauer, 1,571 3d Av.

LONG-TERM lease; new 6-story elevator apartment house; $30,000; security required. Joseph Katsh, 287 7th Av.

Apartments and Hotels Wanted.

OWNERS wishing to dispose of income property send particulars at once for quick action. J. Frank, 49 West 27th St. Phone Madison 10408-J.

A STORE and tenement properties, east side between Lexington and 2d Avs., from 14th-86th. Teckjian, 1 Union Square, 14th and Broadway.

60x100 TENEMENT, new law, with stores, or corner preferred; bargain; invest $10,000; no brokers. Platt, 4,000 Third Av.

$15,000 TO invest in city apartment house; rent not less $36,000; owners only. Telephone Audubon 5380.

WANTED—Long lease on apartment building, apartment hotel; cash. 442 Columbus Av.

CITY REAL ESTATE
Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

ATTENTION INVESTORS.
St. Nicholas Av. corner, near 181st, 6 stores; short term leases; price $155,000, $30,000 cash necessary.
Columbus Av. corner, 70s, stores and small suites; can be purchased for assessed valuation; $60,000 cash required.
What have you for sale?
P. A. EDMISTON, 5 BEEKMAN STREET.

TWELVE-STORY BUSINESS BUILDING, NEAR GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT AND UNDERGROUND; LEASE FOR LONG TERM ON NET BASIS.
BAILEY BROS.
132 WEST 42D. BRYANT 4982.

229 EAST 57TH ST.—Brick building; owner expanding to larger quarters; opportunity for furniture house to secure own building in fine furniture district. Peter Grimm, Vanderbilt 7557.

LIST your property with us; we have buyers for profitable New York City property; prompt attention. SUFRIN & JABLIN, 201 Broadway. Phone Worth 2822.

52D ST., EAST, near 3d Av., 4-story brick, suitable light manufacturing; elevator; 14,000 sq. feet; bargain. Murray & Barber, tel. 6780 Murray Hill.

CORNER HOUSE ON LEXINGTON AV. in active section of Harlem, below 125th St.; free and clear. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

21-YEAR LEASE business building near Chambers and Broadway, $7,000; shows $2,500 annual profit. Bedell, 90 West Broadway.

BUILDING for sale on Vesey St., 5 stories, basement, all improvements for manufacturing purposes. L 579 Times Downtown.

TWO 4-story and basement, remodeled building for business, near Metropolitan building; terms. Sea owner, 122 East 24th.

50TH, 116-118 WEST—2-STORY GARAGE, 2 DRIVEWAYS, 50x100. PHONE SPRING 9041.

REAL ESTATE WANTED
Rate, 55 Cents Per Agate Line.

City Property.

OWNERS, OPERATORS, OWNERS.
We have clients to $250,000 cash.
BARTFELD REALTY CO., INC.
152 West 42d St. Bryant 6815.

WANTED to lease for 20 years or more anything that will show a profit; corner property preferred. Morris Wolper Room 401, 2 Rector St.

WANTED—Sales Manager capable of directing active campaign on income properties; unusual opening. Address Sales Dept., A. M., 16 Times.

City Property.

ESTABLISHED real estate office desires property on lease or management, 2 per cent. basis; reliable, security. Walser, 5 West 114th.

5,000 SQ. FT. in units 600 to 1,500 sq. ft., between 40th and 27th St., in or near 5th Av. G 170 Times.

BROOKLYN REALTY quickly converted into cash. Henry Pierson, 323 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

PARTICULARS of any real estate for sale or exchange. Vandenburgh, 198 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE

A GENTLEMAN'S country estate, 500 acres; elaborate buildings, cost $1,000,000; price, $300,000, equity, $225,000, and cash for desirable loft building; will adjust equities; principals, Henry Merritt, 382 West 23d St.

FOR EXCHANGE—Flatbush Avenue, business leasehold; equity $20,000; mortgage $5,500; for cash and other property. Amos Lamphear, 149 Broadway, Manhattan.

FOR EXCHANGE—All classes of business lots and apartment realty, of any size or character. Call or write, Amos Lamphear, 149 Broadway, Manhattan.

FARMS.
Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

FARMS in 32 States; catalog free. Strout Farm Agency, 150M Nassau St.

FARMS.
Farms Wanted.

WANTED—To lease or purchase small farm on main highway, commuting distance; modern house necessary. C 400 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

42D ST. BUILDING, NEAR GRAND CENTRAL.

for sale or lease, size 41x100, exceptional location for chain stores or small company who wants to occupy own building; also suitable for insurance company; quick action required. S 362 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

IMMEDIATE possession at moderate rent. Small office suite, 4 rooms with lots of air, light and sunshine. Times Square district. World Tower Building, 110 West 40th St. Inquire Room 2503.

OPEN TO OFFERS
on lofts, stores, showrooms and manufacturing spaces at 124 West 24th St. and 41 West 21st St.; 9000 $800, 1500 $1,200, 2000 $1,600, 3000 $2,400 per year. CARSTEN & LINNEKIN, 221 4th Av. Tel. Stuyvesant 7180.

STORE & BASEMENT.
29 East 22d St. 25x100
LOFTS
29 East 22d St. 23x100
32 West 22d St. 53x100
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
BYRNE & BOWMAN,
30 East 42d St. Vanderbilt 2371.

To sublet on very reasonable terms, attractive suite of rooms in the KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING,
424 St. and Broadway
now appropriately sub-divided and ready for immediate occupancy either for LAW OR EXECUTIVE OFFICES.
A. G. MILES.

145-7 WEST 28TH ST.
24 left, 48x100;
2 elevators; sprinkler system.
Apply Janitor.
George Neiman, 522 5th Av.

EXCEPTIONAL Broadway building, between 55th and 56th; four stories; unusual opportunity for concern having show and office space in heart of automobile section, adjoining Columbus Circle district; short or long lease. William A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

LOFTS, 2,500 SQ. FT. AND 5,000 SQ. FT. each; elevator, steam heat, sprinkler, excellent light manufacturing; location 34 Av., 37th St.; subway and elevated very accessible; immediate possession. Apply premises, 45 Madison Av., Greenwald, 100 Broadway. Rector 1785.

30TH, 526 WEST.
One or two lofts, 25x100, suitable for woodworking or light manufacturing; reasonable rent.
JAMES N. WELLS'S SONS,
191 9th Av. Near 22d St.

VERY DESIRABLE SALESROOM and office for rent in 12th floor "Albemarle" Building, Broadway frontage, ready for occupancy. Apply Room 1210, Albemarle Bldg., Broadway and 24th St.

TWO fine lofts, 5th and 10th floors, Osann Bldg., 245 7th Ave., each 6,000 square feet; modern building; right four sides; passenger and freight elevators; sprinklered; rent, $6,500 each, from Feb. 1. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar Street. Telephone John 5700.

QUARTERS for bank or offices; store about 5,000 sq. ft., with basement; 7th Ave. and 135th St., Franklin and Hudson Sts., in district popular with wholesale food, chemical and paper concerns; attractive rental. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

TWO lofts for let, 50x100, light on four sides, elevator service and steam heat; near railroad terminal in the heart of Williamsburg. Apply on premises, 260 Meserole St., Brooklyn, or Schwartz & Daniels, 143 West 45th St., N. Y.

37 WEST 17TH ST.
Seventh floor (top), very light, for rent, 25x92; immediate possession; reasonable rent; brokers protected. Apply on premises or R. E. Richmond, 36 West 44th St. Vanderbilt 8256.

A CORNER office, 45d St. and Vanderbilt Av., opposite the Grand Central Station and Biltmore Hotel; separate entrance on ground floor with sign space; low rental. Apply Vanderbilt Avenue Building, 31 East 42d St.

5TH AV., 65 (13th St.)—Sublet; $75; spaciously furnished; biggest value. Stuyvesant 8172.

FOR RENT, top floor; light on four sides; 6,000 square feet; reasonable; sublet for 2 years; extension can be arranged for; immediate possession; 100 per cent. sprinkler. 704 Broadway or your own broker.

OFFICE SPACE—Very light, corner; location near 34th Sta., fine window display; suitable for chiropractor, optician or any professional enterprise; free office service. Hageman, 67 West 36th. Fitzroy 6420.

1,765 BROADWAY, N. W. COR. 57TH ST.
Front offices and showrooms, 500 to 620 square feet; reasonable rentals. Immediate possession. Carstein & Linnekin, Inc., 547 5th Av. Phone Ashland 6515.

OFFICES.
Low Rents.
238 West 55th Street,
at Broadway.
Also a few completely furnished.

STORE, ONE FLIGHT UP.
BUSY TRANSIENT CORNER.
FACING BROADWAY.
$150 MONTH.
C. KIRSCHNER, 1 PARK ROW.

A NEW YORK BROADWAY OFFICE gives your business prestige; private furnished offices, $25 to $35; telephone service; mail privilege, $5. Duane Co., 296 Broadway (entire second floor).

319 T. 19 WEST—Splendid store, 20x80, with large light basement, plate glass front; immediate possession; fixtures must conform to high-class building. Madison Square 0337.

STORES AND LOFTS
for rent.
LIVE STEAM AND POWER.
Inquire 67 Spring St. or 70 Crosby St., or Charles Klein, Cathedral 6929.

40-42 WEST 27TH ST., part light loft, $3,000; 49 West 3d St., store, basement and first floor; 137-139 Grand St., excellent top loft, 2,800. Apply Supt. or owner, Rhinelander 0337.

LARGE store, good for retailing specialty women's wear; beautiful display window; opposite Oppenheim-Collins and next door to Satkowsky. Further particulars, Watkins 6134.

STORE SPACE—Share large window display Lexington Av., in 60's; wonderful opportunity for fine underwear, hosiery or kindred line; reasonable rent. Phone Watkins 8519.

LOFTS to rent, up to 8,500 square feet, corner of 125th St. and 5th Av.; reasonable rent; any business; commission paid to brokers. Harlem 4849. Zetkoff & Lerner, 2,025 5th Av.

FOR RENT—JAEGER BUILDING.
5th and 8th floors, 10,250 square feet each; two freight elevators; sprinklered; good light all around; low rent. 132-138 Mulberry St.

DAYLIGHT LOFTS, top, 80x80; light from 2 skylights and 4 sides; will divide; stores, night watchman; elevators, heat. Call at 252-256 W. 36th, near 8th Av. Watkins 1028.

27-35 WEST 24TH ST.
Modern loft building, near 5th Av.
Rent $1,200 to $2,200 yearly.
A. J. Kerwin Co., 1,133 Broadway.

700 SQUARE FEET.
Sublet, $90 per month.
Suitable high-grade offices or work room. 790 Broadway (Cor. 11th), Suite 305.

LOFTS, 429—Broome St., near Lafayette; first, second, third; size 25x100; electric hoist; rent $1,500, $1,000, $900. Robert Bonsall, 261 Broadway, Barclay 0290.

GROUND floor, with piano, separate entrance, for vocal or violin studio; refined neighborhood; 210 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone Lafayette 1027.

MADISON AV., 677—Parlor floor; newly remodeled; excellent front, rear light; doctor, dentist, light business; reasonable. Inquire premises.

32 EAST 20TH ST.—LOFT, 25x100. Reduced rent for immediate action.
BYRNE & BOWMAN,
30 East 42d St. Vanderbilt 2371.

BEAUTY SHOP.
For rent; space for beauty shop in lobby of Hotel Sherman Square, 71st St. and Broadway. Apply office of hot

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Continued From Preceding Page.

Furnished—West Side.

57TH, 21 WEST—Exceptionally attractive 1-2-3 rooms; private bath, kitchenette; French phone; service.

58TH ST. (CORNER 7TH AV.)—THE REGAL, MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE. NEWLY FURNISHED MAID, VALET SERVICE; ONE ROOM, BATH, $90; 2 ROOMS, BATH, $110 UP. REFERENCES.

59TH, 70 WEST—Hotel Devon Annex; large front and parlor; private bath; phone; 2 rooms; complete hotel service; monthly or yearly lease.

59TH ST., 347 WEST—Attractively furnished one room, bath, kitchenette; fireproof building; restaurant. 4F.

59TH ST., 326 WEST.
HOTEL THORNDYKE.
VERY ATTRACTIVE TWO-ROOM SUITE WITH PRIVATE BATH. SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES. FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

59TH, 627 WEST—Small apartments, studios, unfurnished; elevator, kitchens, kitchenettes; suitable location.

59TH ST., 118 WEST—ATTRACTIVE SUITE OF PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH TO SUBLET. APPLY MANAGER, GRAND NORTHERN HOTEL.

59TH AND 7TH AV. (the Osborne)—Large two-room and bath apartment; kitchenette, long path; $210 month. Stephany, 9 D. C. Circle 6900.

59TH, 44 WEST—Two rooms and kitchenette, beautifully furnished; contents for sale, $1,200; rent $1,500. Von Heidler.

59TH, 340 WEST—2 and 3 rooms and bath; maid and valet service, $100 up monthly; references.

60TH, 21 WEST—Sublet, two rooms, bath; grill next Plaza, view park; lease May 15; $225. Plaza 4020.

60TH, 36 WEST—Sublet handsomely furnished, $175 month, 2-3 months, 2 rooms, bath; kitchenette, complete. Ruggeris.

60TH, 37 WEST (overlooking Park)—Two, three rooms, bath; kitchenette; also sublet.

60TH, 14 WEST — TWO LARGE LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ROOMS; PRIVATE BATH; SEPARATE KITCHEN; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; WEEKLY, MONTHLY.

60TH ST., 19 WEST (Congress Hotel)—Several choice 1 and 2 room apartments; suitable rent; special yearly rates quoted.

60TH, 20 WEST—Three large, beautiful furnished rooms in high-class studio building; suitable artist. Columbus 9829.

60TH, 18 WEST—Two rooms, bath; $110 month, including electricity and gas.

60TH, 19 WEST — Attractive parlor, bedroom, bath; to sublease to Oct. 1.

70S, WEST.

Handsomely furnished light-room apartment in exclusive modern elevator building; all outside rooms; large living room; immediate possession. Apply Mrs. Prescott and Miss Whelen.

200 WEST 57TH ST.

61ST, 341 WEST—Beautifully furnished housekeeping apartment, one and two rooms, bath and kitchenette. Hudson 0600.

61ST, 235 WEST, Apt. 7S—River view, living room, bedroom, bath, kitchen. Circle 6853.

72D ST., 126 WEST.
MOST DESIRABLE LOCATION.
Near Broadway, attractively furnished suite, light and spacious 2 and 3 rooms with kitchen and bath.

72D, 42 WEST (Royalton Apartment Hotel)—Attractively furnished two-room suites, bath, hotel service, phone; month or year; from $112 per month up.

72D, 118 WEST (HOTEL EARLTON)—VERY DESIRABLE TWO ROOMS, BATH, FULL HOTEL SERVICE; WEEKLY AND MONTHLY.

72D, 205 WEST—Two rooms, kitchenette; elevator, telephone, maid, restaurant service; garage.

74TH—Two-room apartment, grand piano, Victrola; magnificently furnished; $163. Columbus 1278.

74TH, 102 WEST—Studio with kitchen and bath; also small room; reasonable.

74TH, 45 WEST—TWO ROOMS, KITCHEN, BATH; $110 MONTHLY.

75TH, 45 WEST—Beautiful sunny 3-room apartment; all conveniences. Schuyler 2189.

76TH (344 West End)—Elegantly furnished 3 rooms, kitchenette, telephone, maid service.

77TH ST., 105 WEST—Two rooms and bath; ground floor; attractively furnished; $100 per month. See janitor.

77TH, 273 WEST—Attractively furnished two rooms, bath, apartment; maid service, heat, light.

80S—Attractively furnished 2 room, bath, kitchenette apartment; $100. Telephone Bryant 7400.

80TH ST., 103 W. (HOTEL ANDERSON)—TWO-ROOM SUITE; REASONABLE.

80TH—Seven rooms, 2 baths, $300; piano; bargain. Eilbergen, 25 West 42d.

82D, 308 WEST—Furnished parlor, bedroom and bath practically new; will sell very cheap; leaving the city; lease to Oct. 1923; rent $90 month. Phone Schuyler 8120. Apt. 13S.

86TH—Four-room apartment, 2 bedrooms, dining room and kitchen. Columbus 6229.

87TH (near Broadway)—Beautiful, artistically furnished, complete 5 room corner apartment; all rooms outside; 2 master bedrooms, tiled bath and shower; immediate occupancy; lease one year, $325 monthly; references. Schuyler 8108.

87TH, 323 WEST (Riverside)—Large, sunny parlor suites, bath, kitchenette; $80-$90.

85TH, 306 WEST—Sunshine, exquisitely furnished in detail; exclusive apartment, two rooms, bath, tiled kitchenette, $165; lease. Superintendent.

88TH, 344 WEST (Drive)—Luxurious room, 20x20; private bath; immaculate white enamelled tiled kitchen; southern exposure; $150 monthly.

90TH, 314 WEST (Riverside)—Attractive large 1-room and bath apartment, kitchenette; $75 monthly; weekly rates.

98TH, 282 WEST — Living room, kitchen, bath; third floor; modern, private house.

90TH, 44 WEST—Attractively furnished parlor floor; complete home apartment; spacious, parquetted rooms; fine decorations; quiet, select house.

90S—Beautiful 5-room elevator apartment; complete home Winter $200. Bryant 3073.

91ST ST. and Broadway—Two and three rooms, furnished; elevator. 2,455 B'way.

96TH ST., 55 WEST.
Am going South; will rent my elegantly furnished apartment, high-class, fireproof house, five outside rooms, a real home, $200 per month, period lease. Halloway, Riverside 9231.

94TH (2,934 BROADWAY) "Ordway"—1 room, bath, service; all improvements. Riverside 4758.

95TH, 330 WEST—Attractively furnished, seven rooms; till October; $185 month. Apt. 1.

97TH (E'way)—Six rooms, elevator, piano, Victrola; magnificently furnished; $220. Columbus 1278.

97TH, 305 WEST—Artistic, mahogany front, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; $95. 1-E.

98TH ST., 306-311 WEST.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS.
Housekeeping apartments, 2-4 rooms, kitchenette and regular kitchen, attractively furnished, including maid, linen, electric service; reasonable rates; convenient (96th) subway express station; fireproof.

102D, 210 WEST (Riverside)—Large, sunny parlor suites; bath; kitchenette; $80-$85.

103D, 210 WEST—Beautifully furnished housekeeping apartment; modern; reasonable; weekly rates. Bouker.

104TH (2,781 B'way)—3 or 4 light rooms, elevator building; first class service, $78 up.

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41 WEST 105TH ST.
Duplex apt., 6 rooms furnished or unfurnished. Phone Academy 0425.

105TH, 328 WEST — LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ENTIRE FLOOR; PRIVATE BATH; KEPT-RITE KITCHEN; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; MONTHLY; REASONABLE.

106TH ST. (215 MANHATTAN AV.)
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 room housekeeping apartments, elevator and non-elevator; $70 up; references essential. Main office, 215 Manhattan Av. Open evenings, all day Sunday. Academy 1647.

106TH, 107 WEST.
PREWAR PRICES.
3, 5 rooms, high class, $70 up. Academy 1617. Open 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

106TH, 301 WEST (Apartment 15)—Two rooms with use kitchen, bath, $80.

110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.,
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
High-class furnished apartments of 2 and 3 rooms, with kitchenette and bath, $80 and $160 up. Phone Ac demy 0613. Open every day from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

111TH, 503 WEST—Five rooms, front, extra large bedrooms; telephone, elevator; subway.

112TH, 210 WEST (HOTEL CECIL)—ATTRACTIVE ONE, TWO ROOM SUITES, WITH, WITHOUT BATH; SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

113D ST., 320 WEST—CHARMINGLY FURNISHED SUITE, BEDROOM, LIVING ROOM, DINING ROOM, REAL KITCHEN, IN MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT; EXCEPTIONAL VIEW HUDSON PHONE MORNINGSIDE 9677.

115TH ST., 650 WEST (Apt. 4)—Lady will share with lady or couple, sublet or sell, comfortably furnished five-room front apartment. M. Cogorin.

121ST, 617 WEST—Three newly furnished rooms; kitchen; price to buy on account family leaving city. Apt. 44, Mornings only.

121ST (57 Hamilton Place)—Attractively furnished 4-room apartment. Superintendent, all week.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

143D, WEST (300 Convent Av.)—Four sunny rooms, bath; beautifully furnished; apartment; $1200 monthly; includes gas; electricity.

150TH (Near Riverside)—Five rooms, bath, piano; $110. Bibserob, 35 West 42d.

150TH, 506 WEST—Four rooms, bath, completely furnished; desirable neighborhood; reasonable rent.

CLAREMONT AV., 781—SIX rooms, exceptionally furnished; two rented; elevator, phone. Morningside 8771. Apt. 9A.

GREENWICH VILLAGE—Studios with or without skylight; all improvements; tiled baths, stalls; open fireplaces, gas, electricity, hardwood floors; rent $28 to $75. 21 Jones St., near West 4th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 482 Apt. 2—Complete ly furnished two-room apartment, including grand piano. Call after 7 P. M.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 493, Apt. 2—Completely furnished three rooms, bath; phone; immediate possession.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 87—Three-room apartments, bath, kitchenette; new, elegant furniture; lease.

RIVERSIDE—Attractive 3-room elevator apartment; river view; immediately; $125. Bryant 3079.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 87—Studio, large room, bath, skylight; suitable artist; lease.

VERMILYEA AV., 140 207TH ST., near Broadway—Three rooms beautifully furnished; shower; telephone Wadsworth 9855; $75. Stedman.

WEST END AV., (86th St. subway)—Beautiful apartment, 3 rooms, 2 baths; modern. High-class building; exquisitely furnished; mostly imported Steinway grand, library, Oriental rugs, finest bedding, linen, china; sublet or sale. Phone 10816 Schuyler.

6 ROOMS, elegantly furnished, on lease or can be purchased at reasonable figure, in heart of theatrical district. Phone Circle 4080.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent, 3 months or longer. Call at SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

LADY will share studio apartment with cultured lady of means; references; 57th St. near 9th Av. Telephone morning, Circle 2815.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY. CONSULT MRS. DINGLEMAN, Renting Specialist, 138 West 72d. Col. 836.

ALL SIZES, LOCATIONS AND RENTALS. NO CHARGES TO YOU. M. & C. JACOBY, 20 EAST 42D ST.

Personally Inspected Apartments—All sizes. Smith-Gibbons, 503 5th Av. Murray Hill 0089.

FIVE newly furnished, $175; short, long term; two-family house. Kingsbridge 1247.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

CLARK ST., 66 (opposite subway station)—Furnished, 2 rooms and bath, $60.

Unfurnished—East Side.

83D, 135 EAST—Two-room, bath, kitchenette studio apartment, Murray Hill 4060.

84TH ST., 113 EAST—New studio apartment, two rooms, bath, shower, fireplace, kitchenette; exceptional light. Agent on premises, 12 to 2. Bryant 3906.

114 EAST 40TH ST.
2-3 rooms, bath, kitchenette.
Doctor's offices with separate entrances.
RENTALS MODERATE. $1,600-$2,750.
Renting Agents on premises, or
FRENCH & FRENCH, INC.,
350 Madison Av., at 45th St. Vanderbilt 8287.

48TH, 20 EAST—Two rooms and bath, elevator apartment; rent $1,500.

55TH, 130 EAST—2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; seen 9-5. Inquire Bourne about address.

56TH, 17 EAST—Bachelor's apartment, 2 rooms and bath, open fireplaces; valet and maid service; meals available.

60TH, 45 EAST—Magnificent apartment, occupying entire second floor; will rent for the bargain price of $150 until next October; this apartment has always been rented for $225. Apply Doctor.

75TH ST. (315 Park Av.)—3 rooms, kitchenette; rent reasonable. Agent on premises.

83D ST., 116 EAST (near Park Av.)—Two rooms, bath and kitchenette; ground floor front; exceptionally desirable for doctor. Apply on premises.

86TH ST., 66-70 EAST.
Adjoining Park Av.
Modern 12-story fireproof building; beautiful four-room-and-bath apartment; adaptable for physician; ground floor; immediate possession. Apply Superintendent or The Hagstrom-Callen Co., 1,974 Broadway. Columbus 6866.

EAST 58TH ST.
Newly completed 9 story; fireproof.
5 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $2,900.
ALMAR CORP., OWNER, 3 E. 41ST ST.,
Renting Agent on Premises.

58TH, 339 EAST—Single flat, 5 beautiful rooms; steam; modern improvements; $75.

93D (1,311 Madison Av.) — Four rooms and bath; large closets; roof garden; gas and electricity free; seen any time. Rhinelander 5843.

95TH, 151 EAST—4 rooms, housekeeping; tile bath; parquet floors; $110.

"AMBASSADOR,"
1,891 MADISON AV.
High-class corner apartment, 9 rooms, 2 baths; $2,400. Superintendent.

LEXINGTON AV., 746—Studio apartment, 2 rooms, bath, all improvements; outside light; rent $65. Herman Weiss, Bloomingdale's, 59th St. and Lexington Av. Plaza 8000.

MADISON AV., 707 — 2 bedrooms, parlor, kitchenette; entire floor; walk-up; $1000.

PARK AV., 41—Murray Hill section; entire parlor floor apartment, four rooms, kitchenette, bath; suitable doctor's home; $4,800 per year; references exchanged. Telephone after 6 o'clock, Murray Hill 8894. Shaw.

PARK AV., 815—Doctor's office; 2 rooms and bath. Agent on premises.

ADJOINING PARK AVENUE,
103 East 84th Street.
7 rooms, 3 baths;
3 rooms, 1 bath;
suitable for physician.
George Nelman, 522 Fifth Avenue.

FOUR-ROOM apt. in the East 50's; 9th floor; 3 exposures; $2,700 year; lease. Shown by appointment only. Plaza 5492.

Unfurnished—West Side.

7TH AV., 1,945 (117TH ST.).
Seven large, light rooms, modern, $1,400.
BERGER REALTY CO., 507 5TH AV.

8TH, 10 WEST—High-class; 3 rooms; apt. studio, with 2 living rooms.

12TH ST., 79 WEST—Very large room, breakfast, kitchenette; outside; $55.

16TH, 140 WEST—6-7 rooms, electricity, parquet floors, telephone; reasonable rent.

39TH, 45 WEST—Two rooms, bath, fireplace, closets, kitchenette. Owner, Riverside 9682.

46TH, 258 WEST—Two rooms, bath and all conveniences; best equipment; central.

56 WEST 49TH ST.—Elevator apartment, 2 rooms and bath, $1,400. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St., Murray Hill 8900.

56TH ST., 42 W.—High-class, 2 room studio, one in a thousand. Premises or Supt., 149 West 57th St. Telephone guaranteed.

51ST, 10 WEST—2-ROOM APARTMENT, BATH AND KITCHEN; ELEVATOR. APPLY ON PREMISES OR PHONE SPRING 9041.

63D (6th-6th Avs.)—Apartment, eight rooms, bath, $125 month; sacrifice furniture, $700. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

56TH, 327 WEST—Two, four, seven rooms; interestingly remodeled; elevator; desirable location.

57TH, TWO HUNDRED AND NINE WEST.

MRS. PRESCOTT AND MISS WHELEN

are the exclusive agents for several exceptionally attractive unfurnished apartments in high-class, restricted buildings, 57th St. and vicinity; immediate occupancy; rental $2,100-$3,800 yearly; remarkable concessions until October.

CIRCLE 1293. CIRCLE 2918.

57TH ST., 42 WEST.
Unusual apartments, two large Colonial rooms, handsome tiled bath, electrical kitchenette, parquet floors, front; ideal for bachelor or couple; $125. Apply Supt.

57TH ST., 339 WEST—Two rooms, bath and foyer hall; steam, hot water; electricity; possession; moderate rental. Premises or J. K. Moore, 315 West 57th St.

57TH ST., 149 WEST—One and two rooms, studio apartments; fireplace. Apply in Store, Phone Circle 1068.

71ST ST., 115 WEST (near Broadway)—Four room and bath; high class elevator apartment house; all light rooms and very desirable; rent reasonable. Inquire on premises or phone Columbus 4131.

71ST ST., 145 WEST (near Broadway)—3 rooms, bath and large reception room, arranged for doctor; $2,400 per annum. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

71ST ST., 145 WEST (near Broadway)—Housekeeping apartment 3 rooms and bath, $1,800 per annum. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

72D ST., 25 WEST.
New 8-story elevator; ready Feb. 1; large 3 and 5-room apartments, with every known modern home appliance; inspection invited; open Sunday; rentals $115 to $140 monthly on two or more years' lease.

72D, 122 WEST—2-room, bath, kitchenette studio apartment; 1st flight; suitable doctor, dentist, dancing studio; moderate rent.

72D, 240 WEST—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; studio apartment; most desirable location for professional man; low rent.

74TH ST., 202 WEST (Corner Broadway)—Unusually large three-room apartment to sublet, $120; an opportunity.

75TH, 136 WEST—New elevator apartment; three rooms; southern exposure; February occupancy.

82D, 206 WEST—Six rooms, bath, all light, steam heat, electricity; near subway; elevator; lease, $85 month. Janitor.

84TH, 17 WEST—7 rooms, bath, steam heat, electric lights, hot water; $125.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

85TH, 326 WEST (The Towers)—New, 12-story building, 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette; $1,200 year, including gas; electricity.

85TH, 55 WEST—Modern two room, kitchen and bath apartments; exceptionally light room; spacious closets; reasonable.

85TH ST. (583 West End Av.)—Beautiful apartments, 2 and 4 rooms, fireplaces, $1,000-$2,800; exclusive houses; leases.

85D, 259 WEST—Delightful rooms, kitchen and bath, $100; immediate occupancy.

94TH ST., 326 WEST—3 rooms, 2 baths; large apartment; Riverside 9628.

96TH ST., 42 WEST—Very desirable one (large) room apartment with real kitchen; $55.

104TH ST. (9 7th Broadway)—Unusually newly, well-furnished 3 to 6 room apartment; elevator building; very low rent.

106TH ST., 63 WEST (Central Park)—5 room single modern apartment; $100.

106TH, 236 WEST—Elevator apartment, 5 rooms, front; latest improvements; like new.

100TH, 470 WEST—To sublet at bargain reduction, $125; entire first floor; 5 rooms and bath; very attractive; superior house. Call at premises or phone Mrs. Knight, Clarkson 0060.

110TH, 327 WEST—Fireproof, newly finished housekeeping apartments; 3 spacious rooms, bath, ample closets; exceptional values, $1,500-$1,800.

111TH ST., 215 WEST.
Six-room apartment, large, light, 2d floor front; electricity; telephone, improvements; rents reasonable; immediate possession; security. Inquire Supt.

111TH, 501 WEST—Very desirable elevator apartment, facing Cathedral; $100.

115TH, 613 WEST—Six desirable rooms in sublet; can be had Feb. 15; $1800, per year; apartment 12.

122D, 515 WEST—Four choice rooms, elevator apartment; $70 to $90. Superintendent.

137TH, 522 WEST—High-class modern 6th. apt.; 7 exceptionally large beautiful rooms, front; reasonable; tenant, resident supt.

139TH, 557 WEST (Broadway)—Six attractive rooms, electricity; modern improvements; $80. Janitor.

151ST ST., 504 WEST—Elevator apartment, 6 and 7 large, light rooms; steam heat, &c.; $85 to $115. Superintendent on premises.

153D, 448 WEST—Five rooms and bath, $115; elevator apartments.

156TH (35th Edgecombe Av.)—5 dandy rooms, every conceivable improvement; elevator; $85.

163D, 800 WEST (Cor. B'way)—High class elevator apartment house; 3 rooms; $70.

169TH, 560 WEST—Desirable four large rooms and bath; ground floor; high class apartment house. Apply Supt.

170TH, 585 WEST—Desirable 4-room apartment. Inquire superintendent.

181ST ST., 730 WEST (corner Haven Av.)—High-class walk-up building, 5 rooms; corner apartment overlooking Hudson; $150; immediate possession. Apply premises.

190TH, 550 WEST—5 large outside rooms, exceptional closets, first floor low building to lease Feb. 1; $85; references required.

192D ST., 600 WEST—Three to five rooms, $60 up; corner elevator apartments.

CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, 250—THREE-ROOM APARTMENTS, EACH ROOM OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK; LOCATION IDEAL; EVERYTHING FOR THE COMFORT OF THE MOST FASTIDIOUS; ALSO STUDIO APARTMENT. RAYMOND B. BUSSEK.

CONVENT AV., 488 (corner 149th St.)—3 rooms, 3 baths apartment, elevator, steam heat, hot water; electricity, $170. Superintendent on premises.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 488 (corner 180th)—Elevator; 4-5 beautiful rooms.

MANHATTAN AV., 272 (corner 111th St.)—High-class elevator apartments, 5, 6 outside rooms, newly decorated, facing Morningside Park; convenient to elevated and subway; buses pass door. Agent on premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 420 (N. E. Cor. 114th) The Hamilton (famous for service).
1, two apartments available;
6 ROOMS—2 BATHS—immediate occupancy.
7 ROOMS—2 BATHS—occupancy Feb. 15.
See Resident Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 368 (106th)—High-class elevator apartment; 11 rooms, two baths; rent reasonable. Superintendent.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 946, corner 167th St.—Four rooms front, new elevator house. Agent 6th premises.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 788—Three-room apartment with garage and garden; private entrance.

THE RIVIERA.
790 Riverside Drive (cor. 157th St.)
Elaborate apartments, 10 large rooms and 4 baths; spacious reception hall; new rent $3,500. Apply manager on premises.

WASHINGTON SQUARE—Decorated own apartment, large living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath; newly painted and luxuriously furnished; owner going to Cuba. Phone Gramercy 9307.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—Six rooms, modern improvements; elevator, $36. Macomber, 609 5th Av.

WEST END, 831 (93d)—Exceptional corner; 2 large rooms, kitchenette, $100. Supt.

WEST END AV., 929 (102d St.) — Eight rooms, two baths; rental $2,400.

TWO beautiful large rooms, fireplaces, private closets, pantry, kitchenette; ideal for couple or bachelors. Park Avenue. Van 3450.

STUDIO APARTMENTS—High-class apartment hotel, excellent location; very reasonable rates. Saxon, 140 West 69th St.

Unfurnished—Bronx.

163D ST. AND WOODYCREST AV.
(Bernard Court.)
4-ROOM APARTMENTS.
Newly Building. Improvement.
RENT REASONABLE.
6th and 9th Av. "L"; all subway trains 100 feet from property. Apply B. Noonan, on premises, Jerome 4118.

FEATHERBED LANE, 1117 (one block east of University Av.)—Convenient to Lexington Av. subway, four and five room apartments, all modern improvements. Telephone Superintendent on premises.

MERRIAM AV., 1,414 (new building)—Just east of University Av.; 1 block south of Washington Bridge; 3 rooms and bath, $87; 4 rooms and bath, $72; possession Feb. 1.

DOWN with high rental! Six rooms with bath, etc., worth double, 1,071 Findlay Av., near 180th St., 3 blocks east of Concourse. Jerome 0558. Lasser.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, 1,403 (near 176th St.)—Four and five room apartments; reasonable rent. Dee Agency.

UNIVERSITY AV., 1,636—7 large light room apartment; electric light, steam heat; latest improvements; $150. Phone University 8696.

MT. EDEN AV., 243—Seven rooms and sun parlor, including garage; private house facing Claremont Park. Bingham 10230.

ANTHONY AV., 1,701—Six large light rooms, electricity, steam heat, improvements; private house; 3rd floor. Bingham 1985.

MERRIAM AV., 1,400—Four rooms, new building, $70; residential neighborhood. See superintendent.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—68 Columbia Heights Corner; near Clark St. Subway.
4 ROOMS AND BATH, HOUSEKEEPING.
Will accept exceptionally low rents from desirable tenants; real kitchens; steam heat, hot water; electric lights; inlaid floors, open fireplaces and beautiful roof garden, with unobstructed view of New York Bay; less than 10 minutes to Wall St. and 20 minutes to Times square.
Agent on premises. Tel. 6244 Main.

BENSONHURST (Cropsey Av. Corner Bay 29th St)—Three, four and five rooms in high-class apartment house overlooking bay; exceptionally large rooms; ready for immediate occupancy; three blocks from Bay Parkway station. Agent on premises.

FOSTER AV., 1,007—5 large rooms; finest section Flatbush; modern improvements, $90.

Unfurnished—Westchester County.

WOODWORTH AV., 812 (Yonkers)—8 rooms, bath and enclosed porch; river view; one minute Glenwood station; exceptional neighborhood; rent $70. A. O. Van Suetendaal. Phone Yonkers 326 or 0712.

APARTMENTS just completed, 4, 5 rooms, porches; Sound view; garage accommodations; $65 and $90; near depot. Emelin, 75 Mamaroneck Av., Mamaroneck.

Unfurnished—New Jersey.

5-4-3 ROOM apartments, all improvements, including elevator service. Harding Apartments, 250 Potter Place, corner Fulton St., Weehawken.

APARTMENTS WANTED
Rate, 55 Cents Per Agate Line.

Furnished.

WANTED—Apartment, furnished, west side, between 70th St. and 1026 St., two or three rooms and bath, telephone; no rooming house or part of apartment; business man. B 857 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS WANTED.
CLIENTS WAITING. MRS. DINGLEMAN, Renting Specialist, 138 West 72d. Col. 836.

THREE-ROOM housekeeping; wife of employed husband to manage apartments, services in exchange for rent. B 7 Times.

APARTMENT, furnished, west side, 3 or 4 rooms, bath, from 90th-149th St. J. Kent, 27 East 22d.

APARTMENTS WANTED.
Apartment Renting Co., 176 West 72d St.

Furnished.

BUSINESS woman wants two rooms, furnished, kitchenette, bath; $35. B 331 Times.

IMMEDIATELY—APARTMENTS ALL SIZES. Smith-Gibbons, 503 5th Av. Murray Hill 0089.

Unfurnished.

HIGH-CLASS apartment wanted on Oct. 1, 1923, on east side between 40th and 60th Sts.; must contain large living room, dinette, 3 bedrooms, full-size kitchen, 2 master bedrooms and baths, servant's room and bath. Write, giving full details, including rent, to 1036 Times Annex.

FIVE rooms, bath, east or west side. Phone Rhinelander 5843.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

127TH, 217 EAST—Beautiful parlor; living, business; also housekeeping rooms; improvements; phone.

127TH-MADISON AV. (Hotel Madison)—Beautiful outside rooms, with baths, $15 up; use of bath, $10.50 up; full hotel service; block to subway. Madison Square 1784.

27TH, 43 EAST—HIGH-CLASS ROOMS; modern improvements; $8; 9th floor.

29TH ST., 29 EAST—LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED OUTSIDE ROOMS WITH TWIN BEDS AND RUNNING WATER; USE OF BATH; $18 PER WEEK FOR ONE PERSON, $21 FOR TWO; SUITE, BATH, $18 PER WEEK FOR ONE PERSON; $21 FOR TWO. MARTHA WASHINGTON HOTEL FOR WOMEN ONLY.

34TH, 126 EAST—Beautiful bed-sitting room; bay window; elevator; refined; references. Poole.

34TH, 46 EAST—Attractively furnished rooms, with or without private bath; reasonable rates.

38TH, EAST—Large room, all conveniences, private family; reasonable. Crimmins, Vanderbilt 0220.

39TH ST., 21 EAST—Excellent location; large room; comfortable small rooms; reasonable.

39TH, 29 EAST—DESIRABLE ROOMS. Business people; breakfast; owner's residence.

57TH, 221 EAST—Remodeled rooms; every convenience, quiet house; references.

59TH ST. AND FIFTH AV.—A FEW DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS WITH RUNNING WATER; IN ROOM, SHOWERS AND BATH ON BACHELOR FLOOR. TO RENT AT $17.50 PER WEEK. INQUIRE NETHERLAND HOTEL.

60TH, 115 EAST (Park)—Handsomely furnished; kitchenette privileges; superior location; reasonable.

66TH ST., 53 EAST—Large parlors, double; kitchenette; single; business; permanently; guests; conveniences.

91ST, 71 EAST — Nice, large room; kitchen privileges; business couple; private house.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR MEN.

The rates in the newest of the Allerton group, a 17-story, fireproof building, just completed, containing apartments, club conveniences, are from $9.50 to $18.50 per week for permanent residence only. 143 East 39th St., 45 East 56th St.

GRAMERCY SECTION—Couple offer business women two large bedrooms and parlor, elevator apartment; no roomers; moderate. Stuyvesant 6342.

IRVING PLACE, 14—Front rooms; tile bathroom; absolute cleanliness; corner building. Store. Phone Circle 1068.

71ST ST., 115 WEST (near Broadway)—Four room and bath; high class elevator apartment house; all light rooms and very desirable; rent reasonable. Inquire on premises or phone Columbus 4131.

71ST ST., 145 WEST (near Broadway)—3 rooms, bath and large reception room, arranged for doctor; $2,400 per annum. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

71ST ST., 145 WEST (near Broadway)—Housekeeping apartment 3 rooms and bath, $1,800 per annum. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

72D ST., 25 WEST.
New 8-story elevator; ready Feb. 1; large 3 and 5-room apartments, with every known modern home appliance; inspection invited; open Sunday; rentals $115 to $140 monthly on two or more years' lease.

72D, 122 WEST—2-room, bath, kitchenette studio apartment; 1st flight; suitable doctor, dentist, dancing studio; moderate rent.

72D, 240 WEST—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; studio apartment; most desirable location for professional man; low rent.

74TH ST., 202 WEST (Corner Broadway)—Unusually large three-room apartment to sublet, $120; an opportunity.

75TH, 136 WEST—New elevator apartment; three rooms; southern exposure; February occupancy.

82D, 206 WEST—Six rooms, bath, all light, steam heat, electricity; near subway; elevator; lease, $85 month. Janitor.

84TH, 17 WEST—7 rooms, bath, steam heat, electric lights, hot water; $125.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

85TH, 8 WEST—Furnished room; $12 per week single; $15 double. Apply on premises.

51ST ST., 248 WEST—LARGE and SMALL rooms; all modern improvements.

54TH, 34 WEST—Light, single room, unusual furnishings; no rooming house; $45.

58TH, 124 WEST—Large, beautifully furnished room adjoining bath; modern conveniences.

61ST, 27 WEST—Room for bachelor; hot water, electricity, bath; parlor floor; "silent block"; accessible; $7. O'Donnell, Columbus 0578.

66TH, 16 WEST—Beautiful large front room, electricity; suitable 2 gentlemen; $30.

66TH, 66 WEST—EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED ENTIRE FLOOR, PARLOR, BEDCHAMBER, SEPARATE KITCHEN, COMPLETE BATH; MONTHLY; REASONABLE.

69TH, 63 WEST—Sunny, bright double room, kitchenette privileges; quiet, refined; references.

69TH, WEST (near Park)—Nicely furnished room, private American family; references exchanged. Phone Columbus 2907.

66TH, 68 WEST—ATTRACTIVE MEDIUM-SIZED ROOM, $8.

69TH, 12 WEST—Two single rooms, bath; kitchenette privileges; en suite, separately.

70TH, 226 WEST—Attractive front room, dressing room; heat, hot water supplied by hotel; adjacent; ideal two gentlemen.

70TH, 59 WEST—DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; $12; MEDIUM ROOM, $8.

70TH ST. (2,026 B'way)—Attractive suite 2 rooms; conveniences. Apt. 2F.

71ST, 56 WEST—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOM, PRIVATE BATH; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING.

71ST, 300 WEST (corner West End Av.)—Attractive large room, with kitchenette and bath; medium rooms; running water; kitchenette.

71ST, 343 WEST—Large, connecting rooms, also single, in newly decorated furnished modern apartment; references. Hamilton, Columbus 9184.

71ST (235 West End Av.)—Exquisitely furnished, large front room; wonderful dressing room; second floor; one block subway.

71ST, 52 WEST—Single room; very attractively furnished; high-class house; reasonable.

71ST, 304 WEST—Attractive large, light double room; very reasonable. Columbus 8816.

71ST, 62 WEST—DOUBLE ROOM, PRIVATE BATH, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; SINGLE ROOMS REASONABLE.

71ST, 70 WEST—private house; large, heated, adjoining bath; $40; gentleman; telephone.

71ST, 61 WEST—DOUBLE ROOM, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES, $12; PRIVATE BATH, $16.

71ST, 31 WEST (HOTEL JOYCE)—ONE, TWO ROOM SUITES; $15 WEEKLY UP.

71ST, 346 WEST—Handsome suite $100; attractive rooms $12; references; 3 East.

71ST, 317 WEST—Studio, by day; also large room, bath, steam heat.

72D, 30 WEST — ATTRACTIVE FRONT BASEMENT, PRIVATE BATH, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; WEEKLY, REASONABLE.

72D, 18 WEST—DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, PRIVATE BATH, COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; MEDIUM ROOMS, $10 UP.

72D, 261 WEST—Large, sunny front room, twin beds, private bath; references.

72D, 215 WEST—Front, second floor, double room, bath; medium room; gentlemen.

73D, 385 WEST — Suite, front and back parlor, private bath, or separate 2 or 3; business men only.

73D, 154 WEST — Handsome large rooms, private bath, kitchenette, conveniences; also single.

73D, 103 WEST—Large, attractive front room; southern exposure; running water; reference.

73D, 11 WEST — Attractive rooms, newly furnished; double gentlemen; telephone, all conveniences.

73D, 140 WEST—DOUBLE ROOM, $10; SINGLE, $6.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

74TH, 130 WEST — BASEMENT, TWO ROOMS; PRIVATE BATH; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; $15.

74TH, 214 WEST—Beautiful double room, private bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable; references.

74TH, 43 WEST—Spacious room, private bath; perfectly appointed; private home; breakfast.

74TH, 57 WEST—Exceptionally nice newly furnished room, suitable two; private home.

74TH, 104 WEST—New, modern, handsomely furnished rooms, with, without private baths.

74TH, 3 WEST—DOUBLE ROOM, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; $15.

75TH, 45 WEST—Comfortable rooms, baths, kitchenette privileges, electricity, steam, parquetry, phone.

75TH, 11 WEST—Nicely furnished front, sunny, single room, electricity; gentleman; service.

75TH, 327 WEST—Attractively furnished, medium, single room; steam heated; running water.

76TH, 133 WEST—Attractive, large front room, private bath; owner's private home.

77TH, 258 WEST — One large room; $10; small room, $5; improvements; references.

78TH, 25 WEST—Cozy, south, front, steam, water, telephone in room; quiet.

78TH, 4 WEST—DOUBLE ROOM, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; $10.

78TH, 158 WEST—Large rooms with private baths; suitable for 1-2.

78TH ST., 60 WEST—Attractively furnished room in apartment. 2 north.

79TH, 305 WEST—Attractive room, bath; $15; medium, $10-$12; excellent service.

79TH, 140 WEST—

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER—Young man, 26, French, 2 years' experience bookkeeper, accountant, secretary; knowledge English, French, correspondence, typewriter; A1 references. Gentleman, 144 West 101st St.

BOOKKEEPER, 23; 6 years' practical bookkeeping experience; control accounts, financial statements; accountancy student; capable assistant; full charge office; highest credentials. L 607 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 15 years' experience, double entry, trial balance, financial statements, controlling foreign exchange, import; French, German; A1 references; start $50. B 838 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, stenographer. Cript; physically disabled; three years' experience; cannot work Saturdays; position, no salary, object. Lenox 5187.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT, 20, two years' experience; college education; take entire charge; salary $35, $40. B 864 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Christian, 30 years' experience, accustomed complete charge books, thoroughly reliable, $40. T. George, 123 West 123d St.

BOOKKEEPER, 34, with manufacturing experience, take full charge of books, control accounts, trial balance, correspondent. Call Worth 4, 1-3 to 5.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, thoroughly experienced, take complete charge, auditing, experience, desires opportunity with advancement. C 501 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, competent office man, not merely a clerk, varied experience, desires responsible connection with prospects. A 448 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, credit man, will systematize accounting department if necessary; excellent credentials. C 114 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 23; N. Y. U. senior; 7 years' bookkeeping experience; tax returns, financial statements. A 451 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, accountancy trained; afternoon services; $15 weekly. N 867 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, office manager, executive experience, credits, collections, $35. A 469 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 9 years' experience, wishes permanent connection. G 641 Times Downtown.

BUTLER, valet; first class, Japanese; private family or gentleman; references. C 140 Times.

CABINETMAKER
CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE; 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE UNDERSTANDS WOOD FINISHING; MODERN METHODS; KNOWS COSTS. B 562 TIMES.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 12 years driving private family cars, both city and country; own repairs; drive any car; neat, courteous; excellent repairs. Richard. Morningside 9181.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC wishes position, either vocation; now employed as mechanic and ignition expert; twelve years' experience; best references. A 1138 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEURS—High-class private chauffeurs supplied free. Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Columbus 10276-4056.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private; exceptional mechanic, careful traffic driver; 9 years' experience; best reference. Stricker, Schuyler 0619.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 42, married, excellent private reference, 23 years' experience; $40 weekly. Man, 126 West 91st. Riverside 0277.

CHAUFFEUR—Lady going abroad would like to place her excellent chauffeur. Apply by letter, Barney Estate Co., 41 East 42d St.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, part time, 8 A. M.-5 P. M.; nine years' experience; good reference. Sumio, 9 West 98th.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, colored, expert on all makes cars, wishes private job. Phone Audubon 1490, Apt. 32.

CHAUFFEUR—Employer wishes position for chauffeur; 11 years' recommendation. Phone Columbus 8392.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, 33, single, six years present place, seeks position anywhere. C 503 Times.

CHAUFFEUR — Gentleman going South would like to place a reliable chauffeur. Schuyler 9647.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, would like to place; will highly recommend. Phone Wadsworth 7148.

CHAUFFEUR, best references, long service, obliging to ladies. P 280 Times.

COOK—Want position as cook in a private family; $100 Ad-; references. Address Chow Kem, care of W. I. Gong, 9 Doyers St., City.

COOK, excellent, Japanese, wants position as cook; good references. Oka, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

CREDIT MAN, office executive of proven ability, open for connection; capacity for growth more important than initial salary. C 111 Times.

DOCTOR speaking five languages desires position as junior with some reliable doctor. B 590 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, 5 years' experience tenement houses, taxpayers, &c., desires steady position with reliable architect. C 1285 Times Bronx.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural; experienced, all-around man; commercial, industrial buildings; reliable, fast, neat worker; best references. B 574 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, machine designer, desires additional work. E. D. Roberts, 48 East 41st.

DRY GOODS MAN,
thoroughly experienced export business, desires connection with manufacturers or exporters; best references; moderate salary. A 1140 Times Harlem.

HOUSEMAN, porter, fireman; good references; colored; elevator; sleep in, out. 2880 Morningside.

OFFICE MANAGER and credit man; understands bookkeeping; A1 references. E 538 Times.

JAPANESE, young man, honest, neat, good worker, wants position as houseman or waited butler. Suga, 184 High St., Brooklyn. Tel. Main 2097.

JAPANESE, long experienced, butler or cook, desires position; years' city references. Kuro, 340 West 58th. Tel Circle 9873.

JAPANESE, excellent general houseworker, good references. Kihara, 165 East 49th. Plaza 6176.

JAPANESE wishes position as butler; experienced; good references. E 585 Times.

JAPANESE schoolboy, housework, willing, small salary. R. K., 330 East 57th.

MAN, elderly, cultured, moderate household duties, thoroughly domesticated, knowledge of cooking; references. Smythe, 477 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

MAN, colored; elevator, switchboard operator, porter, houseman, waiter. Audubon 8564, or Clarke.

MAN, 35, Christian, good reference, wishes to connect with shipping department; chance for advancement. Call Triangle 5408.

MAN, useful, Swedish, aged 30, desires position; A1 reference and experience. L. O., 72 283 Times.

MAN, 37, wishes position salesman or outside work; references. C 513 Times.

MECHANIC-CHAUFFEUR wishes position; can furnish first-class reference. B 558 Times.

PERMANENT connection, by American, 40, married, 10 years' experience as concrete inspector and assistant to general superintendent of construction as: cost and timekeeper; would consider a position paying $45 a week. C 51 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY—Refined young gentleman (Swiss), 30, well educated, able to read, speak and write English, French, Italian, German, long experience banking, commercial business, wishes position. B 557 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT.
Executive ability, 7 years' experience buying machinery, factory supplies, chemicals, castings, screw machine parts. 70 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

RELIEF COOK for cafeteria or restaurant; experienced; references. Simmons, 66 La Salle St.

SALES AND ADVERTISING MANAGER
Who has successfully promoted a new product for well-known manufacturer desires to make connection with a concern ready to offer more substantial proposition; fully experienced with advertising details, sales promotion and mail order plans, also handling large sales forces. What have you to offer? C 504 Times.

SALES ENGINEER, college graduate, practical shop experience, extensive experience selling steel and machine tools. C 136 Times.

SALESMAN with successful record, proper credentials, desires connection with manufacturers or converters of silks, linens, woolens, linings and cotton piece goods, to travel in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana; only firms of unquestioned financial standing; a clean-cut, married man, 42 years old, good education, irreproachable character and habits; an opportunity where advancement is determined by ability; salary or commission. E., Room 1001, 1,261 Broadway, city.

SALESMAN wants line of meritorious goods from responsible firm where an intelligent worker can make $10 per day and up on commission basis; hardware or automotive preferred; territory Boston to Baltimore. G 861 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, capable organizing and directing sales force, correspondent, write original, effective sales letters and literature; growing account and commission desired. Address Salesman Advertising Agency, 136 Broadway.

SALESMAN—Wanted, a manufacturer's line of ladies' sweaters for New England; have covered this territory for twenty years. Address G., 1,218 Avenue L, Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, 25, experienced, calling upon sales executives, desires position with reliable firm; salary basis. 73 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

SALESMAN, several years' experience, desires connection manufacturers ready-to-wear; business getter; salary no question. C 22 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN, experienced hosiery for New York, Brooklyn; will also consider good inside proposition. Orehan, 50 Chester Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN wishes to represent reputable lighting fixture manufacturer in Pennsylvania and Virginias; experienced; no side lines. C 149 Times.

SALESMEN, TWO HUSTLERS, WITH CAR, SOUTHERN TERRITORY, WANT STAPLE LINE. A 474 TIMES.

SALESMAN, intelligent, capable, possesses tact, initiative, experience, Sherman, 1,980 Bryan Av., Bronx.

SALESMAN with car, New York and Connecticut; salary basis. B 561 Times.

SALESMANAGER—What have you to interest manager of a specialty sales organization of thirty men for a large nationally known manufacturer; an exceptional record for efficiency, and proof that good business is the natural condition are among his qualifications. S 2290 Times Annex.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced; best references; moderate salary; export, domestic. B 510 Times.

STENOGRAPHER (24), experienced office assistant, slight knowledge bookkeeping. 51 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

SUPERINTENDENT for elevator apartment, 15 years last position; can do all kinds of repairs; have own tools and furnish best of references. J. Van Vorst, 245 Fort Washington Av. Telephone Wadsworth 4270.

TRAFFIC and warehouse man, 28, ten years' experience, convenant both transportation and office management. A 464 Times.

VALET, French, wishes position with bachelor or private family; references. E. M., 361 West 86th St.

YOUNG MAN, 22, four years' experience, with plate and window glass concerns, billing and estimating, high-school education, desires permanent connection; last position two years; references furnished. H 484 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, educated, at present employed general merchandise house, office and selling experience, desires similar or any other position with advancement by Feb. 15. D 20 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

YOUNG MAN, 25, married, active, capable, speaks Spanish, English, experienced salesman or correspondent, seeks responsible position, city, suburbs or inside. Tessas, 726 Lexington Av.

YOUNG MAN, 35, married; assistant to executive, experienced; 15 years' office details; secretary, stenographer; adaptable; inside or outside; salary, $30. T 912 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, three years high school, desires position as private messenger to executive or responsible firm; other offers respectfully solicited. C 151 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires position as inside salesman and stock clerk; 2 years' experience; excellent reference. David Rosenfeld, 887 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 24, thoroughly experienced bookkeeper, chain store and sales experience, desires opportunity with advancement. C 502 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23; college education; bookkeeping, typist, correspondent; can take charge small office; references. B 804 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 30, married, business experience, salesman or office, wants position with reliable concern; references. D 471 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires position assistant salesman; some experience; neat appearance; excellent references; salary $18. H 457 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, American, refined, intelligent, desires position at anything with future. J. Kelly, 136 West 61st St.

YOUNG MAN with executive and sales ability desires permanent connection; references; willing to travel. G 661 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, college education, anxious to learn fur skin business; some previous experience; best references. D 272 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, desires clerical position; knowledge of languages. J. Reisinger, 1,629 Avenue A.

YOUNG MAN, 21; knowledge bookkeeping, correspondence; salary secondary. A 450 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Japanese, desires position, any kind; private. Kasuya, 505 West 41st.

YOUNG MAN seeks opportunity, office or financial, accounting student. C 495 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, typist, position afternoons. C 175 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, educated, experienced, desires clerical position. B 542 Times.

YOUNG MAN, married, wishes connection with reliable concern. B 556 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, desires office position. B 540 Times.

YOUNG MAN, colored, desires any kind of office work. A 485 Times.

YOUNG MAN, position evenings, desires anything clerical. D 268 Times.

EMPLOYER wishes to place reliable colored man in position; experienced for business house or valet service; highest character; references. Apply Excelle Shirt Co., 244 5th Av.

EVENING work; permanent, wanted by young man, 23; good education, five years business experience clerical, service and sales; best references given. C 510 Times.

Employment Agencies.

JAPANESE cooks, butlers, houseworkers; moderate fees. Miyakawa, 106 West 46th. Bryant 7787.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

ADDRESSERS, experienced; good writers, $2 per thousand. Call McKinlay Stone & Mackenzie, 30 Irving Place, 8th floor.

ADDRESSERS, experienced pieceworkers; no home work; $2 per thousand. Miss O'Connell, 11th floor, 30 Irving Place.

ARTIST—EXPERIENCED COLORIST FASHION DRAWINGS; PIECE WORK; LONG SEASON; GOOD PAY. MAURICE RACIE, 7 WEST 45TH.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and typist; experienced only. Friedman Bros.-Rothenberg, 45 West 27th.

AUDITOR—Must have good hotel or restaurant experience. A1 references. Apply Room 614, 110 West 40th St.

BANK CLERK, knowledge of bookkeeping essential; replies must state fully experience, references, age, nationality, church and social affiliations and salary expected; no interview otherwise. Huntington, 1283 Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT — Wide-awake intelligent young lady, card ledger system; must be accurate; one who understands computometer preferred; state full details, age, experience, references, &c. C 507 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced; take full charge of books, controlling accounts, trial balance; state salary, age, references, experience. M 22 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, for American (Protestant) house; hours 10-4, five days weekly; state qualifications, experience, age, nationality, religion, salary wanted. Chelsea. B 539 Times.

BOOKKEEPER on individual ledger in Brooklyn bank; must have previous banking experience; state age, references, religion and salary. Z 2284 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting; take complete charge of set of books; state reference and salary. Box 265 Realserive, 15 East 40th St.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT, understanding controlling accounts, knowledge stenography and typewriting; state experience and salary. Box 590, 219 7th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, experienced, with knowledge of stenography. Patent Pearl Works, 21 East 23d St., between 10 and 11 A. M.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, for jobbing house; must work all day Sunday; closed Saturday. S 654 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, double entry, in Custom House broker's office; state salary and experience. S 663 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS lady can secure office space free in exchange for slight office service; opportunity. S 666 Times Downtown.

CLERKS AND TYPISTS.

A large financial institution desires to place several young women, 17 years of age or over, in permanent positions. High school education desirable. Hours are short. Luncheons are provided free. Starting salary $13 per week. Many advantages and opportunities for rapid advancement are offered to those who qualify, as all advance positions in the company are filled by promotion. Apply in person between 9 and 4:30 o'clock, room 1, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Av., at 23d St., New York City.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR wanted in large export and import house; must be accurate in additions, subtractions and multiplications; those with experience preferred; state reference and experience; salary $16. S 676 Times Downtown.

COST CLERK and general office assistant, good permanent position for well educated young lady with long office experience; state age, education, experience and salary. C. S., 426 Times Harlem.

COTTON CONVERTERS want young lady experienced in converting department. Call after 10. Steinam, 114 Bleecker St.

DICTATING TO MACHINE TRANSCRIBER, small office; $27 to start. Thomas A. Edison, Inc., 412 Broadway.

DRAPERS, experienced skirts, waists; good opportunity; high salary. Telephone New Rochelle 1849.

DRESSMAKERS, EXPERIENCED SAMPLE HANDS, ALSO COPYISTS; FIRST CLASS ONLY. SPECIALITY SHOP, 650 MADISON AV., CORNER 60TH.

FOREWOMAN, proprietary medicine factory; must assume responsibility, possess tact and ability to control female help; permanent with good salary to competent person. Apply by letter only, stating salary desired and references, Manley & James, Ltd., 70 West 45th St., New York City.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

GIRLS.
STEADY WORK
AS
TELEPHONE OPERATORS.
$22
DURING THE
FIRST MONTH.
FREQUENT INCREASES
IN SALARY
THEREAFTER.
NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY.
APPLY
1,159 BROADWAY, COR. 25TH ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.
270 EAST 150TH ST., BRONX.
56 WEST HOUSTON ST., N. Y. CITY.
81 WILLOUGHBY ST., BROOKLYN.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

GIRLS—Seventeen public school graduates to assist in the order department of a large mercantile house; experience unnecessary; state salary. T 537 Times.

GIRL for office work, handling of orders, keeping stock records, sales, &c.; must have experience in men's clothing. B 533 Times.

GIRL over 18, experienced on monitor board and general office work. Call 10 A. M., 623 Madison Av., Room 301.

GIRL, bright, filing, general office work; Christian firm; state experience, salary. G 652 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS, pleasant young lady, for five-year-old girl; state complete experience, age and ability; good salary. M 30 Times.

HOUSEWORKER, general, white, good cook, no laundry; city references; wages $70. 324 West 109d St., Apartment 10B.

HOUSEWORKER, white, for small family at Rye. For particulars, tel. Columbus 7163.

LAMP SHADES.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33D ST. AND BROADWAY,
require the services of a young woman who has had experience in selling lamp shade material.
Apply employment department, 6th floor, 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

LAMP SHADE MAKER.
A large New York department store requires the services of a lamp shade maker; one who has had experience selling lamp shade material preferred. Address, stating full particulars, Box 244, Suite 802, 15 East 40th.

LAMP SHADE—Experienced hand sewers wanted. KANNE & BESSANT, 211 East 45th.

LAUNDRESS (head); hospital; competent and good worker; to live in. Apply at once, 420 East 59th.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
tall, attractive, slender, refined young ladies (coats and suits); long season. Apply all week.
SINGER BROS., 498 7TH AV.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
stylish young ladies, tall, for showroom of dress house; highest salaries; steady work.
RUBIN FILLIPO & COHEN,
16 EAST 33D.

MODELS.
Size 16, tall, attractive, for dresses. Arthur Weiss & Co., 498 7th Av.

MODEL, size 16, for coats. Frank Plutzer, 12 East 32d. Telephone Lexington 8390.

MODELS, experienced, size 16, coats and suits. Moyses-Dreyfus, 12 East 33d.

MODELS, size 16, for dress house; steady position. S. E. Goldberg, 218 West 37th St.

NURSE, undergraduate, with some knowledge of shorthand and typewriting, for day duty; practical or undergraduate for night duty in a home for aged and infirm. Apply Dr. J. E. Braunastein, 767 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn, 10-1 A. M.

NURSES—One graduate and two undergraduate, for Jewish infant orphanage; good salary and good home; references required; institutional experience preferred. Apply 274 East 2d St., City.

NURSE, doctor's office, typewriting; experience; references; wages, $25 to $30; hours, 9 to 7. Apply 10 to 2, 1 West 85th St., Apt. 6A.

NURSE, practical infants'; experienced; permanent position; references. 215 West 98th, Apt. 8-D.

PERFORATOR, experienced on monograms; state salary. Box 538, 2501 World Tower Building.

SALESLADY—A splendid opportunity for an ambitious worker, willing to start at bottom and develop; outside work; music business; drawing account, commission. W 1191 Times Harlem.

SALESLADIES, neat appearance, to represent silk hosiery concern direct to family; salary and commission; apply morning, J. V. Victor, 604 West 135th St., New York.

SALESLADY, WHOLESALE MILLINERY, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; SALARY $35. SCHWALBE, 36 WEST 38TH.

SALESLADIES, experience unnecessary; extra, $2.50 day. Call Weisbecker, 270 West 126th.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.
Young woman, at least 25 years of age, wanted in office of casualty insurance company, downtown Manhattan.
Permanent position immediately available with excellent opportunities for right person.
Apply, stating age, experience (in detail) and salary desired.
V. 635 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, handling manuscripts, proofs, some make-up; state experience, salary expected, telephone number. B 882 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.
Young lady stenographer and private secretary in office; must be accustomed to use telephone and otherwise intelligent to converse with clientele during employer's absence; very exclusive office in high-class office building near 57th St. and Broadway; in reply state full experience, education, religion, salary desired, education; no objection to beginners; one conversant with German preferred; excellent opportunity for refined young woman. Write E. P., 1,267 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER,
EXPERIENCED; PERMANENT POSITION. SHIPLEY CONSTRUCTION & SUPPLY CO., 42D ST. AND 2D AV., BROOKLYN.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, with literary or newspaper experience, who owns typewriter and can work at home, to assist on novel and magazine work; college woman preferred; state salary and full particulars to receive attention; no beginners. H 465 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, neat, accurate worker, about 22 years of age, with at least two years' experience on Noiseless machine; opportunity to connect with reputable uptown organization; initial salary $20; in reply give age, education, and previous experience. S 1041 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, refined girl, for responsible position; must be experienced, accurate and thoroughly reliable; excellent chance for advancement in fast-growing mail order business. M 18 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, wanted by brokerage house; thoroughly experienced; state salary. Address "S. S." P. O. Box 64, Trinity Station, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, knowledge of bookkeeping and general office work, in wholesale ladies' garment concern; neat appearing; opportunity for advancement. J. Arthur Ball, 205 West 39th St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in large export and import house; steady employment for accurate worker; must have some experience; state references and previous experience; $13 to start. S 674 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in publisher's office; must be high school graduate, rapid and accurate; state age, experience, education and religion; salary $25. S 645 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady, competent, for real estate office; good opportunity for advancement. Write, giving full particulars, Sahoff, 42 Wall St.

STENOGRAPHER and typist for Christian concern; give particulars and salary desired. Intertype Corporation, 50 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, to one who is willing to assist with general office work a steady position is offered; state age, experience and salary. M 23 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced with details of large dress concern; splendid opportunity; state references, salary. B 2271 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent, with experience in general office routine; state education and salary expected. D. 22 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent, with experience in general office routine; state education and salary expected. D 22 New York Times Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, 3 to 4 years' experience; Christian firm. Write, stating age, experience and salary expected. M 24 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Some knowledge of bookkeeping, for real estate office. Brenner, 849 Broadway, Room 8, 2 P. M.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, excellent opportunity; must have knowledge of switchboard. Apply after 9, 39 East 12d St.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced and capable; splendid opportunity. Apply Butler Stores, 912 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, one having law experience preferred. A. F. Galitzka, 1,300 Surf Av., Coney Island.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, neat; not afraid of hard work; insurance preferred; $20-$25. Room 903, 75 Maiden Lane.

STENOGRAPHER—Must be A1; no beginner. Gentile firm; salary $25. Suite 846, Marbridge Building, 1,328 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED OLIVER OPERATOR; SALARY $25. P. O. BOX 3, MADISON SQUARE STATION.

STOCK GIRLS.
Young women, over 17 years of age, to assist head of stock and act as junior sales clerks in dress department of high-class women's specialty shop; unusual opportunity for advancement to those who qualify. Apply Superintendent's Office, 37th St. entrance,
STEWART & CO.,
37TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, experienced; closed Saturdays, open Sundays. Reisman-Rethman-Bieber, 1,382 Broadway.

TEACHER OF DRESSMAKING wanted; must have school experience. G 644 Times.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR—A combination typist and telegraph operator to handle pony wire and assist in writing orders for large industrial concern; resident of Jersey City preferred; state age, experience and salary desired; addressing replies to Lock Box 484, Jersey City.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR
for busy board; must be thoroughly experienced in wholesale dress house; pleasing personality.
M. & H. RENTNER,
498 7TH AV.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, downtown Brooklyn law office; apply stating age, experience and salary expected. 88 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

TEPIST.
Quick and accurate; permanent position.
SHIPLEY CONSTRUCTION & SUPPLY CO.,
42D ST. AND 2D AV., BROOKLYN.

TYPIST with knowledge of stenography and general office work, with manufacturing concern; state experience, reference and salary desired, M 32 Times.

TYPISTS wanted for card index work and general typing in large banking house; state salary desired; references required. V 638 Times Downtown.

TYPIST; knowledge of stenography desirable; good chance for beginner. See Mr. French Friday, 10 A. M., store, 23 East 21st.

TYPIST; one who can transcribe from dictating machine preferred; $35. Edwin C. Barnes & Bros., 47 Cortlandt.

TYPIST, temporary position, The Boss Mfg. Co., 70 Washington St., Brooklyn.

TYPEWRITER OPERATOR, Insurance Corporation, 9-4; Sat. 9-12; $60 month. P. O. Box 676, City Hall Station.

WAITRESSES, experienced (white). Apply all day, Friday, Iron Kettle Grille, 107 West 86th.

WOMAN, German, experience, to take care of 18 months' boy and assist with nursing infant; to sleep out for the present. R. M. Hood, 21 Washington Square North. Spring 9922.

WOMAN, 30 to 40, normal college trained, initiative, tact, experience unnecessary, to place supplementary school plan; we train you for our work; commission and bonus; $1,400 minimum, with future. S 434 Times.

WOMAN, Swedish or German, to take washing home; outdoor drying. R. M. Hood, 21 Washington Square North.

YOUNG GIRL, typist and switchboard operating in busy law office; answer in own handwriting stating age, education, experience, salary desired. G 642 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY for office work, with knowledge of bookkeeping and stenography; manufacturing jewelry concern. G 656 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, capable of taking charge high-grade knitwear showroom; one with similar experience preferred; excellent opportunity. T 353 Times.

YOUNG LADIES, part or full time, sell guaranteed hosiery to friends and others; commission. Helix Mills, 396 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY, telephone, in uptown law office; state age, experience, education. T 355 Times.

YOUNG WOMEN
OF
PERSONALITY,
ABRAHAM & STRAUS, INC.,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN,
HAS A LIMITED NUMBER OF SELLING POSITIONS FOR YOUNG WOMEN OF ATTRACTIVE PERSONALITY. APPLICANTS MUST BE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AND OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE. OPPORTUNITIES FOR TRAINING AND ADVANCEMENT. EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY.
APPLY AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

YOUNG WOMEN
AS
NIGHT TELEPHONE OPERATORS.
$13.50 PER WEEK.
NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY.
RAPID ADVANCEMENT.
APPLY
1,158 BROADWAY, COR. 27TH ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.
270 EAST 150TH ST., BRONX.
56 WEST HOUSTON ST., N. Y. CITY.
81 WILLOUGHBY ST., BROOKLYN.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

YOUNG WOMAN in bank, assistant to bookkeeper; must be accurate at figuring and write clear, legible hand; replies to have notice must state fully ability, age, experience; salary, $900 to begin. Ability. 1282 Times Bronx.

Employment Agencies.

OWENS AGENCY, 105 Fulton St.—Stenographers, $18-$25; beginners, $12-$15; bookkeepers, $25-$30; assistants, $20; typists, $15-$18; office assistants, $15-$18; switchboard operators, $16; uptown, downtown, Brooklyn.

EARLY VOCATIONAL SERVICE,
47 West 42d St., Room 450.
LEGAL STENOGRAPHERS.....$20-$25
STENOS (H. S., COLLEGE).....$25-$30
COMPTOMETER OPER.....$20-$25
TYPISTS (HIGH SCHOOL).....$20-$25

ROSE E. BOYD, 30 BROAD ST.
Secretarial-Stenographer, $35; Dictaphone or Ediphone operator, $30 and bonus; Stenographer to manage statistical Dept., $30; Stenographer, stocks and bonds, $30.

EQUITABLE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE,
160 W 45th St., Times Square. Bryant 8835.
Exec.-Secty., expert steno., bond exp., $35.
Stenographer, rapid gen. dictation, $30-$35.
Equitable Industrial Relations Service, Inc.

GORHAM EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
45 PINE ST. BLOCK FROM WALL.

STENOGRAPHER, college training.....$30
ASST. BOOKKEEPER, splendid oppor.....$30

EXECUTIVE SUPPLY CO., 1,457 Broadway.
Times Square. Stenographers, $25-$30; typists, $15-$25; comptometer operators, $25; clerks, $18; chemical research worker, $1,800. No registration fee.

MISS O'CAY, McGUINESS,
CARE NEW YORK BAR ASSOCIATION,
42 WEST 44TH ST.
Positions available for competent stenographers in high-class law offices.

THE BEST EMPLOYMENT AGENCY,
1 RECTOR ST., ROOM 1121.
Stenographers, $15-$27; Typists, $15-$25.
Clerks, Machine Operators, $12-$30.

BROADWAY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE,
9 CHURCH ST., 2D FLOOR.
Wanted today (4) Bookkeeper-Typists, $100 month; (6) File Clerks, $15-$18.

STENOS, Typists, Clerks, Elliott-Fisher Bikkeepers, Key Punch Oprs. Dicto. Switchboard. Registration free. Mercantile Exchange, 55 Cortlandt.

H. & J. EXCHANGE, 74 BROADWAY.
Sales Correspondent, Publishing, Publicity experience, $35; Secretary, Vice President, Bank, uptown, $28.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE, INC.
Uptown Office,
30 EAST 42D ST.
Downtown Office,
116 BROADWAY.
These are but a few of our most urgent calls. We have hundreds of other unusual positions which will undoubtedly interest you.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER — Exp. patent law—unusual position with prominent patent lawyer, $35-$40.

LAW STENOGRAPHERS (6)—Openings in small and large offices, good chance for advancement, $20-$25.

SPANISH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHERS (2)—Dictation in both languages, unusual opportunities, $30.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY—Exp. law stenographer with some college training to act as confidential secy.; $35.

STENOGRAPHERS (12)—Some with H. S. education; splendid openings in the following lines: Advertising, brokerage, banking, mfg., ins., &c., $25.

NO REGISTRATION CHARGE.

The AMERICAN is the BIGGEST and the BEST.

CAHAGAN AGENCY 256 Broadway
F. M. I. KING, Mgr.
As business improves salaries are decidedly higher and good opportunities more numerous.
We have some splendid stenographic and secretarial openings at $30 per week. Stenographers all lines $18-$18-$20-$23-$25-$28; bookkeeper-stenographer, $30; bookkeepers, $18-$30; also ledger clerks, multigraph, mimeograph and switchboard operators; typists, clerks, switchboard operators, &c., wanted immediately.
ESTABLISHED in business for TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, we cater to the best only—both firms and applicants.
NO ADVANCE CHARGE.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE,
60 BROADWAY.
Steno.-Secy., also bkpr., $40; legal steno., $35; brokerage stenos, $30; many commercial stenos, $20-$25-$30; brokerage bkpr., $30; typists (6), $25-$30; asst. bkpr., $18-$20; comptometer opr. and typist, brokerage expr., $25-$27; various classes of machine oprs. Register free.

BROWN EXCHANGE, 200 BROADWAY.
Stenographers, stenotypists, secretaries, $30-$20, large, small offices, uptown, downtown (many); typists (many), $22-$15; clerks all lines; also beginners (numerous), $25-$15; switchboard-clerk, Brooklyn, $20; others; Monroe calculator, Elliz operators, key punch; register today (free).

JUPP AGENCY, 82 NASSAU.
Est. 1899. Free registration.
Stenographers, expert, $25; paper, $25; brokerage, $20; commercial, $20-$25; law, $25-$30; Brooklyn, law, $26-$30; bookkeeper, $25; assistant, $18; very refined.
CLERKS (12), beginners, H. S. ed., $15
Typist, touch, $20. Elite Service Employment Ex., 156 Broadway. Register Free.

Instruction.

NESTLE PERMANENT
WAVE INSTITUTE,
1,630 Broadway, at 51st St.
Opens a new field for educated young men and women; permanent hair-waving and hair-culture is a most interesting and highly paid profession; no limits in expansion; competition insignificant.
This institute is guided by Mr. Nestle; no beauty culture, massage or manicure; graduation from the Nestle Institute will assure a position anywhere in the civilized world or independence in your own business.
DAY AND EVENING COURSES.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET, OR APPLY FOR PARTICULARS AT THE MAIN NESTLE OFFICE, 12 EAST 49TH ST.
Telephone Vanderbilt 7600.

YOU'LL WIN OUT HERE!
Learn the scientific treatment of hair, skin and scalp with Basse; congenial work—an uncrowded profession; we'll help you start your own business or get a good-paying position; day and evening classes; easy weekly payments; act immediately; get artistic book free. BASSE ACADEMY OF HAIR AND BEAUTY CULTURE, 20 East 46th St. Tel. Vand. 0622.

THE CANDY INSTITUTE,
COMMERCIAL CANDY-MAKING COURSE.
Elinor Hanna, principal (formerly with Page & Shaw), ORIGINAL School; SCIENTIFIC Instruction. 60 West 50th St., New York. Phone Circle 6068. Send for Book "I." Exhibition of candies Jan. 25, 2 to 5, Jan. 26, 2 to 9 P. M. No charge.

BE A PRIVATE SECRETARY—Special course for one month or three months duration; illustrative lessons and catalogue on request. Moon's Secretarial Schools, 60 East 42d St., N. Y.

McDOWELL SCHOOL, established 1876; dressmaking, pattern-cutting, designing, millinery thoroughly taught; day and evening; individual instruction. 58 West 40th St. Phone Longacre 7232.

EARN $50 weekly through Prof. Rohrer's famous Hairdressing, Manicure, Beauty School, 119 West 42d St., or Brooklyn, 15 4th Av.; Newark Branch, 847 Broad St.

MALE HELP WANTED.

ACCOUNTANTS, CERTIFIED—Large firm wants immediately seniors or semi-seniors; good wages and prospects for those who are competent and reliable. Address, giving full experience, references, age, salary desired and telephone number. G 662 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT—A well-known firm of New York public accountants requires accountants with not less than 5 years' experience with large firms; applicants must state age, experience and whether now employed. B 875 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS
wanted by metropolitan daily; one Brooklyn local display solicitor, also an automobile and general display solicitor for New York City; give full particulars, experience and salary desired. V 972 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECTURAL draftsman, experienced. H. Hurwitz, 1,170 Broadway.

ARTISTS—Young men not over 25, students and late graduates of art schools, who can do neat, careful work and wish permanent connection and training in decorative work; excellent future. Apply Saturday afternoon only, 2 to 5, Apt. 80, 206 West 56th.

ASSISTANT sales manager, automobile, Cleveland Six; organizer, experienced producer; commission and bonus; Long Island territory. Write full particulars, General Manager, Disbrow Nachman Corporation, Jamaica, N. Y.

ATTORNEYS—Large title company requires services of attorneys, experienced in the examining, reading or closing of titles to city and country real estate; excellent salaries paid; answer by letter, stating age, qualifications, experience and salary desired. G 653 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE washers, polishers, night work; experienced men can make very good wages; steady work; comfortable conditions. Apply Foreman, 5:45 P. M., 248 West 55th.

BANK CLERK.
Large downtown bank has openings for a few men with good bank experience; aged 21 to 26; in reply state age, education, experience and salary desired. C. B., 603 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERK, knowledge of bookkeeping essential; replies must state fully experience, references, age, nationality, church and social affiliations and salary expected, no interview otherwise. Huntington, 1283 Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, young man experienced on

Closing Hours for Advertisements

Sunday Edition

TODAY, FRIDAY, 2 P. M.—Undisplay classifications of Real Estate.

TODAY, FRIDAY, 5 P. M.—Advertisements for Editorial Section.

TOMORROW, SATURDAY, 1 P. M.—Undisplay classified advertisements (Business Opportunities 11 A. M. tomorrow, Saturday).

THURSDAY, NOON.—Display Schools, Steamships, Hotels, Resorts and Amusements.

THURSDAY, MIDNIGHT.—Display Apartments and Real Estate advertisements for Sunday edition complete as to text, cuts, photographs, matrices or drawings.

Daily Edition

If received after 4 P. M. on date preceding publication, classified announcements for daily edition are subject to omission. Final closing time 6 P. M.

Classified Advertising Rates

Count six words to an Agate Line. (Minimum space two lines.) Agate Line.

Situations Wanted	40c
Furnished Rooms, Rooms Wanted	45c
Boarders and Board Wanted	45c
Help Wanted	50c
Real Estate, &c.	55c
Lost and Found	55c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	55c
Country Board	60c
Mortgage Loans	65c
For Sale	35c
Automobile Exchange	35c
Agents Wanted	65c
Employment Agencies	75c
Pro Rata.	
Business Opportunities (Cards, 20c)	15c
Buyers' Wants—Offerings to Buyers	15c
Book Exchange (Sunday)	12c

Lost and Found, Deaths, Marriages and Births accepted up to midnight. Errors avoided by delivering advertisements well in advance closing time.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Salesmen.

Continued From Preceding Page.

SALESMEN WANTED

We are now selecting a limited group of experienced men to be added to our present sales force, engaged in distributing listed underwritten securities, on a commission basis. We can also find room for a few inexperienced men. Regardless of your previous experience, we can give you a real training and fit you for an interesting and profitable career, if you can measure up to our standard and are willing to learn. An opportunity is offered to capable men to make a permanent connection. Call at 1650 Broadway (at 51st St.), 12th floor between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. and ask for

Mr. Swinburne.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Salesmen.

SOLICITORS, high-class salesmen to call on business men; special newspaper work; leads and co-operation of newspaper given; permanent work; commission basis. Writers Fread Association, 354 5th Av.

YOUNG MEN—Energetic, thoroughly acquainted with manufacturers of ladies' hats to carry line of hat frames; must have real ability to sell. Apply by mail, stating full particulars. Salary or commission. M 23 Times.

YOUNG MEN, energetic, with good references, to sell nationally advertised chocolates; commission and drawing account. Apply personally, Room 701, 114 West 44th.

REAL live salesmen wanted; specialty experience preferred; those of mats; sell to all classes of trade; liberal commission; exceptional opportunity. Jackson, 249 West 34th.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, INC.

Uptown Office, 30 EAST 42D ST.

Downtown Office, 115 BROADWAY.

PISTON RING SALESMAN—Fine connection with well-established line; experience selling piston rings essential. $2,000 yr., bonus and expenses.

GLOVE SALESMAN—Must have following with this trade.....$2,000-$3,200 D. A. yr.

ROOFING MATERIALS SALESMAN—Experience in the line essential. $2,600 yr., bonus and expenses.

ADVERTISING COPY WRITER—Experienced in furniture, draperies and rug copy writing.....$2,100 yr.

STORE DETECTIVE—Experienced in secret service work.....$2,100 yr.

SALESMEN—Retail (2) men experienced in auto trade accessories; real live wires. $28-$35 wk. D. A. vs. Comm.

BOOKKEEPER—A1 with previous experience to silk line, preferably from mill end. $35 wk. up.

BOOKKEEPER—Single man about 40, export and import exp. preferred, knowledge commercial Spanish; excellent connection. $35 wk.

SALESMAN for Jersey and Staten Island territory, in steam fittings, brass and iron valve fittings.....$30 wk. and expenses.

CLERK—Exp. in copy layout and commercial art; also knowledge of mechanical drawing.....$25 wk.

DRAFTSMAN residing in Bronx or upper New York; exp. on map work, street layout and cable work.....$30 wk.

SALESMAN—Man exp. in coffee, preferably with wholesale exp.....$35 wk. and comm.

DRUG PRICER—Must be experienced. $25 wk.

PLAN CLERK for construction office; young man who thoroughly understands the handling and distribution of plans. $20 wk.

CLERKS (2)—Good at figures, good penmen, knowledge of bookkeeping, $15 wk.; (1) experienced on purchase or sales ledger. $18 wk.

SCHOOL GRADUATES—Call at once and see us if you are interested in securing a position in one of the BLUE RIBBON houses of New York. $45-$60 mo.

HAMILTON EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

50 CHURCH STREET
HUDSON TERMINAL BUILDING.
MAIN FLOOR.

BKEEPERS — Commercial, experienced; good firms.....$25-$30
STENOS—Experienced; several openings; good opportunities.....$25-$30
BILLING CLERK—Elliott Fisher, freight experience must be fast.....$26.50
STENOS (4)—Experienced; good opportunity; must be experienced.....$24
BKR-STENO—American; H. S. grad.....$24
TIME CLERK—Knowledge of stenography, salary and experience.....$24
BILL & ENTRY CLERK—Textile exp.....$24
TELEPHONE OPR.—Newspaper experience.....$22-$24
STENOS (2)—Some experience.....$18
TYPISTS (2)—American; real opportunity.....$18
PHOTOSTAT OPR.—Experienced.....$17
BOYS and young men to be placed immediately in positions offering advancement.....$10-$17

MANY OTHER OPENINGS.

MERTON PLACEMENT ASSOCIATION,
331 Madison Av. Corner 43d St.

SALESMEN! SALESMEN!! SALESMEN!!!

Out next Sunday's advertisement will include call for twenty salesmen—five to sell a well advertised novelty specialty on straight salary $125-$175 a month plus bonus and all expenses—and fifteen men to sell an office equipment specialty under an allowance of $25 per week and commission. To ease you our work of first selection we will give brief preliminary interviews today (Friday) and tomorrow (Saturday), from 9 to 1. For full particulars watch Sunday's advertisement. Extended consideration and conclusive choice will not be made prior to next Monday or Tuesday. We will consider only highly qualified men who have the proper experience needed, and none but those who can fully qualify will be asked to fill out an application form.

MUTUAL BUSINESS SERVICE, INC.,
Suite 507, 280 Broadway, cor. Chambers.

Accountants, Sr., salary open; designer, steel and concrete, $225 mo.; salesman, manufacturer-consumer expr., $40-$50 plus; designer, switchboard expr., $35-$45; salesmen, wiring appliances, $35; accountants, jrs., $28; bkpr., corporate trust dept., $30; steno., insur. expr., $30; cost code clerk, $30; bkpr., Boston ledger, $28.50; bkpr., foreign dept., $28.50; rack clerk for night shift, $100 mo.; bkpr., stock transfer, $100 mo.; clerk, high type, $100 mo.; clerk, production, $20; clerk, 2 yrs., H. S., $65 mo.

RITE SERVICE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
156 BROADWAY, N. Y., ROOM 29.

FOREIGN DEPT. BOOKKEEPER, $1,400.
BOOKKEEPER—Boston ledger, $1,400.
BOOKKEEPER—Single entry, $1,200.
TYPISTS, clerk, traffic exper., $1,200.
CLERK—Good figurer, Brooklyn, $960.
JR. BANK CLERK—Brooklyn, $960.

AMERICAN VOCATIONAL EXCHANGE,
170 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHER, to train as correspondent, $30.
ORDER CLERK, for manufacturing concern, salary, personality, married man preferred, $25-$30.
OFFICE BOYS, $10-$12-$14.

SALES MANAGER.

For prominent New York life insurance agency, who can procure agents and prospective agents; put them in line and keep them there; salary no object.
THE VOCATIONAL BUREAU, 17 West 42d.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE,
WALL ST SPECIALISTS. 60 BROADWAY.

Sr., Semi-Sr. and Jr. Accountants, $75-$35.
Mech. Engineer young, $30; Legal Steno $35.
German-Eng. Steno. $30; Clerks $20-$25.
Bkpr., bank, $1,800. Register free.

GOTHAM EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
45 PINE ST., BLOCK FROM WALL.

CUSTOMERS' MAN, brokerage, salary open.
STENOGRAPHER, good opportunity, $25.
OFFICE BOYS, RUNNERS, $10-$15.

STENOGRAPHER,

experienced, for work in large downtown bank; salary $90-$100 a month and lunches; opportunity to work into secretarial line; state age, education and experience. S. S., 691 Times Downtown.

BROADWAY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE,
9 CHURCH ST., 2D FLOOR.

Office boys, $45-$60; jr. clerks, $14-$16; sales correspondent, $1,500; bank bookkeepers, rack clerks, days and nights.

UNIVERSITY EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
70 WALL ST.

BOOKKEEPER, stock exchange expr., $30.
BOOKKEEPERS (15), bank, $1,200-$1,500.
RACK clerks, uptown, downtown, $100.
LAW clerks, stenos., bookkeepers, jr. clerks, boys, young men, typists, stock transfer. Registration free.
MERCANTILE EXCHANGE, 77 Cortlandt.

Instruction.

OPPORTUNITY TO ENTER LIFE INSURANCE PROFESSION!

Our crying need today is MEN. For that reason we are commencing on Jan. 29 a class of instruction. The course covers three weeks, three nights a week. Those qualifying will be given a salary and commission; unlimited possibilities. If you desire to enroll, call, write or phone Mr. Cortright before Monday noon.

ALL AMERICAN BROKERS, INC.,
19 West 44th St. Vanderbilt 8013.

ACCOUNTANCY.

Are you interested in training for the C. P. A. degree or for an executive position as Controller, Treasurer or Office Manager? If so, investigate the professional courses of Pace Institute. Write for helpful booklet, "Making Good," and Bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

CHANGING JOBS AGAIN?

What you want is this time? Just another job, or the work for which nature has specially fitted you? Don't simply "try again," but let our expert analysts tell you from a scientific study of your face the work you can do BEST. Booklet "K" free. Write, call or telephone Vanderbilt 2562. Merton Institute, 58 West 44th St.

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT.

Practical training in traffic management in all its phases; resident evening classes, instruction given by experienced traffic managers; new classes begin Feb. 9.

INDUSTRIAL TRAFFIC MANAGERS' COLLEGE, 154 Nassau St. Beekman 0036.

YOUNG MEN, bricklayers, plasterers and tile, setters; big pay; great demand; day and evening classes. West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West 57th St. Circle 2560.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Before entering into definite negotiations, readers should investigate carefully as unscrupulous persons may insert announcements in spite of efforts to prevent the m.

Rate 65 cents an agate line

Telephone Bryant 1000

AUBURN sedan, 1921; refinished like new; fully equipped throughout; sacrifice, $850. 397 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Phone 4612 Sterling.

BREWSTER 1921 Town cabriolet.
CRANE SIMPLEX Late Brewster sub. sedan.
CRANE SIMPLEX Late Brewster brougham.
ROLLS-ROYCE Imported de luxe cabriolet.
PIERCE-ARROW 1920 French brougham.
LOCOMOBILE 1922 Brewster sport sed.
LOCOMOBILE 1923 Sport, 4-passenger.
CUNNINGHAM 1921 Sport; 5-passenger.
LAFAYETTE 1923 Torp. sport, 5-pass.
PANHARD 1921 Town brougham.
DE LAGE 1921 Town brougham.
DANIELS 1922 Sport, 5-pass. sedan.
RENAULT 1921 De luxe cabriolet.
MERCER 1921 Special speedster.
LANCIA 25 Fleetwood cabriolet.
FIAT 1921 Landaulet, beh. 505.

Above Cars Guaranteed 6 Months.
DOUGLAS C. BURRELLE,
1,866 B'way (61st-62d). Columbus 2000-8350.

BUICK '20 touring, 6 cyl., like new.....$400
Ford coupe, starter and light.....$125
REO '20 touring, like new.....$300
CHEVROLET '21 touring.....$125
DODGE '18 convertible coupe.....$195
BUICK '22 touring, 6 cy.).....$675
STUDEBAKER '22 touring.....$650
CHANDLER '21 touring, like new.....$900
CADILLAC landaulet special.....$675
Thoroughly reconditioned, guar. 3 months.
Time payments, trades arranged.
Open evenings till 9 P. M.
HELMS MOTOR SALES, INC.
498 East 135d. Melrose 3836.

BUICK 1918 touring, $300.
HUDSON 1918 Super-Six 7 passenger.
REO 5 passenger and touring, $750.
REO coupe, late model, $500.
STUDEBAKER 1921 Sport, like new, $700.
REO Landaulet Taxi, like new.
S. G. V. Taxicab, $150.
PACKARD Taxicab, $150.
OVERLAND Taxicab, $150.
REO MOTOR CAR CO.,
Open Evenings. B'way at 54th. Circle 1271.

BUICK sedan 1922 7-passenger; lined plush velour; excellent condition; $1,100. Sandmark, 389 Flatbush Av. Sterling 4087.

BUICK 1922, coupe, seating 4; condition like new; big sacrifice. Bryant 0900.

CADILLAC 61 Imperial
CADILLAC 61 7 Pass. Sedan.
CADILLAC 61 Touring.
CADILLAC 59 Brewster-Sub.
CADILLAC 59 Special Town Car.
CADILLAC 59 5 Pass. Sedan.
CADILLAC 59 Coupe.
DANIELS 1921 Sport Touring.
HUDSON 1921 Sport Sedan.
LAFAYETTE 1923 Sport Roadster.
LOCOMOBILE 1923 4 pass. Sport.
LANCIA 1922 Touring.
MARMON 1922 Sport Touring.
PACKARD 1921 Westwood Sub.
PIEROE 1920 Town Car.
STUTZ 1922 Tour. and R'dstr.

NEW ARRIVALS DAILY.
MEYERS & STAHL INC., ESTD. 1910.
1,890 BROADWAY (62D). COL. 6070.

CADILLAC 1922 Suburban.
CADILLAC 1922 Limousine.
CADILLAC 1922 Coupe.
CADILLAC 1922 Touring.
CADILLAC 1922 Phaeton.
CADILLAC 1921 Suburban.
CADILLAC 1921 Imp. limousine.
CADILLAC 1921 Sedan.
CADILLAC 1921 Limousine.
LINCOLN 1922 Phaeton.
MARMON 1922 Suburban.
WILLS ST. CLAIRE 1922 Touring.
DODGE 1922 Sedan.

L. F. JACOD & CO.,
1,866 Broadway. Columbus 7541.

CADILLAC '59" Limousine.
CADILLAC '59" Phaeton.
CADILLAC '59" New Haven Town Car.
CADILLAC "57MM" Amesbury Sedan.
LINCOLN Coupe, also Touring.
PACKARD Special Durham Sedan.
PACKARD 1923 Standard Sedan.
MARMON 1923 4-pass. Touring.
CUNNINGHAM 1920 Spec. Town Brougham.

LINCOLN USED CAR DEPT.,
216 West 58th St. Circle 6303.

CADILLAC 1921 Sedan, 5-7 pass.
LINCOLN 1922 Suburban Sedan.
CUNNINGHAM Touring, 6-pass.
H. C. S. 1922 4-passenger Sport.
LANCIA Town Car. Latest type.
PIERCE-ARROW Deluxe Dual Town Car.
BOYD MOTOR CO., 1,686 Broadway, near 52d St. Phone Circle 1964.

CADILLAC "61" 4-Passenger Sport.
CADILLAC "61" 7-Passenger Suburban.
CADILLAC "59" Victoria.
HAYNES 1922 5-Passenger Touring.
MERCER 1921 4-Passenger Sport.
WILLS ST. CLAIR 1922 7-Pass. Sedan.
Geo. Lamberty, 2,061 B'way. Columbus 9810.

CADILLAC, collapsible town brougham; this is a special custom built body; a very beautiful job at a remarkably low price.
THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY,
16 West 61st St. Columbus 7750.

CADILLAC 1921 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1921 SUB. SEDAN.
CADILLAC 1921 TOURING.
CADILLAC 1921 TOURING.
CENTURY AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE,
20 CENTRAL PARK WEST (62D).

CADILLACS, USED CARS, ALL MODELS.
Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Corp.,
7 West 61st St. (Used Car Dept.)
PHONE COLUMBUS 7700.

CADILLAC sedan "59"; "N"7-passenger, 6 new road tires; fully equipped throughout; guaranteed; $2,200. 397 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Phone 3843 Sterling.

CADILLAC 1919 Amesbury sedan; sacrifice; car absolutely as good as new; new paint job, upholstery all overhauled. Kaplan, 214 West 65th.

CADILLAC coupe, latest model, in perfect condition; must sacrifice. Bryant 0900.

CADILLAC 1923 COUPE.
Cole Used Car Dept., 16 West 61st St.

CADILLAC 1917 touring car; good tires; $150. See Mr. Hale, 227 West 61st.

CHANDLER—7 pass. sedan, 300 miles, extras; sacrifice. Market 2559. 823 Bank St., Newark.

CHEVROLET 1920 sedan, excellent condition, ready for service; bargain for quick sale. Chevrolet Sales, 361 East Fordham Road. Tremont 0311.

CLEVELAND TOURINGS.

$198 cash and only $29.70 monthly for 10 months will buy one of these late model Cleveland Touring cars; each car has been rebuilt in our shops and repainted; guaranteed for 90 days. Take advantage of this low Winter price and take delivery in the Spring if it suits you better.

HULETT MOTOR CAR CO., INC.
1,884 Broadway Columbus 1011

CUNNINGHAM sedan 1921, sport, four passenger; complete equipment; extremely smart. Plaza 4887.

DODGE, 1921, roadster; like new; bargain, $325; any demonstration. 361 East Fordham Road. Tremont 0311. Open evenings.

ENGLISH DAIMLER touring, Prince of Wales model; late importation; a beautiful car at a reasonable price.
THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY,
16 West 61st St. Columbus 7750.

FORD, 1921, sedan; like new; excellent mechanical condition; bargain, $350; any demonstration. 361 East Fordham Road. Tremont 0311.

FORD Coupe, 1921; like new; starter, other extras; $295. Bronx Chevrolet Sales, 361 East Fordham Road. Tremont 0311.

HAYNES coupelet, late 1921; overhauled, refinished; new tires; fully equipped; guaranteed. 397 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Phone 3843 Sterling.

HUDSON SEDAN—CHANDLER COUPE.
Exceptionally fine condition; absolutely mechanically perfect; sacrifice immediately, $500 cash. Private garage, rear 344 St. Nicholas, near 129th.

HUDSON touring limousine, latest model, show car, Rolls-Royce, lamps, extras, $300; going South; will sacrifice. Robert Fulton, Hotel Columbus 6040 (Apt. 202).

HUDSON, touring sedan, 1921, car in first class condition; upholstery like new; can be bought for bargain. Kaplan, 214 West 65th St.

HUDSON, 1922, coach. COLE, Used Car Dept., 16 West 61st St.

JORDAN CARS GUARANTEED AND RECONDITIONED.
All makes, Sedans, Broughams, Coupes, Tourings and Runabouts, $600 to $2,000, 1917 to 1922.
Many other makes from $200 up.
JORDAN USED CAR DEPT.,
228 West 58th St., Downstairs. Circle 2853.

LIBERTY coupe, 1922, in A1 condition. Telephone Decatur 6350.

LOCOMOBILE exchange cars are sold with the same guarantee as a new Locomobile; they have the appearance of a new car and will give the same service; better value than you can obtain in any new car; at a price that will surprise you; terms can be arranged at no extra charge for financing. Telephone or call at the Exchange Car Department.
THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY,
16 West 61st St. Columbus 7750.

LOCOMOBILE, present series, 7-passenger touring or limousine; can not be told from a new Locomobile; guaranteed.
THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY,
16 West 61st St. Columbus 7750.

LOCOMOBILE—Four-passenger sport, present series; a more beautiful car was never built; this is the appearance of a new car in every way; guaranteed same as new.
THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY,
16 West 61st St. Columbus 7750.

LOCOMOBILE Limousine, Series 6 Model, delivered in 1921; first-class condition; great bargain; act quickly. Marmon Co., B'way at 62d St.

LOCOMOBILE 1921 sport, four passenger, mechanically perfect; rare opportunity. Plaza 9488.

NASH SEDAN,
LATE MODEL.

Appearance and condition of this car speaks for itself; worth $1,800; our low price will startle you; liberal time payments arranged; no charge for financing and insurance.

WARREN-NASH MOTOR CORPORATION,
1,680 Broadway, near 55th St.
Open Evenings. Columbus 6370.

NASH 5-passenger touring, late 1922 condition like new; sacrifice. Bryant 0900.

OAKLAND sedan, 1919; run 8,000 miles; splendid condition every way; upholstery like new; $600. Oakland Co., 225 West 58th St. Circle 4300.

OAKLAND 2-door sedan; very good condition in every way; fully equipped; $225. Oakland Motor Car Co., 225 West 58th St. Circle 4300.

PACKARD
MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF NEW YORK
OFFERS A NUMBER OF
High-class used closed cars
in both custom and
standard bodies.
Typical of which are

PACKARD TWIN SIX.
INSIDE DRIVE LIMOUSINE.

Special 7 passenger Royal custom body; late delivery and low mileage; coach and mechanical condition excellent; tires good and upholstery like new; equipped with heater, double tire carrier, mirrorscope and windshield cleaner.

PACKARD TWIN-SIX
8-35 INSIDE DRIVE LIMOUSINE

Special 6-passenger, body by Derham. Upholstery renovated. Equipped with new tires. Repainted Brewster green and black with gold striping. A fine custom-built car in excellent condition.

ALSO
1922 PIERCE ARROW COUPE.
LATE OLDSMOBILE "8" SEDAN.
14-22 RENAULT CABRIOLET.

1,861 BROADWAY, THIRD FLOOR.
USED CAR DEPARTMENT.
COLUMBUS 8900.

PACKARD 1922, Six, Holbrook town car; like new; 1,500; sacrifice. Garage, 450 West 55th.

PACKARD, late 1921, special touring, like new; sacrifice. Finance Co., Circle 10260.

PEERLESS, 1920, sedan; looks and runs like new car; new tires; will give satisfactory demonstration; price $1,600.
Lewis Abbot Motors, Inc.,
1,505 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Prospect 5134.

PEERLESS, 1921, sedan; paint new; mechanically perfect; tires new; extras; price $1,850.
Lewis Abbot Motors, Inc.,
1,505 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Prospect 5134.

PEERLESS, seven passenger sedan, perfect condition; owner leaving country; no dealers. Bowling Green 6190. Dubi.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1923 sedan; very little mileage; almost new.
THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY,
16 West 61st St. Columbus 7750.

PIERCE-ARROW CLOSED CARS.
UNUSUAL BUYS.
GUARANTEED THROUGHOUT.
HARROLDS MOTOR CAR CO.,
223 WEST 54TH. CIRCLE 1909.

PIERCE-ARROW 1920 limousine; Deluxe dual, completely appointed; guaranteed. Circle 8222.

PIERCE 191-843 limousine; like new throughout; make offer. Garage, 420 West 55th.

PIERCE, 1917, 33 landaulet; fully equipped; perfect throughout; $950. Circle 7170.

RENAULT for sale, 1921 model, the classiest touring car in the city; cost $6,200; will sell for any reasonable price; used only 6 months. Phone Plaza 0767.

ROLLS-ROYCE ENGLISH SEDAN.
RENAULT 1922 SPORT-TOURING.
RENAULT SPECIAL CARRIOLET.
MINERVA AUTOS, INC.,
135 WEST 72D. COL. 5430-5605.

STUDEBAKER 1922 big six special sedan, just received, in use four weeks; leaving town; sacrifice. Call Herman Amron. Fitzroy 5540. No dealers.

STUDEBAKER big 6 sedan 1920 contract for sale March delivery. M. Kerr, Hotel Marlborough, Broadway and 36th St. Tel. Fitzroy 5540.

STUDEBAKER SMALL "6" TOURING. Cole Used Car Dept., 16 West 61st.

TODAY SPECIAL.

Jewett 6-passenger touring, latest model; original paint, Jewett gray with red striping and wheels; fully equipped with Winter side curtains and nickeled radiator, motor meter and cross-bar, extra shoe, &c.; exact mileage 1,000 miles; would cost new $1,290; sale price $850; terms as low as one-third down, balance 12 months. Paige Detroit Co. of N. Y., 1,761 Broadway. Circle 6370.

MOTOR TRUCKS.

RAINIER TRUCKS—FACTORY REBUILT. Guaranteed free of repairs six months 1½ ton, 1 ton, 2 ton, with new panel, express or rack bodies.

These trucks completely rebuilt in the Rainier factory, fully equal to new, and sold with unusual guarantee. FREE OF ALL REPAIRS FOR SIX MONTHS.

Specially low prices this month to make room.

RAINIER MOTOR CORPORATION,
5th & Webster Avs., 1,167 Atlantic Av.,
Long Island City. Brooklyn, N. Y.

REO speed wagons with express, stake and panel bodies, overhauled and guaranteed.
REO MOTOR CAR CO.,
Open Evenings. B'way at 54th. Circle 1271.

AUTOMOBILES FOR RENT.

BUICK coupe, 1922, 35, new-car guarantee; Buick 7-passenger touring, 40, new-car guarantee. Buick Service Station, 320 West 48th St.

PACKARD—Attractive limousine, $3 hour, trips, monthly, reasonable; owner drives. Schuyler 8528.

PACKARD, latest limousine, rent by week, month; reasonable; beautiful. Smart. Schuyler 4658.

AUTOMOBILES WANTED.

HIGH-CLASS used cars wanted for cash. Century Auto Exchange, 20 Central Park West. Columbus 3726.

WANTED, latest model Buick or Cadillac coupe. Wadsworth 8343. Lowest cash price.

WANTED, late model, high-grade automobiles; see us. 888 7th Av. Tel. Circle 1808.

CASH FOR CARS, HIGHEST PRICES. IMMEDIATE ACTION. MELROSE 3850.

AUTOMOBILE BODIES.

LARGEST body factory in New York City offers new sedan bodies for Cadillacs, Packards, Pierces, &c.; also slightly used Cadillac town car, coupe and open bodies; attaching and chassis repainting. Clayton Co., 427 West 42d. Longacre 4544.

FOR sale bargain two-ton Pierce-Arrow dual valve truck, fully equipped. Room 511, 76 William St., New York City.

BODIES—50 used panels and express; all sizes. Albert Bros., Orchard 1522.

AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES.

SAVE $100.

At special January clearance sale prices. Closing out our entire stock of Badger de luxe tops, for popular makes of cars at remarkably low prices. Completely installed. Call, phone or write. Special attention to mail orders and inquiries.

H. S. EVANS,
1,087 Atlanto Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
PROSPECT 1927.

AUTOMOBILE STORAGE.

FREE STORAGE. We will paint your car now and store free until wanted. Lowest prices. Universal, 436 West 55th St.

LOANS ON AUTOMOBILES.

MONEY loaned on automobiles, in your possession or storage; confidential. Circle 1784.

LOANS on automobiles; in your possession or storage; confidential. Circle 7084.

LOANS on automobiles in your possession quickly arranged. Circle 1080.

AUTOMOBILE loans, 6%, in your possession or storage. Circle 8040.

AUTOMOBILE loans, 6 per cent.; in your possession or storage. Circle 8040.

LOANS to automobile owners quickly made; our representative calls. Bryant 2382.

AUTOMOBILE INSTRUCTION.

Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL.
Auto principles, $36.50; driving, $36.50; combined, $56.50; courses for men and women; courses for repairmen and auto electrical experts; get booklet and pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St., N. Y. Phone Circle 2560.

Police Department.

Commissioner Richard E. Enright issued this order, Special 24, yesterday:

Appointment.

PROBATIONARY PATROLMAN James F. McEneaney, to Headquarters Division Training School, to take effect Jan. 22.

Transfer and Assignment.

PATROLMAN Michael J. Kelly, from 23d Precinct to Traffic Precinct B, to take effect 8 A. M., Jan. 24.

Temporary Assignments.

SERGEANTS Wm. B. Non., 30th Precinct, to Headquarters Division, to duty in office of the Third Deputy Commissioner; to Headquarters Division, to duty in office of the Third Deputy Commissioner; Joseph Frank, 23d Precinct, to Headquarters Division, Public Office Squad, to duty at Board of Purchase, Municipal Building; Edward F. Ryan and Harry J. Lunt, 78th Precinct, to 20th Inspection District, assigned to duty in plain clothes.

From precincts indicated to 1st Inspection District, to duty in front of alleged disorderly hotels: Arthur J. Lavery, 20th; James L. Clegan, 20th; Thomas J. Daly, 23d. From precincts indicated to 2d Inspection District, to duty in raided premises—Joseph P. Reid, 21; James J. Ellis, 42; Frank P. Detan, 42; William B. O'Keefe, 51; William F. Coulter, 23; John Daly, 47; James Curran, 50.

From precincts indicated to Headquarters Division, office of Chief Inspector, to duty in plain clothes—Patrick J. McCaffrey, 15; Joseph E. Henry, 51; Otto S. Anderson, 76; Michael Gormley, 100; John J. Lyons, 50; Robert S. Purcell, 77; August Leopold, 90; Michael J. Winshaltner, 116.

PATROLWOMAN Helen Thomas, Headquarters Division, from Special Duty Division to Special Service Division.

Leaves Without Pay.

PATROLMEN James J. Sweeney, 67th Precinct, for 1 day, from 8 A. M., Jan. 26; William J. Brosnan, 76th Precinct, for 4 days, from 8 A. M., Feb. 1; Daniel T. Holloran, 93d Precinct, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Jan. 22.

Sick Leave Granted.

ACTING DETECTIVE SERGEANT Second Grade Ignazio Scrivani, Detective Division, Main Office Division, for 14 days, from 8 A. M., Jan. 24.

Full Pay on Sick Report Approved.

PATROLMEN—Edward W. Van Name, 23d Prect., from Dec. 11 to Dec. 19; John J. McKeon, 25th Prect., from Dec. 1 to Dec. 12; Michael J. Murray, 29th Prect., from Dec. 20, during disability; Martin Vandergast, 29th Prect., from Dec. 29, during disability; William F. Eberhardt, 42d Precinct, from Nov. 26 to Dec. 5; Albert E. Neubarger, 46th Precinct, from Oct. 24 to Nov. 7; Gordon H. Geldeman, 46th Precinct, from Nov. 17 to Nov. 19; Leopold Boehm, 47th Precinct, from Nov. 17 to Nov. 19, and from Nov. 23 to Nov. 26; William H. Slater, 53d Precinct, from Dec. 27, during disability; Michael Santaniello, 68th Precinct, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 9; Joseph Odie, 83d Precinct, from Nov. 19 to Nov. 26; Thomas J. O'Donnell, 87th Precinct, from Dec. 8 to Dec. 11; Thomas Stackpole, 91st Precinct, from Dec. 5 to Dec. 13; Gustave Oeffner, 94th Precinct, from Dec. 8, during disability; Joseph Lynch, 96th Precinct, from Oct. 29 to Dec. 4; Michael Moran, 99th Precinct, from Dec. 3 to Dec. 12; Miner A. Muff, 100th Precinct, from Nov. 22 to Dec. 1; Frederick Steiner, 109th Precinct, from Dec. 16, during disability; Harry Desmond, 112th Precinct, from Dec. 3, during disability; Edward Luckhardt, 116th Precinct, from Nov. 19 to Nov. 28; Harry J. Weiss, 121st Precinct, from Nov. 29, during disability; William A. Duffy, 125th Precinct, from Dec. 30, during disability.

Fined on Charges.

LIEUTENANTS.

Joseph Beanson, 2d Precinct, Aug. 16, failed to remove or cause to be removed and delivered to Property Clerk a cargo of whisky; failed to make or cause to be made an accurate inventory of said whisky, 3 days.

John T. Smith, 5th Precinct; Aug. 10, failed to notify commanding officer of precinct or Captain on duty in district of shooting that had taken place, 1 day.

Henry Ebert, 9th Precinct, June 6, failed to make report of property taken from a prisoner and failed to take receipt for return of property to said prisoner, 3 days.

SERGEANT Joseph Tyman, 28th Precinct, Aug. 22, failed to prevent, discover or report gambling paraphernalia installed in certain premises or that well-known gamblers and patrons conducted gambling games in said premises or to observe or apprehend the "lookout" stationed in vicinity, 3 days.

PATROLMEN.

Emil E. R. Ept, 1st Precinct, Sept. 19, failed to arrest and convey to station house an unknown man whom a lady complained of annoying her, 5 days.

Edward A. Kennedy, 18th Precinct, Sept. 25, absent from post 25 minutes, seen riding on auto truck on adjoining post; apparently under influence of some intoxicating agent; on post 10 days.

Francis J. Wall, 13th Precinct, July 16, while arraigning a prisoner in station house was under influence of some intoxicating agent; when ordered by superior officer to give evidence of having used intoxicants, but was not unfit for duty; failed and neglected to take proper action or place under arrest person or persons who sold or gave him alcoholic beverage, 20 days.

John F. McCarthy, 26th Precinct, Oct. 7, absent from post, coming from hallway of tenement house, ran into basement of same, suffering from some intoxicating agent or agents, threw chair on desk and used insolent language, refused to obey order, 10 days.

Bernard Murphy, 26th Precinct, Aug. 21, while off duty and in uniform was in former licensed liquor saloon, under influence of intoxicants and unfit for duty, failed to take proper action or place under arrest person or persons who sold or gave him alcoholic beverage, 10 days.

Giovanni O. Fusi, 29th Precinct, June 14, failed to take proper action in connection with shooting of dog, 20 days.

Linus G. Bell, 29th Precinct, Aug. 22, failed to prevent, discover or report gambling paraphernalia installed in certain premises or that well-known gamblers and patrons conducted gambling games in said premises or to observe or apprehend the "lookout" stationed in vicinity, 3 days.

Daniel J. Carroll, 48th Precinct, Oct. 10, reported sick, failed to call on Surgeon, was absent from his residence without permission, suffering from effects of over-indulgence in some intoxicating agent or agents; failed to take proper action or place under arrest person or persons who sold or gave him alcoholic beverage, 10 days.

Michael J. Shaughnessy, 61st Precinct, July 6, absent from post, was loitering on adjoining post, apparently in conversation with another patrolman 12 minutes—2 days.

Abraham M. Lewis, 83d Precinct, July 6, failed to patrol posts, was loitering and in conversation with another patrolman—1 day.

Gerald G. Morrissey, 88th Precinct, Aug. 19, while on patrol, staggering and unable to take care of himself; examination by Police Surgeon showed general appearance of having overindulged in alcoholic or other agents and was unfit for duty; failed to take proper action or place under arrest person or persons who sold or gave him alcoholic beverage—20 days.

Redmond Reidy, 88th Precinct, July 14, absent from post—1 day.

Edward A. Lehn, 88th Precinct, July 6, did not properly patrol posts and could not be found thereon 22 minutes, seen on adjoining post—2 days.

James Corcoran, 89th Precinct, July 11, failed to prevent depositing of quantity of empty boxes and crates in street; failed to prevent unknown person from setting fire to said boxes and crates, and failed to extinguish fire—1 day.

Moe J. Warthesmer, 40th Precinct, July 13, absent from post relieving point and failed to remain in view of same until properly relieved—1 day; July 17, absent from post, standing in a restaurant—2 days.

Vincent L. M. Kiernan, 40th Precinct, July 15, absent from outgoing roll call of 1 hour and 15 minutes late—2 days.

Albert C. Freed, 43d Precinct, August 22, failed to prevent, discover or report gambling paraphernalia installed in certain premises or that well-known gamblers and patrons conducted gambling games in said premises or to observe or apprehend the "lookout" stationed in vicinity, 3 days.

Florence McCrohan, 43d Precinct, July 10, absent without leave from outgoing roll call and patrol duty 1 hour and 50 minutes; 3 days.

Henry Schachne, 45th Precinct, failed to prevent, discover or report gambling paraphernalia installed in certain premises or that well known gamblers and patrons conducted gambling games in said premises or to observe or apprehend the "lookout" stationed in vicinity; 3 days.

Arthur G. Grundig, 45d Precinct, July 17, absent without leave from outgoing roll-call and patrol duty 54 minutes; 2 days.

Florence McCrohan, 43d Precinct, July 10, absent without leave from outgoing roll-call and patrol duty 1 hour and 50 minutes; 3 days.

Henry Ebert, 97th Precinct, June 6, failed to make report of property taken from a prisoner and failed to take receipt for return of property to said prisoner, 3 days.

SERGEANT Joseph Tyman, 28th Precinct, Aug. 22, failed to prevent, discover or report gambling paraphernalia installed in certain premises or that well-known gamblers and patrons conducted gambling games in said premises or to observe or apprehend the "lookout" stationed in vicinity, 3 days.

PATROLMEN.

Daniel J. Mulcahey, 20th Precinct, assigned to day tour and excused from reserve duty, for 30 days, from 8 A. M., Jan. 26.

Fee 15 days, from 8 A. M., Feb. 1.

James A. Thompson, 22d

Fire Record.

A.M. Loss.
6:15—710 Columbus Av.; Nettie Bromberg ..... Not given
7:20—102 West 139 St.; not given....Slight
8:30—7 West 23 St.; L. Leader ..... Slight
9:20—39 Warren St.; A. K. Krile & Co. ..... Not given
11:00—228 Henry St.; Jennie Gudovitz..Slight
11:15—258 Madison St.; Freda Werner..Slight
P.M.
12:05—2,359 Bathgate Av.; Rabinowitz..Slight
12:05—330 East 22 St. (awning) ; James Topolos ..... Slight
12:20—78 East 4 St.; James Landaberg..Slight
1:00—120 West 135 St.; Anna Daschell ..... Slight
1:45—208 East 53 St.; Daniel Mahoney ..... Not given
2:25—2,356 Creston Av.; Harry Preist..Slight
2:35—271 West 124 St.; James Cochenower ..... Slight
5:25—1,522 3 Av.; Alexander Wuskope ..... Not given
5:45—1,242 Washington Av.; Robert Eunsburg ..... Not given
7:30—7 Little W. 12 St.; Cilento & Co. ..... Not given
8:35—27 W. 24 St.; Cornell Dress Co. ..... Not given
9:15—401 E. 63 St.; Margaret Flynn..Not given
11:15—1,101 Prospect Av.; J. L. Stein.. ..... Not given
11:20—277 Division St.; Shone & Catlon. ..... Not given

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—Forecast:

Illinois and Indiana—Unsettled Friday, probably Saturday; rain south and rain or snow north; not much change in temperature.

Lower Michigan—Snow Friday, possibly Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Upper Michigan—Snow Friday; Saturday probably fair; colder Friday west.

Wisconsin—Fair northwest, probably snow south and east Friday, colder extreme south; Saturday probably fair, warmer northwest.

Missouri—Unsettled Friday and Saturday, probably rain; colder Friday northwest.

Minnesota—Fair Friday, colder near Lake Superior, warmer extreme northwest; Saturday increasing cloudiness, warmer east.

Iowa—Fair northwest, unsettled east and south; Friday rain or snow; Saturday unsettled; not much change in temperature.

North Dakota—Partly cloudy Friday; warmer. Saturday, probably fair, colder.

South Dakota—Generally fair Friday, probably Saturday; colder.

Nebraska—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Kansas—Unsettled Friday and Saturday; possibly rain; not much change in temperature.

Montana—Unsettled Friday; probably light snow in north. Saturday, generally fair; colder east of Divide.

Wyoming—Generally fair Friday, except snow in extreme southeast. Saturday, probably fair; colder in northeast.

Eastern Texas—Friday, partly cloudy to cloudy; local rain; colder in northwest. Saturday, cloudy; rain in east.

Western Texas—Friday, unsettled, colder. Saturday, fair.

North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia—Fair, warmer Friday. Saturday, showers, mild.

Florida—Fair Friday and Saturday; warmer in north.

U. S. SUPREME COURT.

Special to The New York Times.

In the Supreme Court of the United States these proceedings were had today:

275.—Johanna Frese, admix. &c., petr., vs. Chicago, Burl. & Quincy Ry. Co., continued.

276.—The First Natl. Bank of San Jose, piff. in error, vs. the State of Cal., et al. —Passed, to be restored to the call pursuant to Section 9, Rule 26.

277.—Wells-Elkhorn Coal Co., piff. in error, vs. Otis Steel Co.—Passed, to be restored to the call pursuant to Section 9, Rule 25.

278.—Layne & Bowler Corp., petr., vs. Western Well Works, Inc., et al.—Passed, to be restored to the call pursuant to Section 9, Rule 26.

284.—St. Louis-San Francisco Ry. Co., et al, piffs. in error, vs. Public Service Commn. of Mo.—Passed, to be restored to the call pursuant to Section 9, Rule 26.

264.—W. H. Hightower et al, appits., vs. the Amen. Natl. Bank of Macon, Ga.—Argued for the appels. and appees.

266.—W. T. Campbell, piff. in error, vs. the City of Olney.—Passed for stipulation.

674.—William Randall, et al, piffs. in error, vs. the Bd. of Commrs. of Tippecanoe Co., Ind.—Leave granted to file brief for defts. in error within one week on motion in that behalf. Argued for piff. and deft. in error.

285.—Dora E. Rooker et al, piffs. in error, vs. Fidelity Trust Co., et al.—Submitted on motion to dismiss or affirm.

87.—The Charles Nelson Co., appit., vs. the U. S.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

Call for Friday, Jan. 26, will be as follows: Nos. 287, 288, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297 and 300.

Today's Radio Program

Jan. 26, 1923.

STATION WEAF, NEW YORK.
400-Meter Wave Length.

4:30 P. M.—Soprano solos by Esther J. Malmrose.
5:00 P. M.—" Jimmie Bunn Stories," by Henry C. Walker.
7:30 P. M.—Recital by Helen V. Ryan, violinist.

STATION WJZ, NEWARK.
360-Meter Wave Length.

9:00 A. M.—Early morning reports and prices on farm products.
11:55 A. M.—Standard time signals; weather forecast.
12:00 M. to 2:15 P. M.—Opening prices on active bonds and stocks, grain, coffee and sugar; midday reports and prices on farm products; musical program.
4:00 P. M.—Closing prices on stocks and bonds, grain, coffee and sugar.
5:30 P. M.—Special features, closing prices on stocks, bonds, grain, coffee and sugar.
5:40 P. M.—Story from the Youth's Companion.
5:50 P. M.—Conditions of leading industries by R. D. Wychoff.
6:00 P. M.—Sports resume; music.
7:00 P. M.—" Bedtime stories " by Thornton Burgess.
7:15 P. M.—" Bull Dogs " by F. F. Dole.
7:30 P. M.—" Practical Side of Short Story Writing," by Wm. H. Osborne.
8:30 P. M.—Concert by the Yale Musical clubs, from the Hotel Plaza.
9:55-10:00 P. M.—Arlington time signals, weather forecast.
10:01 P. M.—Program continued by the Yale Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Club.

STATION WOR, NEWARK, N. J.
400-Meter Wave Length.

2:30 P. M.—" Radio Recollections," by Dr. Lee DeForest.
2:45 P. M.—Songs by Lenora Scattergood.
3:00 P. M.—Concert by the Harmonian orchestra.
6:15 P. M.—" Care of the Infant's Feet," by Dr. Glick.
6:30 P. M.—" Man in the Moon Stories."
6:50 P. M.—Lucia Eastman, harpist.
8:15 P. M.—Robert Leishman, baritone.
8:30 P. M.—Talk by Carlyle Moore.
8:45 P. M.—Concert by the Seranader's orchestra.
9:00 P. M.—Address by Richard Enright.
9:30 P. M.—Seranader's orchestra.

STATION WGY, SCHENECTADY.
370-Meter Wave Length.

12:00 M.—Standard time signals.
12:30 P. M.—Noon stock market quotations.
12:45 P. M.—Weather forecast, 485 meters.
2:00 P. M.—Music.
6:00 P. M.—Produce market and stock market reports and quotations, and news bulletins.
6:30 P. M.—Grimm's Fairy Tales.
7:40 P. M.—Health talk.
7:45 P. M.—Radio comedy, " The Traveling Salesman," with orchestra.
10:30 P. M.—Orchestra and male quartet, concert of old-time popular songs.

STATION WBZ, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
422-Meter Wave Length.

7:30 P. M.—Bedtime Story.
7:45 P. M.—" Income Tax," by Thomas. McCarry.
8:00 P. M.—Program by Kathryn Carr's stringed quintet.

STATION WGI, MEDFORD, MASS.
360-Meter Wave Length.

10:30 A. M.—Weather forecast, 485 meters.
3:00 P. M.—Midafternoon news.
5:00 P. M.—Children's stories.
9:30 P. M.—Concert by Abraham Alexander, pianist.

STATION KDKA, EAST PITTSBURGH.
360-Meter Wave Length.

10:00 A. M.—Music.
12:30 P. M.—Market and stock reports.
6:15 P. M.—Dinner concert by the KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra.
7:15 P. M.—News; agricultural letter.
7:30 P. M.—Bedtime story.
7:45 P. M.—Report of the New York Stock Exchange; report on world trade conditions.
8:00 P. M.—" Touch Stones," by Marjory Stewart.
8:20 P. M.—" Etiquette," Mrs. Chester B. Story.
8:30 P. M.—Concert by KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra.

STATION WWJ, DETROIT, MICH.
400-Meter Wave Length.

7:00 P. M.—Orchestra selections.

STATION KYW, CHICAGO.
400-Meter Wave Length. (Central Standard Time.)

6:50 P. M.—Bedtime stories.
8:30 P. M.—Musical concert.

STATION WOC, DAVENPORT, IOWA.
400-Meter Wave Length. (Central Standard Time.)

5:45 P. M.—Chimes concert.
6:38 P. M.—Sandman's visit.
7:00 P. M.—Orchestra selections.
8:00 P. M.—" Selling Yourself," by B. J. Palmer.

STATION NAA, ARLINGTON, VA.
710-Meter Wave Length.

8:30 P. M.—Concert by the U. S. Navy Band.

STATION WHAS, LOUISVILLE, KY.
360-Meter Wave Length.

8:10-10:00 P. M.—Vocal, violin and saxophone solos.

STATION WGM, ATLANTA, GA.
400-Meter Wave Length.

7:10-8:00 P. M.—Concert by Warner's Seven Aces Orchestra.
10:30-11:30 P. M.—Musical concert.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—The Atlantic Coast storm has passed northeastward and Thursday night its centre was over Nova Scotia, whence it will move east and northeastward. It has been attended by snows and rains within the last twenty-four hours in New England and New York and local snows in the lower lake region and the upper Ohio Valley. Gales prevailed along the Atlantic Coast north of Sandy Hook during Thursday. The Far Western disturbance has moved east-southeastward, and Thursday night its centre was over New Mexico. It has been attended by snows in the upper lake region, the extreme upper Mississippi Valley and the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions and rains on the Pacific Coast, except Northern California.

There has been a marked rise in temperature in the Mississippi Valley and the Plains States and a change to colder weather over the St. Lawrence Valley and Florida.

In New England and New York cloudiness will increase during Friday and probably be followed by snows by Friday night and rains and snows on Saturday, with higher temperature on Saturday. In the Middle Atlantic States the weather will be cloudy and somewhat warmer Friday and probably be followed by rains Friday night and Saturday.

In the South Atlantic States the weather will be fair and warmer Friday and cloudy and mild Saturday. In the lower lake region there will be snow and possibly rain Friday and Saturday, while in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee and the East Gulf States cloudiness will increase, and the weather will become warmer, followed by rain Friday night and on Saturday.

COUNTRY-WIDE WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations during the twenty-four hours preceding 8 P. M. yesterday:

Station.	High.	Low.	Temperature. Barom.	Rain.	Fall.	Weather
Abilene	66	48	29.74		..	Cloudy
Albany	32	12	30.06		..	Clear
Atlanta	52	36	30.10		..	Clear
Atlantic City	42	32	30.06		..	Clear
Baltimore	44	34	30.10		..	Clear
Bismarck	18	2	30.02		..	Clear
Boston	36	24	29.86		.02	Clear
Buffalo	28	22	29.18		..	Cloudy
Cincinnati	36	30	30.08		..	Cloudy
Charleston	52	40	30.10		..	Clear
Chicago	36	22	29.90		..	Cloudy
Cleveland	30	28	30.12		..	Cloudy
Denver	50	32	29.78		.60	Snow
Detroit	28	22	30.02		..	Cloudy
Galveston	64	54	30.04		..	Cloudy
Helena	32	10	29.86		..	Clear
Jacksonville	48	42	30.12		..	Clear
Kansas City	60	48	29.72		..	Clear
Los Angeles	56	46	29.92		1.8	Clear
Milwaukee	34	30	29.88		..	Cloudy
New Orleans	58	40	30.10		..	Cloudy
New York	38	29	30.02		..	Clear
Oklahoma	68	40	29.76		..	Cloudy
Philadelphia	42	34	30.08		..	Clear
Pittsburgh	32	30	30.16		..	Cloudy
Portland, Me.	34	16	29.78		..	Clear
Portland, Ore.	44	36	30.04		..	Cloudy
Salt Lake City	32	30	29.82		..	Snow
San Antonio	70	48	29.90		..	Cloudy
San Diego	58	52	29.90		..	Cloudy
San Francisco	54	40	30.00		..	Clear
Seattle	42	32	29.96		..	Rain
St. Louis	46	28	29.82		..	Cloudy
Washington	42	30	30.12		..	Clear

FORECAST FOR TODAY AND TOMORROW.

Southern New England—Increasing cloudiness Friday, probably snow Friday night and Saturday; somewhat warmer Saturday.

Eastern New York—Increasing cloudiness Friday, followed by snow and warmer Friday night. Saturday unsettled, with probably rain or snow on the coast and snow in the interior.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Increasing cloudiness Friday, rain or snow Friday night or Saturday; somewhat warmer.

Delaware—Partly cloudy and somewhat warmer Friday. Saturday probably rain and warmer.

Western Pennsylvania—Cloudy, probably snow in north and rain in south portion Friday. Saturday rain or snow.

Western New York—Local snows Friday and Saturday; warmer east portion.

NEW YORK CITY WEATHER RECORDS.

Official Temperature.

3 AM	36	12 M	35	6 PM	32
6 AM	38	1 PM	36	7 PM	30
8 AM	36	2 PM	38	8 PM	29
9 AM	36	3 PM	38	9 PM	28
10 AM	36	4 PM	35	10 PM	27
11 AM	36	5 PM	33	11 PM	28

Average temperature yesterday, 32.
Average same date last year, 16.
Average same date for 46 years, 29.

Barometer, 29.75 at 8 A. M.; 30.02 at 8 P. M.

Humidity, 66 at 8 A. M.; 55 at 8 P. M.

Wind at 8 A. M., northwest, velocity 48 miles; at 8 P. M., northwest, velocity 28 miles.

Weather, cloudy at 8 A. M.; clear at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

THE TIDES.

	Sandy Hook.		Governors Island.		Hell Gate.		THE SUN.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	Rises.	Sets.
High water	2:14	2:31	2:59	3:13	4:21	4:34	A. M.	P. M.
Low water	8:43	8:48	9:30	9:45	11:53	11:40	7:12	5:04

Incoming Steamships Carrying Mail

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Zacapa	Kingston	Jan. 19
Huron	Turks Island	Jan. 19
Fort St. George	Bermuda	Jan. 23
York	Bremen	Jan. 13
Bogota	Barnoon	Jan. 19
Guiana	St. Thomas	Jan. 19

DUE TODAY.

Guiana	St. Thomas	Jan. 16
President Roosevelt	Bremen	Jan. 17
Rotterdam	Plymouth	Jan. 18
Kroonland	Antwerp	Jan. 16
Metapan	Savanilla	Jan. 14

DUE TOMORROW.

Berengaria	Southampton	Jan. 20
Esperanza	Progreso	Jan. 20
Maraval	Grenada	Jan. 17

DUE SUNDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Pastores	Port Limon	Jan. 20
Empress of Scotland	Southampton	Jan. 20

DUE MONDAY.

Tyrrhenia	Liverpool	Jan. 20
Regina	Queenstown	Jan. 21
Syria	Marseilles	Jan. 21
Haytii	Port au Prince	Jan. 20
American	Naples	Jan. 17
Bolivar	Kingston	Jan. 23
Fort Victoria	Bermuda	Jan. 27
Santa Elisa	Valparaiso	Jan. 11
Porto Rico	San Juan	Jan. 24

DUE TUESDAY.

Orizaba	Havana	Jan. 27
Nicagara	Bordeaux	

Other Incoming Steamships

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Boston City	Bristol	Jan. 18
Camaguey	Newport News	Jan. 23
King City	Hamburg	Dec. 24
Blossom Heath	Gibraltar	Jan. 10
Pipestone County	Dunkirk	Jan. 11
Independence Hall	Rotterdam	Jan. 11
Araguaya	Bermuda	Jan. 23
Camoens	Para	Jan. 12
Handoeng	Colombo	Dec. 14
Atlanterhavet	Genoa	Jan.
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Jan. 21
Hamilton	Norfolk	Jan. 24
Syria	Marseilles	Dec. 31
Vincent	Baltimore	Jan. 24
Helen	San Juan	Jan. 20

DUE TODAY.

Allaguash	St. Michaels	Jan. 10
Bronte	Santos	Dec. 21
City of Birmingham	Gibraltar	Dec. 26
Lancaster	Gibraltar	Jan. 17
Lindenhall	Huelva	Jan. 5
Maimen	Shields	Dec. 25
New Columbia	Swansea	Dec. 29
Norwich City	Cardiff	Jan. 4
Teucer	Gibraltar	Jan. 2
Tojdalsfjord	Bergen	Jan. 10
Winona	Alexandria	Dec. 24
Maine	London	Jan. 14
Munindies	Cristobal	Jan. 17

DUE TODAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
The Lambs	Gibraltar	Jan. 17
Virgilia	London	Jan. 16
Commercial Pathfinder	Cristobal	Jan. 5
Bandoeng	Gibraltar	Jan. 5
Guantanamo	Matanzas	Jan. 20
Oregonian	Cristobal	Jan. 16
Thomas P. Beal	Colon	Jan. 8

DUE TOMORROW.

Breynton	Huelva	Jan. 8
Marigot	Dunkirk	Jan. 5
E. L. Dohany	Tampico	Jan. 13
Easterner	Sydney	Dec. 29
George G. Henry	Tampico	Jan. 13
West Humhaw	Las Palmas	Jan. 10

DUE SUNDAY.

Brasilia	Dunkirk	Jan. 15
Diana Dollar	Gibraltar	Jan. 9
Edgehill	Rotjerdam	Jan. 11
New York City	Bristol	Jan. 13
Reiyo Maru	Alexandria	Dec. 24

DUE MONDAY.

Lancastrian	Palermo	
Iperia	Penarth	Jan. 18

DUE TUESDAY.

York City	Catdiff	Jan. 15
Howata	London	Jan. 14

Outgoing Steamships Carrying Mail

SAIL TODAY.

Steamer.	Destination.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.	Carries Mail For
Munargo	Antilla	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Bahamas, Fortune and Inagua Islands and City of Antilla. (Other parts of Cuba specially addressed.)
Yaque	Barahona	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Dominican Republic.
Luna	Maracaibo	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.	Curacao and Venezuela. (Specially addressed.)

SAIL TOMORROW.

Celtic	Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Europe, Africa and West Asia. (Specially addressed.)
Pres. Harding	Bremen	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Europe, Africa and West Asia. (Canaries, Madeira and Norway specially addressed.)
Presidente Wilson	Trieste	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Azores and Gibraltar. (Italy, Greece and Jugoslavia specially addressed.)
Giuseppe Verdi	Genoa	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Italy. (Specially addressed.)
Oscar II.	Copenhagen	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Norway (Sweden, Denmark and Finland specially addressed.)
Wytheville	Cape Town	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	South Africa. (Specially addressed.)
Silvia, St. John's		7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	Newfoundland.
Ft.St.George	Hamilton	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Bermuda.
Araguaya	Hamilton	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Bermuda.
Siboney	Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Cuba. (Specially addressed.)
Ponce, San Juan		8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Porto Rico and Virgin Islands.
Philadelphia, La Guayra		8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Curacao and Venezuela. (Porto Rico specially addressed.)
Calamares, Port Limon		9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Costa Rica. (Cuba, Canal Zone and Panama specially addressed.)
Bonheur, Buenos Aires		9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay. (Specially addressed.)
Esparta, Tela		8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Jamaica, Honduras, El Salvador and British Honduras. (Cuba and other parts of Honduras specially addressed.)
Sallust, Macelo		9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	North Brazil and Iquitos. (Other parts of Brazil specially addressed.)
Bogota, Port au Prince		8:30 A.M.	12:00M.	Haiti, Jamaica, parts of Colombia.
Catherine, Santo Domingo		9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Dominican Republic.
Parnahyba, Rio Janeiro		10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.	South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay. (Specially addressed only.)

SAIL MONDAY.

Dunstan, Para		11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	North Brazil and Iquitos.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Berengaria, Southampton		11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Europe, Africa and West Asia.
Scythia, Naples		9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Madeira, (Portugal, Spain and Gibraltar. (Italy must be specially addressed.)
Burutu, Freetown		9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Canary Islands, Senegal and Gambia. (Other parts of West Africa must be specially addressed.)
Gen. G. W. Goethals, Cristobal		12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.	Cape Haiti, Port au Prince, Gonaives and St. Marc.
Nordamerika, Turks Island		1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	Turks Island and Dominican Republic. (Specially addressed only.)
Dunstan, Para		5:00 P.M.	———	North Brazil and Iquitos. (This mail sent via Norfolk for the Dunstan.)

Other Outgoing Steamships

Steamer and Destination.	Date.	Time of Sailing. Hour.
Morokra Maru, Kobe	Jan. 26	12:00 M.
City of Melbourne, Kobe	Jan. 27	10:00 A.M.
Burutu, Accra	Jan. 27	12:00 M.
London Mariner, London	Jan. 27	9:00 A.M.
Pak Ling, Batavia	Jan. 27	11:00 A.M.
Portuguese Puna, Basle	Jan. 27	12:00 M.
West Mahomet, Batavia	Jan. 30	10:00 A.M.
Storm King, Montevideo	Jan. 31	10:00 A.M.

Steamer and Destination.	Date.	Time of Sailing. Hour.
Songvard, Bahia	Jan. 31	12:00 M.
Otterburn, Marseilles	Jan. 31	2:00 P.M.
Gasterdyk, Rotterdam	Jan. 31	10:00 A.M.
Tronessa, Auckland	Feb. 3	12:00 M.
Kathiamba, Brisbane	Feb. 3	10:00 A.M.
Mayabashi Maru, Yokohama	Feb. 3	10:00 A.M.

Reported by Radio

SS President Roosevelt (United States Lines), incoming from Southampton, was reported Wednesday; no distance given; due at Pier 4, Hoboken, Friday forenoon.

SS Rotterdam (Holland-America Line), incoming from Rotterdam, was reported 316 miles east of Ambrose Channel at noon yesterday; due at pier foot of Seventeenth Street, Hoboken, this forenoon.

SS Kroonland (Red Star Line), incoming from Antwerp, was reported Wednesday; no distance given; due at Pier 60, North River, late Friday or early Saturday morning.

SS Metapan (United Fruit Line), incoming from Savanilla, was reported Wednesday; no distance given; due at Pier 15, East River, Friday forenoon.

SS Berengaria (Cunard Line), incoming from Southampton, was reported Wednesday; no distance given; due at Pier 54, North River, late Friday or Saturday forenoon.

SS Tyrrhenia (Cunard Line), incoming from Liverpool, was reported yesterday; no distance given; due at Pier 56, North River, Monday afternoon.

SS Regina (White Star Line), incoming from Liverpool, was reported yesterday; no distance given; due at Pier 60, North River, Monday afternoon.

SS Pastores (United Star Line), incoming from Port Limon, was reported yesterday; no distance given; due at Pier 15, East River, Sunday forenoon.

Foreign Ports—Arrivals and Departures

ARRIVED.

Steamer.	At	Date.
Atlantic City	Hamburg	Jan. 24
Hansa	Hamburg	Jan. 21
City of Norwich	Colombo	Jan. 23
Liverpool	Antwerp	Jan. 23
Eastern Glade	Cape Town	Jan. 24
Oakwin	London	Jan. 24
Jersey City	N'ctle, N.S.W.	Jan. 25
Moorish Prince	Karatsu	Jan. 22
Winnebago	Belfast	Jan. 24
Schoharie	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Samland	Antwerp	Jan. 22
Carrillo	Cristobal	Jan. 24
Wm. C. Gorgas	Cristobal	Jan. 24

SAILED.

Steamer.	From.	Date.
Roma	St. Michaels	Jan. 24
Noordam	Rotterdam	Jan. 24
Aigle	Colombo	Jan. 24
St. Stephen	Blyth	Jan. 24
Vardulia	London	Jan. 25
Megali Hellas	Marseilles	Jan. 22
Patria	Marseilles	Jan. 22
City of Shanghai	Calcutta	Jan. 23
Barbadian	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Burmese, Prince	Cardiff	Jan. 24
New York City	Barry	Jan. 24
Noordam	Plymouth	Jan. 24
Kennecott	Cristobal	Jan. 24

PASSED.

City of Lincoln, New York for Penang, passed Gibraltar.

Transpacific Mails

Connecting mails close at G. P. O. and City Hall Station at 5 P. M. as follows:

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, Siberia, French Indo-China, Netherlands East Indies, Straits Settlements, Brunei, Malay States, North Borneo, Sarawak and Philippine Islands, via Seattle; also parcel post mails for Japan, Korea, China, Siam, French Indo-China, Brunei, Labuan, Malay States, North Borneo, Sarawak and Straits Settlements	President Lincoln	Jan. 28
Hawaii, via San Francisco	Manao	Jan. 28
Japan, Korea and China (specially addressed only), via Seattle	Shidzuoka Maru	Jan. 28
Japan, Korea and China (specially addressed only), via San Francisco	Korea Maru	Feb. 1
Japan, Korea, China, Siberia, French Indo-China, Netherlands East Indies, Straits Settlements, Brunei, Malay States, North Borneo, Sarawak and Philippine Islands, via Seattle; also parcel post mails for Japan, Korea, China, Siam, French Indo-China, Brunei, Labuan, Malay States, North Borneo, Sarawak and Straits Settlements	President Grant	Feb. 2
Tahiti, Society Islands, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand and Australia, via San Francisco; also parcel post mails for Society Islands, Cook Islands, New Zealand and Australia	Maunganui	Feb. 4

Post Office Notice

Valona, Albania, Parcel Post—The parcel post service to the City of Valona, in Albania, has been suspended, and parcel post packages will not be accepted for dispatch until further notice.

Cameroons Parcel Post—Parcel post packages for Cameroons are subject (in addition to the regular postage of 12 cents a pound), to the following transit charges up to a weight limit of 11 pound, for onward transmission, via England (British Zone), 1 to 2 pounds, 54 cents; 4 to 7 pounds, 84 cents; 8 to 11 pounds, $1.14; (French Zone), 1 to 3 pounds, 36 cents; 4 to 7 pounds, 60 cents; 8 to 11 pounds, 78 cents. In addition, parcels up to a weight limit of 22 pounds are accepted for onward transmission, via France, subject to the following transit charges, 1 to 2 pounds, 29 cents; 3 to 11 pounds, 48 cents; 12 to 22 pounds, 87 cents. Parcels cannot be registered.

Iceland Parcel Post—Effective Feb. 1, 1923, parcel post packages for Iceland will be subject to a transit charge of 30 cents when weighing up to two pounds, and 50 cents when weighing from 3 to 11 pounds, in addition to the regular postage of 12 cents a pound. The parcels will be sent to Denmark for onward dispatch, to Iceland, and the limit of weight is 11 pounds.

Pacific Mails

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates: Perth, Dec. 21; Melbourne, Dec. 28; Sydney, Dec. 28; Wellington, Jan. 2; Auckland, Jan. 3, which arrived per SS. Niagara, were dispatched east from Seattle on Jan. 20 and are due in New York on the morning of Thursday, Jan. 25.

Make Your Reservations NOW
By the great palatial liner
"Empress of Britain"
32,200 tons disp. Oil-burning. Immaculate.
Second Cruise from New York FEB. 20

A WONDERFUL 27 days' itinerary includes West Indies, So. America, Panama, Venezuela, Nassau, Bermuda. Everything Canadian Pacific Standard—there is none better.

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CALIFORNIA Thru the Panama Canal

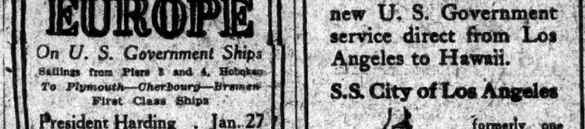
MAKE your plans today for this splendid 8,000 mile cruise that rivals a European tour—at one-fourth the cost. Through the Panama Canal to Los Angeles and San Francisco. Ample time ashore for sightseeing at Cristobal and Balboa, Canal Zone; Corinto, Nicaragua; La Libertad, Salvador; San Jose, Guatemala; and Manzanillo, Mexico. Fast 10,000-ton American steamers that afford every comfort. Low first-class fares. Steerage $100.

SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK. Passenger—Freight
S. S. Ecuador S. S. Colombia S. S. Venezuela
Feb. 15 Mar. 10 May 31
Also additional freight sailings approximately every 10 days.
Sailings from Pier 88, North River (Foot of Canal St.), New York. Tickets and information from any Steamship, Tourist, R. R. Agent, or

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. 10 Hanover Sq. New York

Ship and Sail by Pacific Mail

EUROPE
On U. S. Government Ships
Sailings from Piers 3 and 4, Hoboken.
To Plymouth—Cherbourg—Bremen
First Class Ships
President Harding . Jan. 27
George Washington . Feb. 3
President Roosevelt . Feb. 10
To Plymouth—Cherbourg—Bremen
Cabin Ships
President Arthur . . Feb. 17
President Fillmore . Feb. 24
To Cobh (Queenstown)—Plymouth—Cherbourg—London
President Polk . . Jan. 31
President Adams . . Feb. 14
To Plymouth—Cherbourg—London
President Garfield . Feb. 7
President Monroe . Feb. 21
President Van Buren Feb. 28
United States Lines
45 Broadway, New York or Local Agents
Managing Operators for
U.S. SHIPPING BOARD
For Booklet Address U.S. Lines



New York to South America
on American 535's
New American-built oil-burners, 535 feet long, 21,000 displacement tons.
Reduced Rates—Fastest Time to Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires. Finest ships—American service—American Food—American comforts. Sailings from Pier 1, Hoboken.
Pan America . . . Feb. 3
Western World . . Feb. 17
Southern Cross . . Mar. 3
American Legion . . Mar. 17
Fortnightly thereafter.
Munson Steamship Lines
67 Wall Street, New York City
or Local Agents Agents for
U. S. SHIPPING BOARD
owners of the vessels.

ORIENT
from San Francisco
on U. S. "President Ships"
New American-built oil-burners, 535 feet long, 21,000 displacement tons.
The Sunshine Belt
Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila.
President Taft . . . . . Feb. 6
President Cleveland . . . . . Feb. 22
President Pierce . . . . . Mar. 8
President Wilson . . . . . Mar. 22
President Lincoln . . . . . Apr. 5
Sailings every 14 days thereafter
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
10 Hanover Square, New York
508 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
or Local Agents
Managing operators for
U. S. SHIPPING BOARD
owners of the vessels

CUNARD AND ANCHOR LINES
N. Y. to Cherbourg and Southampton
BERENGARIA . . . Jan. 20 Feb. 20 Apr. 24
AQUITANIA . . . Mar. 20 Apr. 19 May 1
MAURETANIA . . . Apr. 17 May 5 May 29
N. Y. to Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg
TYRRHENIA (new) Feb. 3 Apr. 14 May 26
SAXONIA . . . Feb. 21 Mar. 31
N. Y. to Cobh (Queenstown) and Liverpool
CARMANIA . . . Feb. 17 Mar. 24 Apr. 21
CARONIA . . . Mar. 3 May 5 June 2
SCYTHIA . . . Apr. 14
Boston to Cobh (Queenstown) & Liverpool
AUSONIA (new) Jan. 27 Feb. 24 ——
ANDANIA (new) Feb. 10 Mar. 17 Apr. 21
N. Y. to Londonderry and Glasgow
ASSYRIA . . . Jan. 27 Mar. 10 Apr. 28
COLUMBIA . . . Feb. 10 Mar. 17 Apr. 14
SATURNIA . . . Feb. 23 Mar. 31 ——
N. Y. to the Mediterranean and Egypt
CARONIA . . . Feb. 10
N. Y. to Plymouth, Cherbourg and London.
ANTONIA (new) Jan. 31 Mar. 7 Apr. 21
ALBANIA (new) Mar. 24 Apr. 28 June 2
AUSONIA (new) Apr. 5 —— ——
ANDANIA (new) Apr. 14 —— ——
*Via

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Rate 15 cents per word.

Bank and business references required under this classification.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

TWO young men with executive experience and technical training will invest substantial amount and services in established business. C 465 Times.

$5,000 to invest in clean profitable business; state particulars. M 35 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

EXCEPTIONAL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY Wanted, $250,000 to form stock company for packing canned fruits, vegetables and catsup. Fine site located on railroad and deep water. Located in section where labor is cheap and plentiful. Where raw material is guaranteed cheap and plentiful. To be operated by experienced and successful business men in this line. Quick interview with principals necessary. Will stand close investigation and endorsement of banks. Telephone Walker 6033. V 179 Times.

WANT to open a goody-shop and luncheonette in business section and would like to connect with party who knows this business thoroughly, one who could invest a few thousand dollars; excellent opportunity for right party; state full particulars, also age. Z 2284 Times Annex.

WELL going printing concern requires additional capital to enlarge plant to take care of orders; good business man or practical printer with capital can secure position and interest; thorough investigation invited. B 868 Times Downtown.

CAPITAL wanted, real opportunity for high-calibred executive with $10,000 to $15,000 capital for progressive hardware manufacturing, established since 1912. See Mr. Greene, Fidelity Finance Co., 303 5th Av.

THEATRICAL manager partner wanted, new vaudeville and picture theatre, 1,700 seats, near Providence, R. I.; good salary and half profits; $10,000 cash required. Steel Realty, 152 West 42d St. Bryant 5341.

WANTED—$5,000 as investment, well secured; return assured within 60 days; manufacturing proposition of largest proportion; best reference; highest responsibility. Address at once M 36 Times.

CORPORATION, established 15 years, showing net worth over $150,000, will consider an executive who can invest between $25,000 and $50,000; principals only. S 597 Times.

WANT two men with sales ability. Invest $1,500 or more, with services; salary and commission. Room 45, 18 West 34th.

WANTED—Partner, $2,000, in established Christian mail order and canvassing business; big future. 5 Beekman, Room 811.

MAN wanted to invest $15,000 to $25,000 in well-established growing concern; high-class references. Z 2152 Times Annex.

REAL opportunity for executive with $25,000 for marketing an article used by every man, woman and child. B 551 Times.

$4,000 secures large interest going concern, money secured, possibilities large returns. C 146 Times.

WANTED—Partner with $700; good opportunity. W. J. Morris, tel. Chelsea 4524.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

SILK MANUFACTURERS.

We desire to give out commission weaving requiring 2x1 box looms. If work is satisfactory we are in a position to keep you busy the year round. Write, stating number of looms and other equipment, M 9 Times.

JAPANESE gentleman, with wide business experience, resident of this city for past 28 years, about to make extended trip to Far East, wishes to make connection with few manufacturers and introduce American product in Japanese market; references exchanged. J. M. T., Room 1002, 448 4th Av., New York City.

EXECUTIVE—High class man; American, 38; 10 years' executive experience in modern business methods, including general and corporation accounting, is desirous of securing position as office manager with an established business; salary $5,000 per annum. P 262 Times.

WORK Wanted—Equipped for small and large quantity production; machine work, optical, plating, japanning; finest quality; best prices. Kollmorgen Optical, 35 Steuben St., Brooklyn.

EXCEPTIONALLY experienced cashier of national bank desires commensurate connection with local or suburban bank or trust company. Z 2266 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE and sales administrative-constructive analyst and statistician, open for immediate association with responsible interests. C 497 Times.

SALESMEN calling on textile mills can make additional income selling a special starch and chemicals as side line. B 833 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, certified, New York, has evenings to audit books, prepare tax returns; reasonable. C 49 Times.

EXECUTIVE desires connection, discounting accounts receivable, commercial banking; experienced. C 406 Times.

PROPOSITION to parties securing clients for certified accounts. B 867 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.

GOOD SIZE, up-to-date women's, misses' children's wearing apparel and dry goods store, carrying coats, suits, dresses, millinery, waists, furs, &c.; the store is situated in the best spot of a growing city having a population of about 15,000, and has a big drawing population from surrounding towns; low rent; excellent proposition; good reason for selling. Address Box 722, 1214 Wilson Bldg., New York.

FOR SALE—In a prosperous and thriving suburban town of 4,000 population a general store property; building is new, all modern improvements, excellent location for department store, furniture or general store; enough living rooms to be used as a hotel or boarding house; purchase price $15,000 including good-will. Z 2235 Times Annex.

FOR SALE—Retail shoe store in center of Philadelphia's business section; established 30 years; owner desires to retire; wonderful opportunity to take over large and profitable business. Z 2231 Times Annex.

FOR SALE, half interest in well-established manufacturing concern of national reputation; $6,000 required; large dividends assured in 6 months in addition to salary; active interest. S 580 Times.

SPECIALTY shop, superior clientele; best location in city; reasonable rent; splendid opportunity; reason for selling, owner going abroad; must act quickly. S 560 Times.

HIGH-CLASS employment agency (commercial), for sale; progressive; reasonable. Call Bowling Green 8193-7049, after 10 o'clock.

GARAGE for sale 14,000 feet; vicinity Broadway, 125th St.; 100 cars now; sickness; modest cash required. G 649 Times Downtown.

FUR store; long established; shopping district; large light workroom; wonderful opportunity for manufacture and retail. B 568 Times.

GARAGE, vicinity Concourse, 33,000 square feet; direct from owner. Phillips Co.; 47 West 42d.

EXPRESS moving and trucking business; well established; two trucks; $2,500. Tivoli Express, 200 West 51st. Circle 8704.

CATSKILL Mountain hotels, boarding houses; free list bargains. Write Karl Deubel, 42 S. Front, Hudson, N. Y.

ELECTRICAL contracting business; good clientele; excellent location; sacrifice to responsible party; retiring. J. H., 120 Times.

CANDY factory equipped complete with machinery, fixtures; must sell to go abroad. Bcretti & Puggelli, 306 East 125th.

ARMY-NAVY goods stores, established, doing good business, big profit. S 559 Times.

WOMEN'S apparel shop, 767 6th Av. For particulars, phone Spring 8256.

GOOD hosiery shop for sale, on upper B'way. For particulars, phone Wadsworth 2043.

FUR shop for sale; bargain. Burbon, 53 West 24th St.

BUSINESS LOANS.

NOTES PURCHASED; LOANS ON OTHER GOOD COLLATERALS; MODERN MERCANTILE CO. K. KORONES, 290 BROADWAY.

MONEY loaned to business people on chattel mortgage. Schwartz & Co., 624 Madison Av., Room 406.

LOANS quickly made, real estate, machinery, &c.; confidential. Wyckoff, 56 West 45th.

BUSINESS LOANS.

LOANS to $5,000, one year or less, weekly or monthly payment plan; no chattels, no pawns, no salary assignment; character and earning power the basis of credit.
THE MORRIS PLAN COMPANY.
Resources over $12,000,000.
Main office, 261 Broadway.
268 Grand St., 26 Court St., Brooklyn.
361 East 149th St., 1,468 Pitkin Av., B'klyn.
1 Union Square, 804 Manhattan Av., B'klyn.

MONEY! MONEY MAKES MONEY! Money loaned in any amount on diamonds, jewelry, silverware; safe deposit vaults; special rate for short-time loans.
EQUITABLE PLEDGE SOCIETY, INC.,
3 EAST 14TH ST.

TIDE OVER YOUR EMERGENCY. The most liberal loans on jewelry, silverware, furs and rugs. LOWEST interest.
LAWRENCE'S LOANS.
318 3d Av., near 14th St.
On This Spot Since 1850.

EMERGENCY CASH—We are continually serving business men requiring extra ready funds; large or small amounts; jewelry collateral only; strictly legal rates. E. Lemon & Co. (Est. 1878), 478 6th Av., at 29th St. Telephone Watkins 4128.

PAYROLLS and bank deposits transported in armored cars; safe delivery guaranteed by one of the largest surety companies in the world.
MATHEW DESPATCH, INC.,
2 Rector St. Tel. Rector 5147.

BUSINESS notes, trade acceptances, bought. Foreign and Domestic Acceptance Corporation, 11 Wall St., New York City.

LOANS on machinery, second mortgages, accounts receivable, &c. Wlodaver, 230 Grand St. Canal 6276-4490.

BUSINESS SERVICES.

ADVERTISING Ideas that will help you to "Sell it by Advertising"—TMOA. Try our Sales Letters. The Mart of Advertising, 154 West 42d Street.

ACCOUNTANT, certified, specialist in taxes; personal services; evenings. B 868 Times Downtown.

MY SALES LETTERS bring results because they are scientifically written. Durant, 161 Water St., Joan 4194.

SAYS X-RAY TAKES PLACE OF RADIUM

Expert Tells How High-Voltage Machines Are Used for Radio-Therapy.

$1,000 RESEARCH PRIZE

New Spinal Cord Air Treatment for Gassed Soldiers Explained Before Roentgenologists' Convention.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 25.—A sharp decline in the price of radium has been caused by the development of high-power Roentgen ray machines, according to delegates attending the fourth annual meeting of the eastern section of the American Roentgen Ray Society, at the Ritz-Carlton here.

"It has been found that the biological effect of radium and the Roentgen ray is identical," said Dr. Charles A. Waters of Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, today. "In other words, machines have been developed which cost upward of $10,000 and which produce the same radiation as half a million dollars' worth of radium. Rapid strides are being made in volts, and we will be able to utilize 300,000 volts as soon as we can build tubes to carry this voltage."

Announcement was made of an offer of a $1,000 award by the American Roentgen Ray Society for the best piece of original research in the field of X-ray, radium or radio activity. The competition will close July 1, 1923 and the prize will be awarded by a committee consisting of Dr. George E. Pfahler, Philadelphia; Dr. Frederick Baetjer of Baltimore, and Dr. George W. Holmes of Boston.

At the opening session of the convention tonight Dr. Walter Dandy of Baltimore read a paper illustrated by lantern slides, on "The Localization of Brain Tumors by Cerebral Pneumography." Pneumography, it was explained, was a new science which has been developed by Dr. Dandy, which may revolutionize the treatment of brain diseases. Pneumography, it was explained, consists of puncturing the spinal cord near the affected area, extracting a portion of the spinal fluid, and substituting air, which acts as a barrier to the passage of infection.

Extensive experiments have been carried on during the past year, it was stated, on men who had been gassed in the World War. It was shown that where bronchial pneumonia or tuberculosis had not developed excellent results have been attained in the restoration of tissues.

NEW OCEAN RADIO TESTS.

Connecticut Amateur Will Try Exchange of Messages With France.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 25.—An immediate exchange of messages between an amateur radio station in the United States and a station in France will be attempted for the first time this week by the American Radio Relay League under normal operating conditions and without asking for "quiet air." As American amateurs during the recent tests heard the signals of European stations with difficulty, while most of their fellow amateurs were not sending, the new tests will be more difficult when hundreds are transmitting, as usual.

Signals and messages have been sent across the Atlantic and it now remains to exchange messages to prove the feasibility of international amateur radio for all normal purposes.

According to the plan the tests will continue from Jan. 27 up to and including Feb. 3. The American station will be 1CKP, owned by George Pinney of South Manchester, Conn., and operated by Charles A. Service, Assistant Secretary of the league. The French station is that owned and operated by Leon Deloy at Nice.

WANT RIVERSIDE IMPROVED.

Women's Park League Discusses Bill for Removing Coal Pockets.

A special meeting of the Women's League for the Protection of Riverside Park to discuss improvement of the park was held yesterday in the Hotel Majestic. The purpose was to discuss the reintroduction in the Legislature of a bill by Senator Nathan Straus Jr. dealing with the abolition of the coal pockets and garbage dumps along Riverside Drive. Last year the bill was passed by the Senate but tabled in the Assembly.

The principal speakers were Assemblymen Samuel Rosenman and Victor Kaufman, William D. Gaillard, President of the West End Association, and Flavel Shurtleff, Secretary to the City Plan of New York.

Mrs. John Clapperton Kerr, President of the League, said that Park Commissioner Francis D. Gallatin had agreed to support the League's plan of planting along Riverside Park monumental trees representing each State in the Union.

OWEN SAYS RELIGION WILL MEET SCIENCE

Former Vicar of Oxford Predicts Union of Two Groups Through Psychic Research.

DIFFERENCES TO BE ERASED

Clergyman Declares Bible No Longer Sufficient for the People and Says Church Needs Truth.

A union of science and religion as the common denomination of worship for all Christian churches was predicted yesterday by the Rev. G. Vale Owen, former Vicar of Oxford, who resigned his vicarage to lecture here on psychic phenomena. The clergyman gained fame by publication of a series of messages he said he received from the beyond.

"Theologians and scientists are making such rapid progress in psychic research in every country of the world," he said, "that hope for reconciliation between the man of God and the man of science is to be seen in what we call spiritualism today, in the absence of a more descriptive word. Within the last few decades students of exact science have broadened the scope of their field of investigation until they have gone further than the purely material. Science today tells us that the electron is not the ultimate unit of matter, but that the electron itself is an ethereal vibration. At this point science has entered a realm in which religion had previously held sway.

"The Church is more backward in coming its part of the way than the scientists. The present wide interest in psychic research is due to the progress made by science and not by the Church. Science seeks the truth. The Church heretofore has sought only the dictum of authority. One of the most important developments in this movement of liberality was the report recently made public by a committee of investigation of the Church of Scotland, which was decidedly favorable for further and more intensive investigation.

"I believe it is very likely that the young people who are living today will see an end of the struggle between the Church and science, when both will come to a focal point through psychic research. I foresee also in this unity a common denomination of worship for all of the Christian churches of the world.

"The backwardness of the Church as a body is typified by the attitude of the dignitaries of the Church of England toward intelligent and devout investigation of psychic forces. At the present time, however, the liberality of the younger members of the clergy is a counterbalance. The authority of the Bible is no longer sufficient for the people. The Church must have the support of exact science to stand."

Re-organizing or Re-financing?

Sometimes the desire to reorganize is tabled because of the difficulty of winding up one's business and the added difficulty of interesting capital in the new. Because of our general experience in reorganizations and a special department for securing capital, we are in a position to serve any enterprise contemplating change or expansion. Our services are, of course, confidential.

M.W. Stollerman & Staff
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
AND TAX CONSULTANTS
1123 Broadway
New York. TELEPHONE 1058 Watkins

Ten Months Charge Account

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS
LARGE SELECTION
Special—Today and Saturday

BRACELET WATCH
20 K. White Gold 17 Jewels
Four adjustments. Very fine movement. New imported design. Superb carving. An accurate timepiece that will be treasured for a lifetime. $35

The purchase of worth-while jewelry is made easy by a Sweet Charge Account. Catalog 16 on request. Established 1885.

L.W. Sweet & Co.
170 Broadway, Cor. Maiden Lane
NINTH FLOOR (Our Only Place)

Sale—at $7.50

Men's Fine Shoes

A most unusual offering—Regular $12. and $15. quality! Tans or blacks, High or Low! Brogue Tips and Plain Soft Toe. *Values that cannot be duplicated elsewhere.*

$7.50

ALFRED A. KOHN
505 Fifth Avenue at 42nd

Tomorrow (Saturday) Ends Our

20% Off Sale

Wallach Hats, Haberdashery and Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats

[Excepting only Dress Clothes, Stetson Hats, Collars and a few other items.]

Just two more days in which to add a fine new Suit or Overcoat to your wardrobe for a whole fifth less than its previous low price; or to beat the season by a couple of weeks and save 20% on a Golf or Sports Suit; or, to replenish your needs in haberdashery or hats at great economies. And at our Broadway, corner 29th Street Store, inviting opportunities for the Ladies in Hart Schaffner & Marx Coats for Women at 20% off.

Just in Time for Graduation!
Hart Schaffner & Marx
$20 Boys' Blue Suits
$16
including extra knickers

Wallach Bros

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave. cor. 122d
ESTABLISHED 1857

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

A MUTUAL ORGANIZATION—FOUNDED IN 1845

New York Life Insurance Co.

(Incorporated under the Laws of New York)

346 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Seventy-Eighth Annual Statement

TO THE POLICY-HOLDERS:

As the Company becomes larger it becomes increasingly important that you should better understand your relation to it and better appreciate what you as a policy-holder really own, and what your property is doing for you and for others.

Here we are—mutual, no stock, no dividends except to you, no division in purpose, just a general plan to stand by each other against the vicissitudes of life and against that certain but unknown date when our obligations to our families will mature.

We operate scientifically. We do not guess. We do not speculate. We have certain convictions based generally on that famous formula of the Declaration of Independence which affirms our inalienable right to Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness.

We go further. We admit that these rights remain "inalienable" only if we deserve them.

Through unsound thinking, unsound living, sloth, extravagance and pure cussedness, these rights can be alienated and lost. Through industry, frugality, clean living, provision for dependents and a due regard for the rights of others, these rights are made vital.

We together, approximately 1,500,000 of us, have justified our claim to these inalienable rights in that we stand pledged to help each other, and our dependents, to the extent of $4,000,000,000.

As the laws of Life Insurance figure it, our present liability is $788,236,317.00, and in this the Insurance Department of the State of New York concurs.

We have in hand, accumulated as a sinking fund with which fully to redeem these mutual pledges of $4,000,000,000, just under $1,000,000,000.

This is property, a great property. It belongs to you. Have you ever thought of that? If not, begin to think that way now. Your policy represents your share in that property; your policy IS PROPERTY.

Do you own a piece of Real Estate? If so, you know what that means; but your Real Estate is not so certain in its value as your Policy in this Company.

Do you own a Bond? If so, and if that Bond is one issued by Uncle Sam, you know what that means; but even Uncle Sam's Bond is no more certain than your Policy, and lacks its emergency power.

Your Bond for $1,000 cost you $1,000 or thereabouts, and it's good, certainly good if Uncle Sam issued it.

Your Policy for $1,000 may not as yet have cost you more than $25.00, and it's good, good for $1,000, when that unknown day comes.

You bought your bit of Real Estate, your Government Bond and your Life Policy for the same purpose—to protect your dependents, to protect yourself, in old age.

Your Life Insurance Policy is as certain as your Bond, more dependable than your Real Estate.

LOOK AT THE PICTURE PRESENTED BY THE ATTACHED BALANCE SHEET:

All that property is behind your individual policy—ALL OF IT. You are not secured by

The Mortgages alone	$200,663,277.46, nor
The Railroad Bonds alone	285,079,342.14, nor
The Bonds of the United States alone	115,370,340.00, nor
Other Securities and Cash	387,439,281.36, but
By the Grand Total taken at Market Values	**$988,552,210.96**

Isn't a definite promise to pay, backed by such value, the finest security, the finest property you know of?

Aren't you glad that you hold that contract? And haven't you a feeling of regret that you didn't take a larger one when you could get it?

Can you now perform a better service than to show this exhibit to your neighbor and suggest that he or she also become a partner in the enterprise?

This property is being distributed almost as fast as it accumulates under an increasing business. In 1922 we paid you (policy-holders and beneficiaries) $130,143,274.58.

Look again at the picture. You at once see yourself as a constructive capitalist. The money you have paid is very usefully busy; it is helping the farmer, the business man and the railroads. It is building hydro-electric plants, developing municipalities and backing Uncle Sam.

Both as capitalist and as insurant this is the most dependable and useful property that you (jointly or severally) own.

DARWIN P. KINGSLEY,
President.

Balance Sheet, January 1, 1923

Bonds at Market Value, as Determined by Insurance Department, State of New York

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Real Estate owned	$8,238,684.28	Policy Reserve	$788,236,317.00
First Mortgage Loans—		Other Policy Liabilities	22,747,657.36
On Farms	57,592,277.53	Dividends left with Company to Accumulate at Interest	10,492,741.71
On Residential and Business Properties	143,070,999.93	Premiums, Interest and Rentals prepaid	3,508,893.64
Loans on Policies	166,099,516.84	Taxes, Salaries, Accounts, etc., due or accrued	7,452,155.33
Bonds of the United States	115,370,340.00	Additional Reserves	7,946,366.00
Railroad Bonds	285,079,312.14	Dividends payable in 1923	48,769,410.67
Bonds of other Governments, of States and Municipalities	152,583,974.81	Reserve for Deferred Dividends	39,310,473.00
Cash	8,816,310.47	General Contingency Funds not included above	60,088,196.25
Other Assets	51,700,794.96		
Total	$988,552,210.96	Total	$988,552,210.96

First

In 1922 seventeen New York newspapers, morning and evening, published nearly 13 per cent. of all the advertising published by 122 newspapers in 28 cities in the United States.

The New York Times published nearly 15 per cent. of all the advertising published in these 17 New York newspapers, or 5 per cent. more of the total than the next largest newspaper, which it led by 6,898,132 agate lines, with total of 24,142,222 lines in The Times.